

majesty resides in this part of the building she is in retreat, and there is no drawing-room or court. These apartments are very elegant, and furnished with great taste. There are two galleries of paintings, which have been lately purchased, at an immense expence, in Italy. The crown, in the palace itself, is perhaps the richest in Europe. It is shaped like a bonnet, and totally covered with diamonds. In the sceptre is the celebrated one purchased by prince Orloff for 500,000 rubles, (112,500l.) and presented by him to his sovereign mistress. It far exceeds Peter's diamond in size, and is not inferior in water. Lapidaries declare it the most beautiful and rare ever brought from Golconda. One of the noblest monuments of the gratitude and veneration universally paid to Peter I. is that which her present majesty has ordered to be erected. It is an equestrian statue; in which production the artist has united the greatest simplicity with the truest sublimity of conception. No other statuary, whether ancient or modern, gave him the design, which is singular in its kind, and admirably adapted to express the character of the man, and of the people over whom he reigned. Instead of a pedestal adorned with inscriptions, or surrounded by slaves, he appears mounted on a rock, or stone of a prodigious size, upon the ascent of which the horse labours, and appears to have nearly reached its summit. This attitude has given him room to exert great anatomical beauty and skill in the muscles of the horse's hind parts and hams, on which the whole of his body is necessarily sustained. The Czar's figure is full of fire and spirit. He sits on a bear-skin, and is clad in a simple habit, not characteristic of any particular country, but such as may be worn without violation of propriety by an inhabitant of any country.

About 20 miles west from Petersburg is the beautiful palace of Petershoff, situated on an eminence, in a large garden, commanding a fine view, and surrounded by many out-houses, offices, &c. for servants and attendants. It faces the south; and, in the front, there is a beautiful canal of clear transparent water, from which three *jet d'eau*s are supplied, and constantly play. When the Empress is here, the guards are encamped in a part of the garden, where their tents make a very agreeable appearance. In speaking of one of these *jet d'eau*s, a curious traveller says, "Out of the water, much to my agreeable surprize, arose a dog and three ducks, made of copper, or iron, and, in appearance, all alive. The ducks flutter through the water quacking, the dogs follow after them barking. There is, in a subterraneous place, a charming chime of crystal bells, which play by water. The grotto, which is covered before by a cascade, has two entries, one on each side. The entries are guarded by statues, which, when you are in, prevent any one from getting out, till the keeper, by turning a handle, puts a stop to them. These statues evacuate so much water, by vomiting, and shooting out of stone pistols and guns, that the keeper said it would overwhelm any man. Besides the curiosities before mentioned, there is a beautiful gallery full of the finest china in the world; one end of which is a small but commodious room, with a bed in it, whither the Empress sometimes retires to repose herself.

The apartments here are all splendid and nobly furnished; and among the paintings there are five matchless portraits of the sovereigns of Russia, viz. 1. Peter the Great. 2. The Livonian villager, whose virtues raised her from a cottage to an imperial diadem, and to share the bed of Peter the Great. 3. The empress Ann. 4. The empress Elizabeth. 5. The present reigning sovereign.

Such was the foundation, and such is the present state, of the city of Petersburg, as appears from the most authentic and modern accounts we could possibly select. The only material circumstance relative to it, which remains to be mentioned, is the dreadful inundation and hurricane which happened in 1777, and were productive of the following fatal effects.

Almost all the houses in the little islands in the mouth of the Nieva were demolished, and a considerable number of the inhabitants lost.

The fortifications of this place sustained great damage. The rapidity of the river was beyond all conception: it carried every thing before it, making a most dreadful havock, and roaring with a noise not easily to be described.

A poor man, with his wife and two daughters, getting out at a window, when a gust of wind blew down the house, were all killed except the man, who survived three days.

A poor young lady, in fixing a rope to descend by, was killed by the falling of the roof of another house; and two other persons in the said house lost their lives.

The great bridge of pontons was totally borne away; and paper mills, laboratories, manufactories, &c. demolished.

The dead body of one of the handsomest women was seen floating on the waters. The wind and stream conveyed her to a wreck, on which it was hoped she might have symptoms of life, but a contusion in her head soon banished every prospect of that kind.

A prodigious number of cattle and poultry were destroyed, as well as horses drowned in stables. A tribe of itinerant Tartars were drowned in their temporary huts in the country. In short, both the city and neighbouring flat country exhibited a most horrible aspect.

An account transmitted from Petersburg to London, thus states the particulars of this calamitous event.

"An inundation happened here, more extensive and destructive than has ever been remembered in these parts. A violent hurricane of wind, at west-south-west, which began about two o'clock in the morning, raised the waters, in the short time of four hours, to the height of fourteen feet above the ordinary level of the Nieva, by which the whole town, and a great extent of country in the neighbourhood, was rapidly overflowed. The water remained about half an hour at its extreme height; but the wind getting a little to the northward between six and seven o'clock, it returned, in a very short time, to its usual bounds. It is impossible to estimate, with any degree of exactness, the loss which the state and individuals suffered. The number of persons drowned amounted to several hundreds. In the best parts of the town many houses were unroofed; and the loss of liquors, and other provisions, in the cellars and lower apartments, were very great. In the shops (which are all in the same quarter of the town) goods were destroyed to a very considerable amount. In the gardens of the summer-palace, great numbers of the finest trees were broken or torn up by the roots. The lower skirts of the town, where the houses are mostly of wood, and inhabited by the poorer sort of people, presented a scene of desolation which can be more easily imagined than described. Many persons were drowned in their beds; and others, who sought for safety from the waters on the roofs of their houses, were carried from thence by the violence of the wind; and those who escaped with life, were left destitute of habitations and effects. Great damage was done at the quay of the exchange, and to the lower magazines and warehouses. Numbers of barks, laden with iron, hemp, grain, wool, &c. to a very great amount, were staved, sunk, or driven in pieces in the streets or fields. Several large vessels, lying between this place and Cronstadt, were driven ashore into woods and gardens. Many of the country houses in the neighbourhood were destroyed. The village of Catherinehoff, and some others on the same coast, were entirely swept away, with all the cattle; and many lives were lost there, as well as on the side of the Galley Haven, where the ground is very low. The great bridge of boats over the Nieva was carried away; and most of the bridges in the town, except

except those on the new stone quay, (no part of which suffered any material damage,) were torn up.

"According to accurate observations, it appeared, that the waters rose a foot and a half higher than in the great inundation which happened here in the year 1752. The plays of the court theatre were stopped for some time, on account of this public calamity. Arrangements were made to give all possible relief to the poor sufferers.

"The Empress, with a degree of humanity that will ever do honour to her character, ordered the royal coffers to be opened to those who had suffered most materially by the tempest."

After Peter the Great had laid the foundation of his new city of Petersburg, and made some progress in the buildings, he thought it necessary to have a convenient harbour in which the shipping might ride secure, and pitched upon the island of Retrisari, at the mouth of the gulph of Finland. There he built a new town called Cronstadt, and secured it with a castle called Cronslot, situated on a sand bank near the side of Ingria; so that between the castle and the town, the shipping ride in a safe, deep, and commodious harbour. The castle is built in the form of a round tower, and three tier of galleries, well furnished with cannon, surround it. In cases of emergency, the piers of the harbour may be mounted with a considerable train of artillery; and two small batteries at present are situated on the opposite island.

Between Cronstadt and Petersburg are many elegant houses; and on an island formed by the river Nieva, near the western banks of the lake Ladoga, is the strong fortress and seaport of Noteburg, or Oresco. It was taken from the Swedes by Peter the Great in the year 1702. With respect to the other towns, Nieuschan is demolished. Iwanogorod is a strong castle opposite to Narva; from which, at the distance of 45 miles, is the fortress of Caporia, situated on the banks of a small river. Fifteen miles to the north-east of Iwanogorod is Jama, another fortress, built on the river of the same name.

MUSCOVY PROPER, OR WESTERN RUSSIA.

THIS division of the Russian empire contains the following extensive provinces, which we shall arrange in their proper order.

PLESCOW, or Pskow, was formerly a republic, after which it had the title of duchy. It was at length subdued by Iwan Basilowicz, anno 1509. It hath a lake of its name, which lies on the confines of Ingria and Livonia, and empties itself into the larger one of Peipus or Crud-kow. Pleskow, the capital, is seated in the mouth of the river Muldow, on the right hand of the lake of its name. It is divided into four wards or quarters, each of which is encompassed with its own walls; and the whole is defended by a stout castle, built on a high rock. It is a Russian archiepiscopal see, and a considerable populous city. The other cities of this territory are inconsiderable, and not worth notice.

GREAT NOVOGOROD VELIKI, or, the Duchy of Novogorod, is situate on the east of Pleskow, and divided into five districts. It is called Novogorod Veliki, or Superior, to distinguish it from the Inferior, or Niso Novogorod. The chief produce is corn, flax, hemp, wax, honey, and leather; in all which it drove a considerable traffic, when it was governed by its own princes; but since it is become under subjection, it is much decayed.

The city of Novogorod Veliki, capital of this province, called by the French Neugard, and by the Dutch New Garten, is a large and considerable place, populous and well fortified. It was formerly more spacious. It is an archbishopric of the Russian rite. The cathedral, called Santa Sophia, is large and beautiful, though in the antique style.

On the other side of the river is the castle, which

is joined to the city by a large bridge, famed for the many thousands of clergy, citizens, and others, whom the tyrant of Novogorod, duke Iwan Basilowick, caused to be thrown from it into the river, anno 1569. The castle is the residence of the Vaivode; and near unto it is the archiepiscopal palace, and a monastery, dedicated to the miraculous St. Antony of Padua. There is another monastery here, called Perunki Monastir, said to have been built on the ruins of an ancient temple, dedicated to Perun, or the god of fire, formerly worshipped here, under the figure of a deity, holding a thunderbolt in its hand. Here are also many churches and monasteries.

Staria, or Stara Russa, or Old Russa, is situated on the opposite shore of the lake Ilmen, whose outlet is the river Lovat, from the water of which the inhabitants make a considerable quantity of salt for exportation.

The capital of this province is the only place worthy of mention, except the town of St. Nicholas, which is a large populous place, situated near the Wolga, and celebrated for a stately and spacious monastery, dedicated to the saint from whom the town itself derives its name.

The Duchy of TWERE is small and compact, but populous and fertile, and takes its name from its capital, and that from the river Twerza. Its chief city is Twer, the capital, situate on the confluence of the rivers Twerza and Wolga; which last is by this time become so wide, that they are obliged to cross it in ferry-boats. It stands pleasantly on the side of a rising hill, on the bank of the Twerza, from which it hath its name; and is a large, rich, and populous city, having no less than sixty churches, and an episcopal see; and is the station of a mint.

A little below it, on the same river, stands the large town of Tersack, Torsak, or Tarsock, about 20 miles north from Twer. The other towns have nothing worth notice.

The Duchy of RZEVA, or RESCHAW. This province contains the following towns.

Rzeva the desert, so called because ruined and abandoned, was the capital, and stood on the western side of the province, on the south-west of Velike-Louki; but hath yielded its dignity to

Rzeva Volodemerski, which is pleasantly situated on the Wolga, on the eastern side of this province, near the small lake Wolga, which is one of the head springs of that river. It is said to have been built by prince Volodimer, who made very considerable conquests in this and the neighbouring provinces. It is but indifferently built, but well peopled, and drives some sort of trade in hemp, fish, &c.

Toropecty is a small neat town, pleasantly situated on a little river that falls into the Dwina. The other towns contain nothing worthy of notice.

The Principality of BIELA, or BILISKI, was formerly governed by its own princes; and the capital, Biela, situated on the river Usca, which discharges itself into the Dwina, was a considerable town, till subdued and ruined by the czar Basilowicz.

The Province of SMOLENSKO has been alternately subdued by the Poles and Russians, and at length was finally ceded to the latter by treaty, towards the conclusion of the last century. It is watered by the Nieper or Boristhenes. The land is in general sterile; but the skins of the wild beasts, with which it abounds, yield the inhabitants some profit.

Smolensko, the capital, and the only place that deserves mention, is agreeably situated on the banks of the Nieper, near the confines of Lithuania. It is large, populous, well fortified, and the houses are tolerably well built. It has a citadel and garrison to defend it; was once a metropolitan, and is now a bishop's see. The surrounding woods are said to produce the best firs in the Russian dominions.

The Duchy of SEVERIA had formerly princes of its own, till the country was subdued by the Czar Basilowicz.

lowitz. It afterwards fell into the hands of Sigismund III. king of Poland, who incorporated it with his dominions; but it was at length finally ceded to Russia, as a member of the ancient palatinate of Smolensko.

This province being watered by the rivers Ubie, Doniza, and Nevin, is fertile and populous, yet woody. In the southern part there is one vast extensive forest, which is computed to be 100 miles square. Here

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet, or tracks of beasts, are worn.

Nogogrodeck, the chief town, stands on the river Doniza, and is tolerably well fortified in the Russian stile.

Branski is a well-fortified town, about 60 miles from Nogogrodeck. The other towns or villages of this province are of no consequence.

The Duchy of CZERNICHOW, though watered by the river Doniza, is exceeding sterile. The principal town, called Czernichow, is small, thinly peopled, and inconsiderable, as are all the other places in it.

The Principality of VOROTIN. The continual excursions of the Cossacks have almost desolated that portion of this province which is situated near Lesser Tartary; but the other parts are populous and fertile, being watered by the river Occa.

On the banks of the Occa stands Vorotin, the capital of the province. It is only a small town, but well secured by a castle and other fortifications. On the same river stands Cromare, Starol, and Bolgoff.

The Duchy of REZAN, or RHEZAN, or, as it is now called, the Province of VERONIS, includes a very large track of land, situated between the Don and the Occa, and extending near 300 miles in length. It is watered by the Don or Tanais, and the Occa. The Russians deem the soil of this province the most fertile in the universe; and affirm, that the corn grows so thick and strong, that a horse cannot make his way through it. This must be owing to the great quantity of salts with which the snow impregnates and enriches the ground, by lying so many months upon it. The people here are courageous, warlike, civil, polite, and very numerous.

This country was formerly governed by its own dukes, who were esteemed powerful; but it hath long since been subdued by the Czar, and become subject to Russia, since which time it hath much decayed. It continues, however, still fertile in corn, millet, and other grain, and also abounds all kind of game, as the rivers do with fish; particularly the great river Don, which hath its spring in this province, and runs almost across it, and, after a long serpentine course, discharges itself into the Palus Mæotis at Azoph.

Most of the towns were formerly considerable, rich, and well-peopled; but being miserably plundered and abused by the Crim Tartars in the year 1568, they have not since been able to recover themselves.

Rezan, or Rhezan, the ancient capital of this province, which was formerly a fair, large, and populous city, and advantageously situated on the Occa, is chiefly famed for the noble resistance which it made against the Tartars in the year 1570, by which the whole empire was preserved from their fury; though the city itself, and almost the whole duchy, were destroyed by them. All that the ancient Rezan now retains of its former grandeur, is the archiepiscopal see, and its being still the residence of the metropolitan.

Voronetz, commonly call Veronis, is the most considerable place in this duchy, on account of the great ships of war built there under the direction and inspection of the late czar Peter the Great, it being situated on a small river of its own name, which falls into the Don, or Tanais, a little below it, and is deep enough to carry them into the great river, and thence down to the Black Sea, to which that prince opened himself a free passage by the taking of Azoph.

The town is situated on a hill, surrounded with a wooden wall, almost rotten. It is divided into three parts,

one of which, called Jakatoff, is the common residence of the Russian merchants. It hath large and extensive rope-walks, and a spacious subterranean magazine of powder without the walls. On the declivity of the hill, and along the water side, are several spacious houses, some of them 400 paces long, which belong to the Russian admirals, vice-admirals, and persons of rank. Most of them stand facing the citadel, and behind them are streets for those that are employed in ship-building. The city stands on the west-side of the Veronis, and the citadel on the other; and a large bridge is built over it for communication.

The citadel is a large square building, flanked with a tower on each corner; hath large apartments in it, and makes a great figure without. It is surrounded with strong pallisadoes, and a ditch, and is defended by a strong garrison. This is the chief magazine in this part of Russia, in which there are about 150 cannon, mostly unmounted for speedy carriage; conveniences for ship-building; and apartments three stories high, for all manner of naval stores. Here are some handsome churches after the Russian taste; and, at a small distance from the town, may be seen a high mountain almost mouldered away, and full of cracks, on which are some ancient monuments.

Taverhoff was built by Peter the Great, on the south banks of the river Veronis, and two thirds of the town are washed by that river and the Don. The place is very unhealthy, on account of the circumjacent low flat grounds being covered either with wood or water. This town is regularly built, with streets intersecting each other at right angles; but the houses are of wood, as is a palace which stands at the west end. The citadel is made of earthen ramparts, pallisadoed with bastions at the corners, mounted with cannon. Taverhoff itself is inhabited principally by sailors and fishermen; and what is very singular, 3000 soldiers, who are the garrison, and appointed to defend the place, do not reside in the town, but dwell all together in a neighbouring village.

The other towns in this duchy worth mentioning, are Donkarod, a large place about 14 leagues south from Rezan, situate near the spring-head of the Don, or Tanais; and Toul, or Tula, on the western confines, near the borders of Vorotin, which is defended by a stout castle, built by the czar Basilowitz soon after he took it.

The Province of BIELGOROD lies in a temperate climate, is watered by several streams, and is naturally fertile; but being exposed to the continual attacks and inroads of the Don Cossacks, it is neither populous or well cultivated. In fact, the country originally belonged to those people, and the inhabitants still retain the Tartarian customs and manners; being themselves more inclinable to live by free-booting than by the cultivation of the earth, and to make wild excursions about the country, than to reside socially in cities and towns. Indeed, it hath a considerable number of small towns, most of them poor, and half ruined; but no cities, except that of Bielgorod, from which it has its name, and which is itself hardly remarkable upon any other account. The country of the Don Cossacks, on the south-east, called also Rodoni Donski, and the country of the Nogay Cossacks, on the south-west, are either very boggy or woody, and have few towns in their territory; which, with the palatinate of Bielgorod, was formerly part of Tartary, but hath been gradually conquered from it by the Russians.

The Province of MORDOA, or MORDVA, and District of CZERMISSE. Having gone through the western provinces of Russia, we must direct our course towards the north, where we meet the province called Mordva. The inhabitants of this province are said to be the most civilized of all the Tartarian people, and have some towns, but none of them worth describing. The people here are heathens, but have neither temples, altars, or priests. Their country is small, and full of forests.

The district or province of Czeremisse, or Scheremisse, which lies on the east side of the former, is a vast tract of land, extending from 54 to 61 deg. of latitude; and is divided by the river Volga into two parts; the southern district, which adjoins to Mordva, and has the name of Nagorna, which implies mountainous; and the northern, which is known by the name of Logowai, or Low Land. The inhabitants, who are deemed the most savage of all the Tartars, breed vast herds of cattle. They are without towns, faithless in their dealings, superstitious in their notions, and cruel in their dispositions. Some are called Mahometans; but the greater part, especially towards Kazan, have no fixed objects of faith, or modes of practice, being as vague in the one, as they are absurd in the other. Their language is peculiar, understood by neither Muscovite or Tartar. A man is allowed three or four wives. The women wear only a coarse linen gown, which covers their whole body; and the head-tire of the married ones rises over their heads like a horn growing out of their skulls, at the top of which hangs a little bell, by a silk string of several colours. The men have much the same garb about their bodies, with drawers under. The married shave their heads, and the unmarried let their hair grow to a considerable length. They are subject to the Czarina, and obliged to assist her in war; but are free from all tribute.

The Duchy of NISI-NOVOGOROD is watered by the Volga and Occa, and abounds with forests; but is, nevertheless, pleasant, populous, and fertile.

The capital, Nisi-Novogorod, is situated on a rock, at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, surrounded by a stone wall, and defended by a strong citadel. Near the river side, and before the stately gate of the city called Iwanoffski, there is a spacious market-place. A noble street, intersected by others, runs through the whole town. The cathedral, which is built after the model of Santa Sophia at Constantinople, is a stately edifice, has five cupolas beautifully varnished with green, and adorned at the top with elegant crosses. The superb archiepiscopal palace is near the cathedral, but contains a church within its own walls. The governor's palace, and the chancery, are noble fabricks; and the houses, in general, are well built of timber. The city itself is small, but the suburbs are large, and the whole has a good trade, and is well furnished with provisions. The luxuries, as well as the necessaries of life, are remarkably cheap; but the inhabitants, in general, women as well as men, are abominable drunkards.

Basilgorod, situated at the foot of a rising ground, near the Volga, is a large village, consisting of wooden houses. It was originally founded by the czar Basilus, as a check upon the Tartars; but as the Russian frontiers at present extend much farther, the fortifications have been suffered to go to decay. The other towns of this province are Slaboda, Balagna, and Pastoff; but they are neither important or remarkable.

The Province of VOLODIMER contains some fens and forests; but in many parts is fertile, and well watered.

Volodimer, the capital, is situated on a fine hill, which is beautifully diversified with plantations. Hence a most noble appearance is exhibited to the distant eye. It was built by prince Volodimer, in the commencement of the tenth century; and here he and his successors resided till the court was removed to Moscow, since which period its splendor hath gradually decayed. The other towns are Gorachowitz; Iles, situated on the river Chesma; and Baluchna, which stands on the banks of the Volga.

The Duchy of SUSDAL contains many forests, which are well stored with fallow deer and other game, and with wild beasts, whose furs bear a good price. John Basilowitz subdued this country anno 1565, and incorporated it with his own estates. Its chief towns are

Susdal, the capital, Castro-Moigorod, Louch, and Yourieff.

Susdal is situated on the river Clesma, near the southern part of the duchy. It is an archiepiscopal see, built

mostly of wood, after the Russian manner, but retains little of its pristine grandeur. It is, however, famed for a stately monastery of nuns, and some other ancient buildings.

The Duchy of Moscow, or Muscovy, properly so called, in order to distinguish it from the great empire of which it is the principal province, bears the name of duchy, because, for a long time, the princes of it took only upon themselves the title of dukes. It hath its name from its capital, Moscow, or Moscovia; and this from the river of that name, on which it is situated.

Its extent, from east to west, is computed to be about 68 leagues, or a little above 200 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, about 33 leagues, or 100 miles. The chief rivers that run through it are the Moscow, Occa, and Clesma, all which fall into the Volga; and on the western side of this province is a large forest, out of which flows that famed one called the Boristhenes, which, crossing the duchy of Smolensko, makes its course to Ukraina, Lithuania, and Poland. The soil, however, is not so fertile as in some of the other provinces; but the air, though sharp, is very healthy; which, with the advantage of its situation amidst some of the best provinces of the empire, induced the monarchs to make it their chief residence, and the metropolis of the empire.

The chief cities and towns are the following:

Moscow, the capital, once the metropolis of, and the greatest city in, the whole Russian empire, is seated in a fine spacious plain, on the river of its name, over which it hath a stately bridge of twelve arches, of a prodigious height and breadth, because that river often overflows. It was built by prince Gasfchin, from the design of a Polish monk. The town stands in a gravelly soil, and wholesome air, and almost in the center of the best provinces of Muscovy. The population of this city cannot be ascertained. In 1662, when lord Carlisle was ambassador there from king Charles II. it was 12 miles in compass, full of houses and inhabitants, insomuch that the number of the former is, by the lowest calculations, said to have amounted to 40,000; and by the Russians affirmed to have been above double that number. According to Voltaire, Moscow, when he wrote, was 20 miles in circumference, and its inhabitants amounted to 500,000; but it is almost impossible to form a precise estimate of their present number. The houses are, in general, miserable timber booths, which always have subjected the city to violent conflagrations.

Moscow is of a circular form, and consists of four distinct parts, or quarters, all surrounded with a distinct wall, viz. Cataigorod, Czargorod, Skorodom, and Strelitze-Slaboda, so called because it was formerly the quarter of the Strelitzes, or Czar's guards.

The Cataigorod, or middle city, is surrounded with a brick wall; and on this stands the castle, which is two miles in circuit, and fortified with three stout walls, stately towers, and a fosse. In the castle are two palaces of the Czar, one of timber, the other of stone, built after the Italian manner; the patriarchal palace, a large ancient building; the exchequer, chancery, and other offices; the grand magazine; two handsome monasteries; five large churches, among which is that noble one of St. Michael, in which are the tombs of the grand dukes, or czars. There are several other stately buildings in this great castle. At the gate stands that stately ancient fabric called the church of Jerusalem.

Near the churches are hung several large bells, one of which is of a stupendous size. Concerning the celebrated great bell of Moscow, a learned traveller says, "I went to see the great bell, which was then in a large pit. A fire had, about two months before this, burnt down about two thirds of this great city, and the belfry, being all of timber, shared the same fate. The bell fell into the bottom of the pit, and had a piece broken out of its edge, large enough to permit any man to go

into it. Its weight is 443,772 pounds, and its height about 21 feet four inches and a half. I then went to the top of a very high tower, called Ivan Veliki, or the Great John. From this tower I had a complete view of the whole city, which, indeed, made a very grand appearance. The weather being very cold, the Russians heat their stoves before day-light, and make use of a fire at no time of the day except to get dinner ready; so that the view is never but at those times obstructed by the smoke. Upon the top of this tower there are three bells, I think the least of which is larger than the largest in London. Under the tower is the ancient imperial palace, a large Gothic stone building. All these which I have mentioned, and all the imperial ancient archives, and different courts of justice, are in that part of the city called the Crimline, which is surrounded by a high brick wall, said to be about 2090 paces in circumference."

This quarter is called Cataigorod from Catai, the ancient and Russian name of China, because the chief merchandizes sold in it come from that country: so that the name implies the same as the Chinese city.

The Czargorod, or ducal city, contains, among other buildings, the great arsenal, and is watered by the Negliga, which runs through it, and thence flows into the ditch that surrounds the middle city.

The quarter called Skorodom, or Scoradum, is chiefly inhabited by timber-mongers and carpenters, who sell houses ready made. These houses are moveable, sold very cheap, and in great numbers: and, indeed, considering the frequent fires that happen in this city, owing either to drunkenness, a reigning vice here, or to the neglect of putting out the candles, which they light to some favourite saint, in their houses and chambers, they have need of such a large market to repair to on those occasions. It is called Scorodum, which, in the Russian language, signifies done in haste, alluding to the speedy raising of the mud wall that surrounds it.

The Strelitze-Slaboda, formerly the quarter of the soldiers, or guards, stands on the east and south-east side of the Cataigorod and the castle; and is itself surrounded and fortified with wooden ramparts, and divided from the rest by the river Moscow; for which reason it is stiled a Slaboda, or suburb.

Though the houses of the people in common are poor huts, those of the nobility and opulent, are fine fabricks of brick and stone; most of them having, on the back part, large courts and gardens, which are spacious, in ample order, and surrounded with high and strong walls. The streets are not paved with stones, but boarded with thick fir planks.

Churches and chapels here, including those that belong to monasteries, are computed to amount to above 1500. Some of them are very large and stately; that, particularly, which is in the Crimline, or grand imperial palace, is a vast, ancient building: on the right side of the altar is the Czar's throne, and on the left that of the patriarch; and in the body of the church hangs a chandelier of immense weight and value. The very jewels, and other costly ornaments, that enrich a picture of the Virgin Mary here, are valued at half a ton weight of gold; besides a vast number of chalices, pixes, patens, statues, and other church utensils of gold and silver, finely wrought, and enriched with precious stones; a vast number of other priestly vestments of great value, and an immense quantity of donations and presents offered to the relics of three eminent Russian saints, which are here interred. So that the treasure of this church is deemed equal to that of any church in Europe.

The superb church of Saboor is 90 feet in length, hath a stately dome, supported by four large pillars, and is, though in the ancient style, magnificent within and without. That of St. Michael is the repository of the dead czars, and of all the royal family of the male sex. The bodies of the princesses of the blood are interred in the stately abbey of the nuns, called Tzudoff

Monastir, in the same castle, and near the church above-mentioned. The tombs of the princes who never reigned, are in a separate chapel. The palls with which their coffins are covered are superb. Those of the czars, especially, are of the finest velvet, and have either a massy or embroidered golden crucifix upon them, of curious workmanship, and enriched with vast variety of costly ornaments, especially inscriptions, which are mostly done with pearls and other precious stones.

Monasteries of men and women are here numerous; and, in general, next to the palaces and noblemens houses, some of the best edifices in the city; the founders of them having spared no cost to adorn them with curious architecture, paintings, gardens, and every thing that is convenient and beautiful. There is one called Dewitze Monastir, about a mile out of the city; in which the ambitious princess Sophia, who had concerted so many plots against her brother the czar Peter I. was at length confined, and ended her days. It is situated on a spacious plain, and hath 300 nuns belonging to it, who lead a very regular life, and never stir out of their limits, as some others are permitted to do. These are only allowed, on holidays, to walk on the terraces round their gardens, which are raised to a convenient height for them to enjoy the prospect of the adjacent plain.

Of the monastery, church of Jerusalem, &c. a late traveller gives the following account: "The church, bishops, priests houses, &c. are all enclosed with high brick walls; the wall, forming one side of the bishop's palace, all built on a beautiful detached hill; having on the east, north, and west, the finest lawns in the world, through which glides a noble river. In the plain, upon the banks of the river, stands the builder's romantic house, all built of stone. It is quite alone, three stories in height, in every one of which are four rooms, except the ground story, where are his kitchen, store-room, and a room for his attendants. The area of each of these rooms is but about eight, or at most but nine, feet square. In every one is a small stove. His bedstead is of stone, as are his bed and pillow. His chairs are of the same materials. Every story of his house is vaulted; and it is flat on the roof, for the convenience of taking a view of the country. It has but one entry, and every room receives light from one window of the least size. The builder was a hermit, and a religious devotee. The hospital is not large, but well provided with every necessary but medicine, prayers being (in their opinion) sufficient to cure all diseases which appear in this holy place. At the west end of the church is a most capacious cupola. The dome is very magnificent and high, with a gallery which surrounds it near the top. The windows are large, and it is well lighted. The walls are all hung round with various pictures of the saints, very richly adorned with silver, gold, pearls, and precious stones; and the altar is very grand, and adorned with various pieces of curious workmanship.

The late czar Peter I. founded here three colleges, which he took care to fill up with men well versed in arts and sciences, and all kind of literature, for the polishing of the next generation. The first is for humanity, rhetoric, and philosophy; the second for mathematics; and the third for navigation, astronomy, and other sciences subservient to them. In all these youth are kept under strict discipline, and have, at the same time, all due encouragement to excel in their respective studies. To these the same prince added a dispensary, which is not only one of the finest structures in Moscow, but one of the best furnished with all sorts of medicines, drugs, &c. in Europe. It is put under the care of some Germans, who are allowed the best masters in that art, though the most slovenly in their compositions, never studying to please the eye or taste in their prescriptions, as we do in England, but nauseate their patients by the inelegance of their drugs, which could not possibly be taken by the people of any other country.

country. This dispensary hath a yearly revenue of 20,000 rubles, to renew their *materia medica*; and furnishes not only all the army, but likewise all the principal cities in the empire with medicines.

We cannot omit to mention, in this place, the foundling hospital, founded by the present Empress, supported by voluntary contributions, well endowed, and conducted by very judicious regulations. It is a grand pile of building, and contained 3000 foundlings some few years ago; but their number is, in all probability, now much increased. The children are taken great care of, and, at the age of fourteen, have the liberty of choosing any particular branch of trade; and for that purpose there are different species of manufactures established in the hospital. When they have gone through a certain apprenticeship, they are allowed the liberty of setting up for themselves. A sum of money is bestowed upon each foundling; and they are permitted to carry on trade in any part of the Russian empire. This is a great privilege in Russia, where the peasants are slaves, and cannot leave their villages without the permission of their masters.

The courts of judicature, custom-house, and other offices, are generally large, and built of stone, and resemble gaols, and, indeed, are such in some sense; having apartments for debtors, as well as criminals, who are kept there chained up. Justice is, in general, administered with some strictness and severity; but the people here being naturally lazy, and given to drinking, the whole city swarms with beggars and vagabonds, and mostly of such a sturdy breed, that it is dangerous to deny them alms. This makes it very hazardous to walk the streets in the night; for they frequently lurk in corners, with a short truncheon, or bludgeon, in their hands, which they throw at the heads of passengers with such dexterity, that they seldom fail of knocking them down, after which they rob and murder them, and go off. These disasters have happened more frequently on holidays, and especially during the carnival. When a person was found murdered, they carried the body to a certain place, where it lay exposed a day or two; and, if it was not owned, it was flung into a deep large pit, made to serve on all such occasions. On the Whitsuntide holidays some priests came thither to say mass for their souls.

Murders were formerly so frequent in Moscow, that few nights passed without some people being found dead in the streets in the morning. The villains went in strong parties, and slew before they robbed. This they did with so little fear, that they often performed it before the person's own door; and the terror of these ruffians was so great, that none of the neighbours dared assist the unhappy victim, for fear of being butchered themselves, or, at least, having their houses burnt. This obliged people, who had occasion to be in the streets in the night, to go in companies together, or have a sufficient guard of servants on horseback to attend them. The weapon used by these ruffians was called a *dubien*, which was a long stick, with a round knob at one end, and made heavy with iron, with which they struck a man dead at one stroke; and if any one of them happened to be taken, a good sum of money, from the gang they belonged to, would generally get them off.

The highways were also much infested by these *rasbories*, as they were called, which made it very dangerous travelling in any part of Russia; for they had their spies in the towns, who informed them when any person was to set out on a journey, and how they were to be attended. According to this information they prepared themselves for an attack, and way-laid them in some wood through which they were to pass.

The writer of this account was informed by a gentleman of rank and veracity, that the Czar himself had been attacked in his younger days, in the following manner. Going upon a visit one evening, attended by two servants, the one riding before, and the other standing behind the sledge, up came a sledge with eight *rasbories* in it, and were just going to fasten his sledge to theirs with a grappling iron, which they com-

monly used on these occasions; but the Czar being then young, stout, and vigorous, got up and seized one of the robbers by the hair of the head, pulled him out of their sledge, and keeping his hold, drove out of their reach, dragging the fellow along with him till he reached the house of the nobleman he intended to visit, which he entered all in a sweat, still holding the fellow by the hair.

When the ruffian understood it was the Czar they had attacked, he shook and trembled, saying, if they had known who he was, they would not have meddled with him; and then begged he might be put to death without being put to the torture. To this his majesty consented, on condition that he discovered the rest of his gang; but this he would not do, without a promise of his life, and a reward, which was also granted him; and he went with a detachment of soldiers to the rendezvous of his companions, and coming to the house, he called to them to open the door. On hearing his voice they directly opened it; so that the soldiers rushed in, and seized not only his seven accomplices, but thirteen others of the same gang, who were soon after all executed, except the informer.

At another time the Czar was attacked on his way, from Moscow to Novogorod, when he was attended by four servants only. Going from Tever he was stopped by a strong party of *rasbories*, on which he immediately jumped out of his sledge with a sword drawn in one hand, and a cocked pistol in the other, and told them he was the Czar, asking them what they wanted? They replied they were poor fellows, reduced to great want; and as he was their lord and master, he was the properest person to relieve them. He told them he had no money about him; to which they answered, if he had they would take none from him; but desired that he would give them a written order to the governor of Novogorod, for what sum he pleased to bestow upon them; begging that it might be such as would relieve them from their straits. The Czar then asked them if 1000 rubles would be sufficient; and on their saying they would, he wrote an order for that sum, payable at sight; for which they dispatched one of their number, who very soon returned with the money. They then obliged the Czar to return to Tever, and to pledge his royal word not to prosecute, or even enquire after them; promising to amend their lives, and become good subjects for the future. Instead of proceeding to Novogorod, the Czar returned back to Moscow.

The city of Moscow is much decayed from its ancient grandeur and opulence, since the building of that of Petersburg. However, it is full of inhabitants; and all kinds of provisions are brought to it in great plenty, and sold very cheap; fish being the only dear food, which is occasioned both by the number of inhabitants, the four lents, and other fasts, that are observed by the Russians. This cheapness hath so far lowered the price of land all about the country, that the nobility and gentry are great sufferers by it, their estates being reduced to little more than one-third of what they formerly brought in, when the city was in its flourishing state. The canal, made by the order and direction of the late Peter the Great, to open a communication between this metropolis and his new-built and favourite city of Petersburg, and, by that means, to the Baltic and German Ocean, is a great and noble work, which hath been some time finished, at an immense charge and labour, running between two cities, which, in a direct line, stand near 90 leagues asunder. It begins at Petersburg, on the river Niewa, or Nieva, which empties itself into the gulph of Finland, and going up that river quite to the lake of Ladoga, crosses it at the south end, and enters into the Woltoff, another river, which flows thither from the province of Novogorod. From the capital of that province begins what is properly called the artificial canal, which, passing through the territories of Brognitz, Chrestitz, Chilolova, Witschna-Voloscha, Torschock, the province of Twere, and the district of

Kiln, reaches, at length, the city of Moscow, and enriches it by the vast quantities of merchandize that are brought to and from that capital.

There is a very considerable manufacture at Moscow of various hemp fabricks, particularly sail cloth and sheeting, which employs some thousands of looms, and many thousands of people. The hemp is most of it brought from the Ukraine. There are also great numbers of considerable merchants here, who carry on a very extensive commerce with all parts of the empire; for there is water-carriage from hence to the Black and Caspian Seas, and with but few interruptions to the Baltic also, which are circumstances that make it the center of a very great commerce.

This city is much better situated for the metropolis of the empire than Petersburg. It is almost in the center of the most cultivated parts of it; communicating, in the manner above-mentioned, with the three inland seas, not at a great distance from the most important province of the empire, the Ukraine; open to the southern territories on the Black Sea; and, by means of the rivers Wolga and Don, commanding an inland navigation of prodigious extent. Its vicinity also to the countries which must always be the seat of any wars with the Turks, the enemies most to be attended to of all those with whom the Russians wage war, upon the whole made it infinitely a better situation for the seat of government, than that of Petersburg, which is at the very extremity of the empire, and possessing few of these advantages. Founding that city, and making it the seat of foreign commerce and naval power, was an admirable exertion of genius; but the seat of government, in our opinion, should always have been at Moscow. This city lies in lat. 55. 42. lon. 38. 45 E.

Treytza is a small but handsome town, famed for the stately monastery of that name, or convent of the Trinity, a spacious building, with three large gates, and a noble church, standing in the middle of the square. The abbot here is so rich, that he has 60,000 peasants dependent on him, besides other revenues. The czars have some apartments for themselves, and a noble palace, strongly fortified. In this monastery it was that the late czar Peter I. in his younger days, was forced to retire, to secure himself from the fury of the Boyard Couvanski and his Strelitzes, who plundered and murdered all opponents in his metropolis; and from the plots and conspiracies of his ambitious sister. It stands about 40 miles north of Moscow.

Columna is situated near the confines of the duchy of Rezan, on the western shore of the river Occa, which divides it from Slaboda, or suburb, on the opposite side. It is almost of a round figure, half a mile in compass, well fortified with a stone wall, six fathoms high, and two thick, and flanked with stout and high towers, at the distance of 200 paces from each other; but it is now gone to decay, and is almost ruined on one side. The suburb, which is called Colutwina Slaboda, is the place where the merchandizes are exposed to sale. The city hath nothing considerable in it except the fine stately church of the Virgin Mary, and the archiepiscopal palace; being therefore dignified with the title of an archbishopric.

Colomensko is a small city in the neighbourhood of Moscow, situate on an eminence, from which it yields a beautiful prospect. Here is a handsome church, with two high towers, and a stately monastery. It hath two avenues to it over the Mosca, which must be crossed over a float of timber fastened together, so as to be loosened and divided, to give passage to the vessels that go up and down.

Mosailch is another town situated on the same river, about nine leagues south-west of the city of Moscow, but not so considerable at present as it was formerly.

The Duchy of Rostow is a rich and plentiful country, and was formerly the first duchy in all Russia, next to that of Novogorod. It was governed by its own dukes, till the czar Iwan Basilowitz put the last of them to death, and seized on this territory, anno 1564.

It was afterwards assigned for the maintenance of the Czarowitz, or heir apparent. Rostow abounds with corn, fruit, herbs, game, &c. The capital, called Rostow, is a large town and metropolitan see, situated on the lake Rostow, from whence issues the small river Cobris, or Kolspar, which runs into the Volga. This city stands about 120 miles to the north of Moscow, and contains some elegant stone churches.

Uglitz, situated on the Volga, about 80 miles to the westward of Rostow, is celebrated for the excellency of the bread made in it. It was here that the young prince Demetrius, son of the czar Iwan Basilowitz, was murdered by order of his brother-in-law, Trederowitz Gadenaw, during a tumult, which was occasioned by a conflagration made on purpose, and the murderer usurped the throne.

Chlopigorod was formerly a place of considerable trade, but is now gone to decay.

Perislaw is a large populous town, standing at an equal distance from Moscow and Rostow. The other towns and villages are known by the names of Mologe, Sembratoff, Guo, Imbilowa-Nova, and Basma-Nova; but none of them contain any thing remarkable.

The Duchy of YEROSLAWLA is exceeding fertile, abounds with corn, cattle, and honey, and is watered by the Volga, which runs through the heart of it.

The capital, Yeroslawla, is a strong, well fortified, large, populous city, containing 40,000 inhabitants. It is about 36 miles to the northward of Rostow, and has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, leather, honey, &c. The other towns of this district are Roma-Nova, and Darnelofke; but neither of them contain any thing worthy of observation.

The Duchy of BILEJESORA is a very small province, nearly circular, and derives its name from a lake called Biele-Ozoro, or the White Lake, which is 40 miles long, and 20 broad, and on the banks of which stands the capital of the same name. The whole is so much encumbered with lakes, fens, bogs, woods, &c. that the roads, in general, are useless, except in the winter, when the frost renders them passable. There is plenty of fish all over the province, and some parts afford corn and pasture.

The capital, Biele-Ozoro, or Belozera, is strongly fortified, hath an important castle, and is surrounded by the waters of the before-mentioned lake. Upon the whole, it is a large and populous place.

The Duchy of VOLOGDA is large, woody, mountainous, full of lakes, fens, and abounds with fish and game, but is destitute of most other kinds of provisions.

Vologda, the capital of this province, situated on both sides of the river of the same name, is a capacious, populous, and commercial place, as, besides natives, many English, Dutch, and other merchants reside in it. This city is one of the most ancient Russian archiepiscopal sees, situated near 230 miles to the northward of Moscow, surrounded by a stone wall, and defended by a strong fortress. The streets are open and regular, the houses handsome, and the markets well furnished, every commodity being sold in a peculiar quarter. The river is broad and navigable, and the cathedral magnificent: besides which here are 20 stone and 43 wooden churches, three nunneries, with an elegant chapel appertaining to each, &c.

Dwinitza, situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Vologda, is a small but well-peopled town. On the river Vologda are likewise two other inconsiderable towns, named Sooska and Strelitz.

The Province of CARGAPOL has no town except Cargapol, which is situated on the western banks of the river Onega. The people are exceedingly rude and barbarous. The district of Wiga, and Onega, contiguous to it, are barren and thinly peopled.

The Province of DWINA is of great extent, being near 300 miles in length, and in form of a rhombus.

The city of Archangel, or St. Michael the archangel, is advantageously situated on the east side of the Dwina, which falls into the White Sea, 18 miles below

low it. The houses are mostly of modern architecture, the builders seeming to have had in view those excellent maxims of design, which our inimitable poet Pope hath thus elegantly verified;

To build, to plant, whatever you intend;
To rear the column, or the arch to bend;
To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot;
In all, let nature never be forgot:
But treat the goddess like a modest fair;
Nor over dress, nor leave her wholly bare:
Let not each beauty ev'ry where be spy'd,
Where half the skill is decently to hide.
He gains all points, who pleasingly confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds.

The most considerable edifice here is the palace, or hall, built of large square stones, after the Italian manner, and divided into three parts; in one of which the merchants, both Russian and foreign, have large and convenient apartments, for themselves and their wares: but after the ships are sailed away, which they commonly do in October, they are obliged to remove to other lodgings. This palace is a large stately building, with a spacious court before it, which reaches quite to the river. The courts of justice, both civil and criminal, are held in it, in their proper apartments. The citadel, where the governor resides, is built after the Russian manner, and surrounded with wooden fences, which reach also quite to the river. In it are a vast number and variety of shops, where the Russians store up their merchandizes against the fair. Here is plenty of provisions, as flesh, fowl of all sorts, especially wild, and fish in great variety. These are sold extraordinary cheap, particularly partridges, which commonly sell at about 3d. or 4d. per brace; of which here are two kinds; one like the common sort; and the other, which turn white in the winter, and resume their natural colour in summer.

The foundation of the commerce of Archangel was laid by the English in the year 1553; and the advantages reaped from the Russian trade, induced other nations to resort thither. The gradual increase and prosperity; however, of Petersburg, caused this city to decline in the same proportion. Archangel is the see and residence of a Russian archbishop. Our geographers give its lat. 64 deg. 36 min. long. 40 deg. 5 min. east.

St. Nicholas, a sea-port town upon the White Sea, is inconsiderable, and the trade trifling.

Colmogorod is a considerable town, and the see of a Russian archbishop.

Nova Dwinska is a strong fortress, built to defend the mouth of the new canal, or most northern mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea. It hath a large wooden bridge over that river, with a draw-bridge in the middle, wide enough for two vessels to pass a-breast.

Sottoriza is a very considerable and populous city, and inhabited by many wealthy merchants and curious mechanics. Near this place is a territory of 70 German miles in extent, named Wollostusgy, inhabited by men of a different language, and supposed to have come from Livonia. They are civilized, and Christians of the Greek church.

EASTERN MUSCOVY, OR RUSSIA.

THIS third division of the Russian empire contains the following provinces.

MEZZEN is a long track of land, narrow, barren, woody, fenny, mountainous, and cold. The chief town, called Mezzen, and the few villages which this province contains, are wretched places; and, indeed, the whole region is gloomy and uncomfortable.

The frozen earth lies buried here below
A hilly heap, seven cubits deep in snow.
The sun from far peeps with a sickly face,
Too weak the clouds and mighty fogs to chase,
No. 62.

When up the skies he shoots his rosy head,
Or in the ruddy ocean seeks his bed.
Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on their rocks sustain'd.
The brazen cauldrons with the frost are flaw'd;
The garments stiff with ice, at hearths are thaw'd;
From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long icicles depend, and cracking sounds are heard.

JUGORA, or JUGORSKI, is a very large territory. Its situation is cold enough to make the land barren and uncultivated; so that the country is mostly overrun with forests, and covered with lakes and bogs. It hath abundance of rivers.

CONDORA is a large province, with the title of duchy; but so boggy, woody, and mountainous, that it deserves no farther description.

TEESCA is a small territory, and hath but one town worth naming, viz. Gorodische, which stands on a small river; that falls about 10 leagues below it into the gulph of Teesca.

PETZORA is a vast territory, extending itself from the lake Petzerskie, on the southernmost part of it, quite to the northern or Frozen Ocean; that is, from the 63d to almost the 70th degree of north latitude. Petzora is situated upon the river of the same name, about 30 leagues from the sea, is but a small place, and supposed to have been formerly called Puste Oso, from some golden mines, or sands, that fell from those Obian mountains into that river. The cold is so excessive here, that the rivers are frozen about eight months in the year. They begin to thaw in the month of May, and to freeze again in August.

The other towns in this province are wholly inconsiderable.

VOGULIZA. South of the province last named, are seated the Vogulizi, called also Vogulitzi, Vogolskoi, and Vogolitzes. They are a rude, savage, uncultivated people; so that their religion, customs, and manners, are, of course, extremely vague and absurd. They go dressed much like the Russian peasants; and bury the dead in their best cloaths, together with some money. As there is little corn comes to perfection in their country, they live chiefly upon the milk of their cattle, and such game as they kill. They marry as many wives as they can maintain, which they buy of their parents: but they are very scrupulous of marrying within certain forbidden degrees of consanguinity.

They have neither cities nor towns, but villages made up of huts, of a conic figure, with a hearth in the middle, and a hole at the top, to let the smoke out; which hole, however, they cover with a thin transparent piece of ice, to let some light into their huts, as soon as their fuel is burnt to a coal. When a woman is near the end of pregnancy, she is obliged to go into a private hut reared on purpose for her, and to live in it separate from her husband. The men shoot elks, fallow deer, and other game. They live quiet under the Russian government, and pay their tribute in skins and furs. This country reaches from 62 deg. 30 min. to almost 63 deg. of north latitude.

PERMIA, or PERMESKY, is one of the largest provinces of the Russian empire; but it is far from being considerable in proportion to its extent. The most remarkable river is the Kama, which receives several others, and springs from that long chain of mountains which part it from Siberia, which extend themselves from the kingdom of Cazan quite to the Frozen Sea, that is from 55 to almost 70 deg. of lat. Besides this ridge, the country abounds with many more, as well as lakes; so that its soil is so far from being fertile, that the inhabitants are obliged to eat peas, beans, and other pulse, instead of bread. They differ likewise much from the nations around them in other respects, as in their customs, religion, &c. and have a language peculiar to themselves. They are subject to the Russians, and pay their tribute in horses, and several kinds of furs. The chief town is

Perma Velikaia, or the Great City, which seems to intimate something large and considerable: but most authors, that have spoken of it, mention it as a place of little note.

OUSTIOUG, or USTIUG, which takes its name from its capital, is not only small, but barren, a great part being covered with vast and impenetrable woods. These harbours such a prodigious number of black foxes, that their furs are one of the chief commodities of this country. The chief town is Oustioug, Ustiug, or Ust Jugh. It is an archiepiscopal see of the Russian church, and hath several neat churches built of white stone, the cupolas and spires of which are covered over with tin. The other churches, as well as the houses, are built of wood. The archiepiscopal palace, which is a large building, and the best edifices in this city, are on the west side of the river Suchand. The other part of it, over the water, is less considerable, but extends itself along the side of it, in form of a crescent, a league in length, and a quarter in breadth. It is chiefly noted for a yearly fair for the sale of fox-skins, and other furs.

ZIRANIA, a long, desert, woody track of land, deserves rather the name of a forest than of a province, there being but few spots inhabited, in comparison of the vast and impenetrable woods that spread themselves over it, and breed innumerable quantities of wild beasts. The people, who are here scattered in villages, or groups of huts, are fierce, brutish, and untractable: they live upon the game they kill, and pay their tribute in furs, with which they make clothing for themselves, and covering for their houses. The rest they sell and exchange to the best advantage they can.

VAITKA, or VIATKA, has the title of a duchy, and is the last province in that we call Eastern Moscovy, or Russia. It is mostly woody, marshy, and barren; yet yields some honey, wax, and furs. It was conquered from the Tartars by the czar Iwan Basilowitz. It is watered by the river of its name, which springs a little above the town of Sextanoff, or Seltakoff, and, running through that, and several other towns, falls into the Kama. This last runs through another part of the country, and falls into the Volga a little above Cazan.

Viатka, the chief town of this duchy, hath little or nothing worth notice, except its bishop's see, and a stout castle, built by the czar above mentioned, to suppress the incursions of the Scheremisse Tartars. There are two high roads that lead from hence to Moscow; the one through Castroma and Galicz, the other through Ustiug. The former is much the shorter, but the most troublesome and dangerous, on account of the vast marshes that must be crossed, and of the Scheremisse free-booters that infest those parts.

Colcinitz is rather a considerable town, situated near the confines of the kingdom of Cazan, or Casan: and Sladboda, another town, stands more to the north-west, on the borders of the Scheremisse Tartars. Besides the above, this province includes Clinow, Orow, and Kaigorod, all fortified after the Russian manner.

CAZAN, or CASAN, was formerly governed by its own monarchs, who were formidable and opulent, till the czar Basilowitz subdued the greatest part of it; and his son, Iwan Basilowitz, completed the conquest of the whole in the year 1554. Cazan has been always considered as a valuable acquisition to Russia; this country being watered by the great rivers Volga and Kama, which increase the natural fertility of the ground, and enrich the whole country by means of commerce.

Cazan, or Cazanum, the capital, is a capacious and populous city, the seat of a Russian metropolitan, and contains many churches and monasteries. But the houses, and even the ramparts and towers, are all built with wood. The castle, however, is of stone; and the river, by surrounding it, forms an excellent fosse; the whole being amply furnished with artillery, ammunition, &c. and well secured by a Russian garrison. At a little distance from the city, a large commodious dock, for ship-building, is situated at the confluence

of the Volga and Casanka. Cazan is well supplied, both by land and water, with all kinds of provisions. Wine and fruits are brought hither from Turkey; various commodities, besides groceries, from Moscow; teas from China; and iron and furs from Siberia and Tartary. The situation is admirable for commerce, which is carried on not only with the above-mentioned places, but with Persia, and other parts of the east. Large quantities of Russia leather, bark for tanning, timber for ship-building, &c. are annually sent hence to Petersburg, and other parts of Russia.

The other towns in this province contain nothing worthy of description.

BULGARIA, formerly called Horda, or the region of Zavolani, was anciently inhabited by the Bulgars, who made an irruption into those parts from Asia, and conferred their name on this country.

Here it is proper to observe that Bulgaria is divided into Little and Great. Little Bulgaria is situated on southern coasts of the Danube, belongs to the Turks, having been conquered by Amurath II. and forms part of Turkey in Europe. Great Bulgaria, now under consideration, was subdued by the Moscovite czars, and now is an appendage of the Russian empire.

This kingdom is watered by several rivers. Near its center are the deserts of Ufa; on the eastern confines the mountains of Caf, which yield great quantities of iron, as well as some excellent crystals; and, towards the southern side, the great lake Kergewi. The soil is tolerably fertile, and many parts of the country populous.

Bulgar, or Bulgara, the capital, is situated on the Volga, and deemed a considerable city.

Samara, on the banks of a river of the same name, which disembogues itself into the Volga, is built on the declivity of a mountain, and the suburbs stretch along the river. The place is large, but poor and mean; the houses, walls, fortifications, &c. being all built of timber. This city was erected in one month, by 30,000 men, sent thither, for that purpose, by Peter the Great. The work was directed by prince Galitzin; and the place is an excellent check upon the Tartars, Cossacks, &c. Near Samara are the ruins of Sunbeska, which was destroyed by Tamerlane the Great: and we are informed, by an eminent voyager, that going a-shore, at no great distance from hence, he ascended a mountain where formerly stood the city of Abuchim, and there discovered a stone with an inscription, which a Russian interpreted for him, and was to this effect: "Whosoever thou art, if thou hast strength enough to turn me, thou wilt make thy fortune." From this intimation, he and his company, expecting to find some hidden treasure, immediately moved it from its place, and, on the other side, found another inscription importing, "This is not the first time thou hast taken great pains to little purpose."

R U S S I A N L A P L A N D.

HAVING already presented a general description of Lapland, as to the country, inhabitants, customs, manners, &c. as well as observed, that it is divided into three distinct sovereignties, namely, those of Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, it remains for us, under the last article, to give a brief geographical account of that part which is distinguished by the appellation of Russian Lapland, referring our readers for other particulars to the general description.

Russian Lapland is bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, on the east and south by the White Sea, and on west by Danish Lapland. It is further divided into three parts, according to their situation. One is called Leporia Mouremanskoi, or Maritime Leporia; Terrskoi, or Inland Leporia; and Bellamoureskoi Leporia.

The whole territory of Leporia Mouremanskoi is barren, woody, and mountainous; the air extremely cold; the inhabitants rude and ignorant; and, in general,

neral, the country is much like the Swedish and Danish Lapland formerly spoken of. Most of the islands, cities, and towns, stand on the sea-coasts. The only observation worthy of mentioning concerning any of them is, that there are, in some of them, ancient monasteries; and that the rivers contiguous abound with fish, and particularly salmon.

Terrskoi Leporia, or inland part of the Russian Lapland, is almost surrounded with the sea, and is the land that makes the gulph of the White Sea. It is no less woody and barren than the rest; and the chief town in it is Warfiga, situated on the south coast, over-against Archangel.

Bellamoureskoi Leporia lies at the bottom of the above mentioned gulph, called the White Sea, and, like the rest, is cold, barren, and thinly inhabited. The chief town is Soma, situated at the very entrance into the Russian Lapland, on the White Sea.

N O V A Z E M B L A.

NOVA Zembla was a name given to this new discovered track, which, in the Russian language, signifies New Land. It is separated from the northern part of Russia by the strait called Veigatz, or Wygatz, which lies in north lat. 70 deg. The land that forms this strait is a promontory, advancing southward from the main country, which is supposed to extend itself much farther north. It was long doubted whether this country joined to the continent of Greenland on the west, or of Tartary on the east; but it is now known to be an extensive island.

Nova Zembla was first discovered by the English, anno 1553, when captain Hugh Willoughby sailed thither with three vessels, and advanced from the north cape of Finmark as far north as the 72d deg. of lat. where he thought he had descried this land; but being obliged, through stress of weather, to put into a port of Lapland, he there perished with cold, with all his company. Captain Burroughs sailed in search of it three years after, and having doubled the above mentioned cape, discovered the strait of Wygatz, between the south part of Nova Zembla, and the north coast of Samoieda. Since that time it hath been often visited, both by Dutch and English, in hopes of finding out the north-east passage; but the coldness of the climate, and the mountains of snow which covered that whole country, prevented their making any great discoveries. Some Dutchmen wintered there, anno 1596; but found the cold so excessive, that they, with great difficulty, kept themselves alive till the next summer. They saw no sun from January 4 to June 24; during which long and dark interval they had no light, but what the moon gave them from the first to the last quarter, in which she shone by day as well as night.

The account they gave of it is, that some parts of that country is inhabited by a people of low stature, who are idolaters and barbarous. The attempts made afterwards by Barentz, a Hollander, by Hudson, Wood, and Flaws, proved likewise of little or no consequence to the public, and of destructive consequence to themselves. Wood, indeed, made some remarks, which gave him reason to think there was a passage between this country and that of Greenland. Nova Zembla he represents as the most forlorn spot in all the world; the greatest part of which is laid under snow and ice; and that where there are neither of these, nothing presents itself to the view but dismal quagmires, covered with moss, and some blue and yellow flowers. Upon digging two or three feet into the earth, they found the ice as hard as marble, which shews how vain it would be to attempt to winter there in caves dug under ground. In other northern countries the ice and snow is observed to melt much sooner on the sea-coasts than in the inland parts; but here it proves the reverse; and the sea, which beats against mountains of it of a prodigious height, hath so undermined it, that it seems to hang in

the air, and discovers such monstrous chasms, as cannot be beheld without horror.

The country, so far as our author had an opportunity to view it, breeds some sorts of wild creatures, such as large white bears, foxes, some small creatures like rabbits, larger than rats, large penguins, &c. The penguin is of the size of a goose, and the feathers are somewhat like hairs, and of an ash colour. The wings are very short in proportion to the body, the bill is black, and the legs are of a bright green. They keep in the water all the day, where they feed upon fish. As they cannot fly, they cannot shun their enemies, except by leaping along, which they do pretty well by the help of their short wings. However, this bird is active upon the water, and seems to be very skilful in catching its food. When the sun begins to set, they retire to the rocks near the sea, where they continue till morning, at which time they are easily taken. They build their nests upon the rocks, on the craggy points, to which these birds can get up very easily. Their eggs are very good; but the flesh has a disagreeable fishy taste, and is never eaten but in cases of great necessity. It is worthy of remark, that the bird penguin, which is not only common to these northern parts, but likewise in several countries of North America, is every where known by the same name, with little or no variation; and that the word penguin, in the Celtic, and in our present Welsh, signifies a white head, as that bird actually hath. This, together with some great affinity which is found in many of the radical words, and proper names, used by those distant regions, confirms a curious conjecture of the authors of the Universal History, which is, that the descendants of Gomer, the eldest son of Japhat, were not only the first peoplers of Europe, even in its remotest parts, but have preserved their ancient language more than any other nation we know of, except the Chinese.

The southern part has been since found to be inhabited by a squat, swarthy sort of people, who cloath themselves with seal-skins, or with the skin of the bird penguin, with the feathers outward. They live upon what game or fish they catch. They worship the sun and moon; and have some little wooden idols, in human shape, but monstrously carved, or rather noched.

The various romantic tales, and manifest absurdities, advanced by many of the Dutch voyagers, the ridiculous relations of Ferdinand Mendez and Pinto, and the improbable stories of Sir John Mandeville, gave rise to a witty and ingenious satire, written by the celebrated Sir Richard Steele, and published in the Tatler, as if from a manuscript of Sir John Mandeville. The scene being founded in Nova Zembla, the humour being admirable, and the satire pointed against all voyagers and travellers who attempt to impose upon the public, we shall make an extract from it without farther apology.

The relation being in the first person, as if Sir John Mandeville was the narrator, the words are, "We were separated by a storm, in the latitude of 73, inso-much that only the ship in which I sailed, with a Dutch and French vessel, got safe into a creek of Nova Zembla. We landed in order to refit our vessels, and store ourselves with provisions. The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood at some distance from each other, to fence themselves against the inclemencies of the weather, which was severe beyond imagination. We soon observed, that, in talking to one another, we lost several of our words, and could not hear one another at above two yards distance, and that too when we sat very near the fire. After much perplexity, I found that our words froze in the air, before they could reach the ears of the person to whom they were spoken. I was soon confirmed in the conjecture, when, upon the increase of the cold, the whole company grew dumb, or rather deaf; for every man was sensible, as we afterwards found, that he spoke as well as ever; but the sounds no sooner took air, than they were condensed and lost. It was now a miserable spectacle,

spectacle, to see us nodding and gaping at one another; every man talking, and no man heard. One might observe a seaman that could hail a ship at a league's distance, beckoning with his hand, straining with his lungs, and tearing his throat, but all in vain.

"We continued here three weeks in this dismal plight. At length, upon a turn of wind, the air about us began to thaw. Our cabin was immediately filled with a dry clattering sound, which I afterwards found to be the crackling of consonants that broke above our heads, and were often mixed with a gentle hissing, which I imputed to the letter *S* that occurs so frequently in the English tongue. I soon after felt a breeze of whispers rushing by my ear; for those being of a soft and gentle substance, immediately liquified in the warm wind that blew across our cabin. These were soon followed by syllables and short words, and at length by entire sentences, that melted sooner or later, as they were more or less congealed; so that we now heard every thing that had been spoken during the whole three weeks that we had been silent, if I may use that expression. It was now very early in the morning, and yet, to my surprize, I heard somebody say, *Sir John, it is midnight, and time for the ship's crew to go to bed.* This I knew to be the pilot's voice; and, upon recollecting myself, I concluded, that he had spoken these words to me some days before, though I could not hear them till the present thaw. My reader will easily imagine how the whole crew was amazed, to hear every man talking, and see no man open his mouth. In the midst of this great surprize we were all in, we heard a volley of oaths and curses, lasting for a long while, and uttered in a very hoarse voice, which I knew belonged to the boatswain, who was a very choleric fellow, and had taken his opportunity of cursing and swearing at me, when he thought I could not hear him; for I had several times given him the strappado on that account, as I did not fail to repeat for these his pious soliloquies when I got him on shipboard.

"I must not omit the names of several beauties in Wapping, which we heard every now and then in the midst of a long sigh that accompanied them; as Dear Kate! Pretty Mrs. Peggy! When shall I see my Sue again? This betrayed several amours which had been concealed till that time, and furnished us with a great deal of mirth in our return to England.

"When this confusion of voices was pretty well over, though I was afraid to offer at speaking, as fearing I should not be heard, I purposed a visit to the Dutch cabin, which lay about a mile farther up in the country. My crew were extremely rejoiced to find they had again recovered their hearing, though every man uttered his voice with the same apprehensions that I had done,

"And, try'd his tongue, his silence softly broke."

"At about half a mile's distance from our cabin, we heard the groanings of a bear, which at first startled us; but, upon our enquiry, we were informed by some of our company that he was dead, and now lay in salt, having been killed upon the very spot about a fortnight before, in the time of the frost. Not far from the same place, we were likewise entertained with some posthumous snarls and barkings of a fox."

With respect to those parts of the Russian empire situated in Asia, viz. Siberia, Kamtschatka, Samoieda, Astrachan, together with the Kalmuc, Usbec, Crim, Lesgee, and several other inferior tribes of Tartars, the reader will be furnished with an ample account of them by referring to our description of that quarter of the globe, which forms the first division of our work.

Those countries dismembered from Poland, and annexed to the dominions of Russia, will be treated of under our description of the former, on which occasion we shall consider every material circumstance and transaction relative thereunto.

SECTION. III.

Persons of the Russians; their different Ranks, Vassalage, Dress, Habitations, Manner of Living, Customs, Amusements, Religion; Ceremonies, Baptismal, Matrimonial, Funeral, &c.

THE Russians are, for the most part, of the middle stature, though many of them are tall and comely. Their teeth are remarkably good; their hair, in general, is black; and their complexions ruddy. The severity of the climate, which produces a dry and sharp air, disposes them, in general, to a robust constitution, and enables them to undergo great hardships.

The women are commonly well made, exclusive of their legs, which, as well as their feet, are always large. Their countenances are, in general, agreeable; and their eyes black and languishing.

Before the time of Peter the Great, the Russians were savage and ignorant in the extreme; but that wild prince, by incredible application, and a proper mixture of severity and mildness, wrought so happy a change in their manners, as, in some measure, set them on a level with the more civilized nations of Europe; and his efforts have been happily seconded by succeeding monarchs, of which the effects have been evident to demonstration.

The court nobility, from the great connections they have had, of late years, with the most civilized European states, seem totally to have emerged from their barbarism into the height of elegance and politeness; and the young Russian nobility, at present, are much improved by studies of taste, and a propensity to travel.

The people of Russia, like those of most other countries, are of different ranks and orders, as princes, nobility, gentry, commonalty, &c. and these have their respective sub-divisions; but it is to be observed, that, of late years, the military rank supercedes every thing, and now regulates every degree of precedency, whatever may be the rank or class of persons.

The Russian nobility exercise a most tyrannical power over the common people, and especially over the peasants, who are kept in a state of abject slavery, being deemed the property of the nobles, to whom they belong, as much as their horses and dogs. Indeed, the wealth of a great man in Russia, is not estimated by the extent of land he possesses, or the quantity of grain he can bring to market, but by the number of his slaves. Every slave pays about a ruble (40s.) yearly to his owner; and if he be in the way of making money, the tribute is augmented. In general, every Russian nobleman allots to the peasants, that belong to him, a certain portion of land, to be cultivated by them; the produce of which, excepting what suffices for their own maintenance, is paid to the proprietor. In fact, a Russian peasant has no property; as every thing he possesses, even the miserable raiment that shelters him from the cold, may be seized by his master as his own.

The owner has also the power of selling his slaves, or hiring their labour, to other persons. He may also inflict on his slaves whatever punishment he pleases, and for any sort of offence. It is against the law, indeed, to put any of them to death; yet it sometimes happens, that a poor slave dies of the wounds he receives from a passionate and unrelenting superior.

Another hardship to which the Russian peasants are exposed is, that they are obliged to marry whatever persons, or at what time, their superiors please. Every slave, who is a father, pays a certain tax to his owner for each of his children; and the owner is therefore solicitous that a new progeny be raised as soon as possible.

The condition of those peasants, who are immediate slaves of the crown, is deemed less wretched than that of

(Engraved for BANKES'S New System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.)



RUSSIAN DRESSES.

1 a Poor that sells live Fish. 2 a Market Woman of Orel. 3 a Market Woman of Moscow.



RUSSIAN DRESSES

1 a Peasant's Wife 2 a Peasant 3 a Fortune Teller

Engraver for BANKES'S *New System of* GEOGRAPHY *Published by Royal Authority.*



RUSSIAN WOMEN.

1 a Woman of Livonia 2 a Woman of Tigris 3 Winter Dress of a Woman of Petersburg.



RUSSIAN WOMEN.

1 a Woman of Volhynia 2 a Woman of Moscow 3 a Woman of Archangel.

original copy.

of those who belong to the nobility; and they are of three kinds. The first are those who have, either secretly, or by the favour of a humane superior, been able to procure as much money as may enable them to purchase their freedom; and have also the good fortune to live under a superior who is equitable enough to free them for the sum they offer. Such persons, and their children, are for ever after immediate slaves to the crown. On the same footing are all priests, and their children; though the dependance of the inferior on the superior clergy, is sometimes as grievous as the most painful bondage. Soldiers, also, and their children, (and this class includes the whole body of the nobility,) are immediate slaves of the crown.

According to travellers in general, the Russian peasants have no name. Indeed, as they have nothing but bondage to transmit to their children, such distinction is useless. The most common Christian names among them are Gregory, Stephen; Ivan, which they translate John; Vasil, which they translate William; with others manifestly derived from their neighbours in the south. If there are several of a name, they are distinguished by taking the name of their father, compounded with the words which, in their language, signify son or daughter. Thus Ivan Petrowitz, signifies Ivan, the son of Peter; and Anna Ivanowna, signifies Anna, the daughter of Ivan.

Such is the slavery in which the Muscovites of both sexes are kept by their parents, their patrons, and the emperor. They are not allowed to dispute any match that may be provided for them by these directors, howsoever disagreeable or odious it may be. Officers of the greatest rank in the army, both natives and foreigners, have been saddled with wives by the sovereign in this arbitrary manner. A great general, lately deceased, who was a native of Britain, having been pressed by the late czarina to wed one of her ladies, saved himself from a very disagreeable marriage, by pretending his constitution was so unsound, that the lady would be irreparably injured by his compliance.

The Russians are bred up with such high notions of their sovereigns, and of a blind implicit obedience they owe to them, as the only persons who have sense enough to distinguish between right and wrong, that they never dispute their will in any thing, except where they attempt, as the czar Peter did, an innovation in their religion or customs, which they cannot but look upon as an impeachment of the wisdom of their ancestors who had established them. In all other cases they are so prepossessed with the notion of their unerring wisdom and knowledge, as well as of their own ignorance and imperfection, that it is a common saying with them, in all dubious cases, "God and the Czar alone know." The very nobility dare not come near the throne without fear and trembling. They are banished into Siberia for the slightest political intrigue; and their possessions being confiscated, one whole family thus falls a victim to the artful insinuations of the courtier. The mutual distrust in which people live in Russia, and the total silence of the people upon every thing which may have the least relation either to the government or the sovereign, arises chiefly from the privilege every Russian has, without distinction, of crying out in public, *Soye dolo*, that is to say, I declare you guilty of high treason both in words and actions. All the bye-standers are then obliged to assist in taking up the person accused: a father arrests his son, the son his father, and nature suffers in silence. The accuser and accused are both conveyed immediately to prison, and afterwards to St. Petersburg, where they are tried by the secret court of chancery.

The dresses of the Russians are adapted to their respective ranks. That of the generality of the better sort resembles, in a considerable degree, the habits worn in the more southern parts of Europe. Some, indeed, at a distance from the capital, retain the old dress, as well as the custom of wearing a long beard. The women of rank generally wear a loose gown like a

domino; and both sexes love to appear fine, and consequently dress as rich as the very extent of their circumstances will admit. They use paint in general, married women as well as young girls, deeming red the most ornamental colour they can possibly bear. Nay, such is their fondness for red, that the word denoting it in the Russian language, is synonymous with beautiful. Furs, in the winter, are in universal wear; but they are proportionate, in quality, to the different classes. The poorer women commonly line their cloaks with hare skins; and the men, for the most part, have a dress made of sheep's skin, with the wool turned inwards. On their heads they wear a warm fur cap; and they are very careful to cover their legs, not only with warm stockings, but boots, lined with skins, or a quantity of flannel, which they wrap several times round them. Instead of caps, most of the women, of middling rank, use handkerchiefs, which they manage with such adroitness, that this kind of head-dress often looks captivating. Their necks are naked, and exposed to the weather. Every Russian, of what rank soever, usually wears, upon the breast, and hanging by a ribbon, or string, tied about his neck, a small cross of gold, silver, or lead. They receive their crosses from their godfathers at their baptism, and never part with them as long as they live.

With respect to the habitations of the Russians, we have already observed, that many of those of the higher class are built of brick and stone; and have only to point out the manner in which the houses, or huts, of the peasants are constructed. This is as follows. A number of trees are stripped of their bark. They are not cut into deals, but laid horizontally upon one another. They are fastened at the end with wooden pegs, and thus, by fixing the end of one tree into another, they constitute the walls. The roof is sometimes of boards, and sometimes thatched. In constructing their houses, the Russian peasantry use very few instruments. The hatchet is the only one almost among them, and they exercise it with great dexterity. Professed carpenters are excepted in this account.

In Russia locksmiths, masons, carpenters, &c. are formed as a soldier is in other countries. Each regiment has, in its own corps, all the necessary artists, and is not obliged to have recourse to manufactures, as is the custom every where else. They determine, by the stature, what employment a man is most fit for. They give a soldier a look for a pattern, with orders to make others like it, and he does it, with the greatest dexterity: but the original must be perfect, otherwise he would copy it with all its defects, however easy it might be to correct them. The same may be observed with regard to artists and workmen of all kinds.

The Russians, in winter, contrive to make the warmth in their houses suitable to the severity of the climate. They give a proper degree of heat to the different rooms, by means of an oven, constructed with several flues; and their ovens consume a smaller quantity of wood than might at first be imagined. A single faggot only, and that but a little one, is put in, and suffered to burn till the black thick smoke is evaporated. The chimney is then shut, by which the heat is retained, and the place kept warm for the space of 24 hours; and this fire serves not only to warm the rooms, but to dress the food. The windows, in the houses of the poorer sort of people, are very small, that as little cold as possible may be admitted; but in the houses of superior persons they are large; and, in order to guard against the inclemencies of the weather, they have double glass frames, and are caulked up in the winter. All ranks of people are very expert and nice in regulating the proper heat in their houses by means of a thermometer, and by opening and shutting the flues, they increase or diminish the heat to a great degree of critical exactness.

In the houses of the peasants there are generally one bed for the husband and wife, and one for the children; but all other persons lie promiscuously upon benches,

or mats, which they spread on the ground. The beds have no curtains; and, instead of a bolster, the husband and wife have each of them seven or eight pillows, one less than the other, raised up in the form of two pyramids. The requisite benches, a large stove, and a few wooden chairs, make up the rest of the furniture.

At a Russian feast all the dishes are served up at once. It consists of soup, made of meat cut into small pieces; some ragouts, which none but a Russian can touch; several pyramids of game and butcher's meat roasted; Chinese sweetmeats, and Russian fruits. A profound silence is observed at dinner, which is interrupted only at times by the healths which are drank. As soon as they sit down to table, each man pours into his glass some Russian made wine, and then all rise to drink to each other. Every guest is drank to respectively by his christian and surname, and a drop of wine is swallowed to each person's health. I have (says an accurate traveller) been at some of these dinners, when there were more than 60 people all drinking to each other at the same time. Their attitudes, and the confusion of different sounds, had a very singular effect. Peter, not being able to make James hear him, was stretching over the table, and bawling as loud as he could. At the same instant he was interrupted by Francis, who was bowing to him; or by a knock of the head from Philip, who was turning about from right to left, without perceiving the posture Peter was in. Philip's turn came next; for as he was lifting his glass to his mouth, his neighbour gave him a jog of the elbow, and spilling part of his wine, interrupted him at his most interesting moment. Such scenes as these, varied in different ways, were repeated at almost every part of the table; and the pleasure of them was enhanced, by observing the impatience of some of the people. As to myself, I could never find an opportunity of drinking any one's health, but kept my head in constant motion to the right and left, and forwards. It is reckoned a qualification to catch the opportunity so seasonably, as to drink to every person's health without descending from one's dignity, or meeting with any accident.

"The first health being over, every body sits down, and is at liberty to eat for a few minutes. Glass tumblers, of a cylindrical form, six inches high, and four wide, are placed on different parts of the table. Every guest, within reach of one of these tumblers, takes it up, and drinks out of it. It would be thought very impolitic, if he was to take a glass in order to avoid drinking out of the same tumbler as his neighbour.

"When the company has eat for a few minutes, the empress's health goes round. This toast is given in a different manner. A large glass bottle, to which there is also a glass top, is placed on the table before the person of the highest rank. This person rises from his seat, as well as his right hand neighbour, to whom he gives the head of the bottle, and pouring some wine into the cup, gives out the empress's health, bowing to the whole company. As soon as he hath drank, he gives the bottle to his neighbour, who passes the top to the person sitting next to him. All the company drink the sovereign's health in the same manner, while a band of musicians is employed in singing songs adapted to the ceremony.

"The health of the prince and the princesses of the royal family are then drank in the same order; and eating goes on for a little time longer. The healths of all the guests are then carried round with another glass bottle, which is not so beautiful as the first, and is covered with a crust of bread.

"This toast goes round nearly in the same way as the former, except that when the lid of the bottle is given to one's neighbour, it is usual, at the same time, to tell him the christian and surname of the person whose health is going round; and this must be repeated, making a bow to him. This custom is very troublesome to strangers, as the Russians have generally three or four christian names. This ceremony is carried on

with the utmost gravity, and one must be exact in the whole detail, which extends all round the table."

Such is the fare of the great and opulent: but the poor peasants eat a kind of black bread, made of rye, barley, and other grain of an inferior quality. It is sour, but not unwholesome. They eat a great deal of garlic, coarse oil, and fish. They make no cheese, and are not much acquainted with the uses of milk. They drink a bad kind of mead, and liquor made of wild fruit: but their chief potation, of which they partake very freely, is extracted from the corn which their country produces. Here it is to be observed, that drunkenness is their prevailing vice. Both men and women accustom themselves to sleep constantly after dinner.

Provisions are as well preserved in Russia by the frost, as with us by the means of salt; and certainly while it lasts (that is, during the winter months) the former is a better preservation than the latter; for this reason, that it never alters the taste or quality of whatever it preserves, as salt always does. The frost fixes, for a time, the parts and oily juices, but does not change the flavour. Veal, and other kinds of meat, frozen at Archangel, are esteemed the best of eating at Petersburg; nor are they distinguishable from what is fresh killed. Hence the capital, in the winter, is plentifully supplied with all kinds of fresh provisions; and the markets are filled with piles of carcases, consisting of frozen hogs, sheep, fish, poultry, vegetables, &c. But it is to be observed, that when any of these are to be dressed, they must be thawed by immersion in cold water, and not by the means of fire or warm water, as these would spoil them immediately.

The Russians are fond of music, particularly the bagpipe; and have a kind of violin, with a large belly like that of a lute. Their music, however, is barbarous and defective. Public schools are established, in which the children are regularly taught to sing. The very beggars ask alms in a whining cadence, and ridiculous sort of recitative: and it is recorded, that a Russian ambassador at the Hague, having been regaled with the best concert of vocal and instrumental music that could be procured, was asked how he liked the entertainment, and replied, "Perfectly well: the beggars in my country sing just in the same manner." Besides French, German, and Russian singers, who perform before the court in their respective languages, there is set of Italian singers. No persons pay either to go to the play or concert, none being allowed to enter except such as have tickets by authority. Some few years since, an English company of comedians went over to St. Petersburg, where they met with great countenance and encouragement. The playhouse doors are guarded; and if any one should get in without a proper right, they would be severely punished. The Russians are fond of dancing, but in it display very little agility. The lower class are even infantine in their amusements, and divert themselves with such gambols as, in our country, would be thought too trifling for children.

They are extremely fond of hot baths and sweating-houses, in which they constantly go once or twice a week, and oftener, if they can afford it, and with so little regard to decency, that women and men make no scruple to go into them promiscuously, and to appear naked there to each other. Upon their coming out of them, they will leap, naked, and reeking-hot, into a river, if any be near; or pour two or three pails of cold water upon their bodies, to close the pores, and render them healthy and hardy; for they do it even in the heart of the winter.

An ingenious traveller, who was a spectator of this custom amongst others, says, "It was a promiscuous bathing, of not less than 200 persons of both sexes. There are several of these public bagnios in St. Petersburg, and every one pays a few copecks (value a halfpenny English each) for admittance. There are, indeed, separate places for the men and women; but they seem quite regardless of this distinction, and sit

or bathe in a state of absolute nudity among each other. What is equally extraordinary, they go first into a room heated to so intense a degree, that it is scarce possible to breathe in it; and, after having remained there till their bodies are in the most violent perspiration, they instantly either plunge into the cold water, or else throw a quantity of it over them from little buckets, with which they are all provided for that purpose. This may harden a Russian constitution, but, I believe, would be found to have very different effects upon an English one."

Fireworks constitute a great part of the diversions of the Russians, who, if they excel in any thing, it is in making all kinds in the artificial way. A traveller, of curiosity, gives the following account of a grand illumination and masquerade, which he saw at the palace of Peterhoff. "I went down (says he) to Peterhoff, when there was a masquerade and illuminations in the gardens. The former of these is rather a *bal paré en domino*, as there are very few or no fancy dresses, nor is any character supported. Every person, without distinction, is admitted upon this occasion; and there were not less than four or five thousand persons present. Her Imperial majesty was dressed in a blue domino, and played at cards most of the night. The illuminations in the gardens far surpassed any I ever saw in my life. In these, as also in fireworks of every kind, I am assured that the Russians excel any nation of Europe. Two prodigious arcades of fire extended in the front of the palace. The canal, which reaches to the Gulph of Finland, was illuminated on both sides; and the view terminated by a rock, lighted in the inside, which had a beautiful effect. From either side of the canal went off long arched walks illuminated; and beyond these, in the woods, were hung festoons of lamps differently coloured. All the *jet d'eau*s played artificial cascades, where the water tumbled from one declivity to another, and under each of which lights, very artificially disposed, amused and surprized the spectators at the same time. Besides these there were summer-houses, pyramids, and temples of flame; and beyond all appeared the imperial yachts on the water, in the same brilliant and dazzling ornaments. Nothing could be better calculated to produce that giddy and tumultuous feeling of mingled wonder and delight, which, though it arises neither from the understanding or the heart, has yet a most powerful influence over both.

They have also open sledges for amusement. In some of these, which are very diminutive, they slide down declivities with amazing velocity, and are mighty fond of this diversion. As Petersburg is without natural hills, the people raise artificial mounts to enjoy this amusement. They are called ice hills, or gliss ades. The late empress, Elizabeth, was so fond of this diversion, that, at her palace of Zarsko Zelo, she had artificial mounts, of a very singular construction, made for this purpose. These have been called by some Englishmen, who visited the country, the *Flying Mountains*; nor is there a phrase which approaches nearer to the Russian name. There are five mounts of unequal heights, the first and highest of them being full 30 feet perpendicular altitude. The momentum, with which they descend, carries them over the second, which is about five or six feet lower, just sufficient to allow for the friction and resistance, and so on to the last, from which they are conveyed, by a gentle descent, with nearly the same velocity, over a piece of water into a little island. These slides, which are about a furlong and a half in length, are made of wood, that they may be used in summer as well as winter. The process is, two or four persons sit in a little carriage, and one stands behind, for the more there are in it, the greater is the swiftness with which it goes. It runs on castors, and in grooves, to keep it in its right direction; and it descends with a wonderful rapidity. Under the hill is a machine worked by horses, for the drawing the carriages back again with the company in them.

The manner of travelling in Russia is extremely commodious, especially in winter; when their sledges glide away on the surface of the ice or snow with incredible dispatch, and so very little labour to the horses, that they can easily perform a journey of 50 or 60 miles a day. Their sledges are made of the bark of the linden tree, fitted to the size of a man; lined with some thick felt; and when a man is laid along in them, he is wrapt up, and quite covered, in good furs. The driver, for the most part, runs by the sledge, to keep himself warm; or sits at the feet of the person who travels. The sledges being built so very low, should they happen to overturn, there is little danger in the fall. In this mode of travelling the time is mostly spent in sleeping; the easy and almost imperceptible motion favouring their repose. When they happen to pass through deserts, or great forests, where they are obliged to remain all night in the open air, they kindle a great fire, round which they range their sledges; so that being well closed on all sides, and well covered up with their furs, they rest more commodiously than in a country cottage, where man and beasts being lodged in one room, greatly disturb a man's rest.

The greatest inconvenience in travelling in those parts, is the want of inns on the road, which obliges travellers to carry provisions along with them, and other necessities they may stand in need of. But those who travel singly, commonly go post, when they pay the whole expence of the journey at setting out, and have no more occasion to put their hand in their pocket till they come to the end of it, which is very convenient. The post boy receives a written order, which he delivers to the next who succeeds him, and so on to the end. They go day and night, having fresh horses every ten miles. They commonly travel an hundred and fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and sometimes go three stages without waking.

In the summer they travel either by water, on the rivers, with which this country abounds, or by land, on horseback, by coach, or sleeping waggons; the roads in Russia being very broad, beautiful, and easy for travelling. For passing the rivers they have a kind of floating bridges, made of large fir trees fastened together, which can support a great weight. But the violent heat of the summer, and the prodigious quantities of musketos and flies, are very troublesome, and greatly interrupt the pleasure a stranger would otherwise have in passing through this country, from the beauty and variety of its forests, rivers, and lakes.

The Russians profess the religion of the Greek church, the external parts of which consist in a number of fasts, festivals, and ceremonies. Lent is observed by them with the greatest strictness. Besides the numerous fixed fasts, the Russians, at particular times, reject, as impure, horse-flesh, elk, veal, hare, rabbit, asses milk, mare's milk, Venice treacle, and all compositions which contain any thing of musk, castor, or civet. Respecting their images, they suffer none that are carved or graven either in their churches or houses, but such only as are painted on wood, in oil colours, by those of their own religion; and the walls of their churches are every where full of them. Over the porches of their churches, in the market place, and over the gates of their cities, you are sure to meet with the picture of some saint or other; so that numbers of people are constantly seen crossing themselves, with a most profound bowing of the head, repeating the *Gospodi Ponuliu*, or God have mercy upon me.

An English traveller relates, that a Russian once coming to him with a message, looked about the room for an image, and seeing none, asked him, Where is thy God? He answered in heaven; upon which the Russian immediately went away, without delivering his message. The traveller, however, in consequence of this, was advised by a Russian of rank, with whom he was in a habit of intimacy, to cause a saint's picture to be hung in his room, to prevent giving any farther offence of that kind.

The

The Russian clergy are, in general, ignorant. There are, however, among them men of learning and ingenuity, but their number is small. They seldom preach, as their chief duty consists in reading prayers and portions of scripture. It must be acknowledged, in favour of the Russian clergy, that they are tolerant, and very charitable to those of a faith different from their own. They say all men may go to heaven; but that the chief places will be assigned to the Russians. The clergy consists, at present, in secular and monastic priests: the secular are archbishops and bishops; the monastic are monks. The secular order may marry; but if their wives die, they cannot officiate in their office, but must retire to a monastery; for which reason the priests in Russia are very kind to their wives. The monastic order is that of St. Basil, of which there are many monasteries in Russia. Each monastery has a prior, who is styled Archmandit. The monks are not permitted to marry. The Russians never acknowledged the pope of Rome as head of the church, but the patriarch of Constantinople, till the time Constantinople was taken by the Turks. The Russian clergy elected a patriarch, who had his residence at Moscow, and he had a sovereign's power in all ecclesiastical matters, which Peter the Great thinking too great, deposed him, and declared himself head of the church.

The baptismal, matrimonial, and funeral ceremonies of the Russians, are very singular, as their religion consists of outward form, and much superstition.

At baptism the child is dipped three times in a large vessel of water, while the sponsors have each a wax candle in their hands. After the child is dipped, the priest puts on the shirt, and then exorcises it; and, at the end of every sentence, he and the sponsors spit, to shew they have triumphed over the devil.

Concerning the marriage ceremonies of the Russians, a person of rank, long resident in the country, thus speaks. "The wedding was one of my servants. The match was proposed to the girl's parents, and they approving of it, came to ask my consent. When that was obtained, the man sent her a present, consisting of a comb, some paint, and patches. Then he was admitted to her for the first time. They gave each other a ring, and a promise of marriage; and the wedding was appointed for that day se'nnight. From that time to the day of the wedding, the girls of her acquaintance took turns to be with her night and day, continually singing songs to bemoan her loss out of their society. When the day came, they took a formal leave of her with many tears; and the man's relations came to fetch her, and her fortune, which was a bed and bedding, a table, and a picture of her patron saint."

A very ingenious writer has left upon a record, a whimsical and entertaining account of the same ceremony. "In 1713 the princess Natalia, only sister to the reigning czar, by the same mother, ordered preparations to be made for a grand wedding, for two of her dwarfs, who were to be married. On this occasion several small coaches were made, and little Shetland horses provided to draw them. All the dwarfs in the kingdom were summoned to celebrate the nuptials, to the number of ninety-three. They went in grand procession through all the streets of Moscow. Before them went a large open waggon, drawn by six horses, with kettle drums, french-horns, and hautboys. Then followed the marshall and his attendants, two and two, on horseback. Then the bridegroom and bride, in a coach and six, attended by the bride-man and maid, who sat before them in the coach. They were followed by fifteen small coaches, each drawn by six Shetland horses, and each containing four dwarfs.

It was surprising to see such a number of little creatures in one company together, especially as they were furnished with an equipage conformable to their stature. Two troops of dragoons attended the procession, to keep off the mob; and many persons of fashion were invited to the wedding, who attended in their coaches to the church where the small couple were married.

From thence the procession returned in order to the princess's palace, where a grand entertainment was provided for the company. Two long tables were covered on each side of a long hall, where the company of dwarfs dined together. The princess, with her two nieces, were at the trouble themselves to see them all seated, and well attended, before they sat down to their own table. At night the princesses, attended by the nobility, conducted the married couple to bed in grand state; after which ceremony the dwarf company had a large room allotted them to make merry among themselves. The entertainment concluded with a grand ball.

Whether the custom of the bride's presenting her spouse with a whip, on her wedding-day, in token of submission, be still in vogue in the more remote parts, since they have been polished in these latter reigns, we will not affirm, but there is authority sufficient to believe it to have been an ancient one; and our English reader will not, perhaps, be displeased to be told whence it had its rise. Russia is now part of the ancient Sarmatian Scythia, whose inhabitants, having formed a design to seek some new and better habitations, left their wives and country under the care of their slaves, went and conquered a great part of Greece, and held it a considerable time; during which, their wives, hearing no tidings of them, and unwilling to lose their teeming-time, took the slaves to their beds. The masters returning from Greece, the slaves designed to oppose them. Both sides being drawn up in order of battle, one of the Sarmatians, addressing himself to his fellows, observed, that they should debase themselves by using the sword and spear against slaves, whom they had formerly overawed with the sound of a whip. He therefore proposed, that every man should arm himself with this weapon only. The advice was immediately pursued, and they attacked the enemy with scourges. The slaves had been so accustomed to dread this instrument, that they were instantly seized with a panic, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The prisoners were pursued with vigour. A great part of the women made away with themselves, and the rest submitted to flagellation, which was severely exercised. In memory of this event, and as a warning to Russian wives, the whip, or scourge, is one of the first wedding presents, and hung up in the most conspicuous part of the house, that, by presenting itself continually to the good woman's eyes, it may never slip from her remembrance.

The Russians may not marry any one that is related to them within the fourth generation. Those of an equal degree of consanguinity, call each other brother and sister, with the distinction of first, second, and so on to the fourth degree; and those of a higher or lower degree, are called uncles, nephews, &c. with the same distinction. At their christenings they commonly have three or four godfathers, with an equal number of godmothers, who, after that ceremony, deem themselves so nearly related, that they can no more marry each other, than if they were children of the same parents.

The following is an account of the ceremonies of a Russian funeral, as performed on the demise of a lady of the first rank, given by an eminent traveller then present. "She died in childbed, and was buried with great pomp. After the company had sat some time, they all went into the room to the corpse. The coffin was open. She was dressed in an undress, as she died in that condition, (otherwise she would have been full dressed,) in a night gown of silver tissue, tied with pink ribbons. On her head was a fine laced mob, and a coronet, as princess of the Roman empire. Round her forehead was tied a ribbon, embroidered with her name and age. In her left arm lay the child, who died a few minutes after its birth, dressed in silver tissue. In her right hand was a roll of paper, which was a certificate from her confessor to St Peter, which ran thus. "We do certify by these presents, that the bearer hereof has always behaved and lived among us as became a good Christian, professing the Greek religion, and

Engraved for BANKES's *New System of* GEOGRAPHY *Published by Royal Authority.*
HABITS of different Orders of the GREEK CHURCH in RUSSIA.



*1. A Greek Nun of the Order of S. Basil.... 2 A Nun of the ancient Order of S. Augustin.
3 a Jesuit Nun.*



*1 Habit of an Archbishop of Russia..... 2 Choir Habit of a Curate of Russia.
3 Habit of a Minin.*

and altho' she may have committed some sins, she has confessed the same, whereupon she hath received absolution: that she has honoured God and his saints: that she has not neglected her prayers, and has fasted on the hours and days appointed by the church: that she has always behaved herself towards me, who am her confessor, in such a manner, that I have no reason to complain of her, or deny her the absolution of her sins. In witness whereof we have given her those testimonials, to the end that St. Peter, upon sight of them, may not deny her the opening of the gate to eternal bliss.

"When all the company were ranged in the room, her servants came to take their leave of her, the inferior first. They all kissed her hand, and the child, asked her pardon for any crime they had committed, and made the most terrible noise imaginable, rather howling than crying. After that her acquaintance took their leave, with this difference, that they kissed her face, and made a hideous noise, though not so bad as the others. Then came her relations, the most distant ones first. When her brother came, I really thought he would have pulled her out of the coffin. But the most moving scene was the husband, who had begged to be excused this dismal ceremony; but his brother thought he ought to comply with the Russ custom, lest, as he was a foreigner, it should be deemed a slight. He was brought from his own apartment by two gentlemen as supporters, and they were really, in this case, more for use than shew. He had true but silent sorrow painted in his face. When he came to the door of the room where the corpse lay, he stopped and asked for some hartshorn; which, when he had drank, and seemed to have armed himself, he advanced to the coffin, and there fainted. When he was taken out of the room, and recovered, the corpse was carried down and placed in an open chariot. A great train of coaches followed; and, as a general officer's wife, a party of guards. She was carried to St. Alexander's monastery to be buried; and though the coffin lid was put on as the corpse passed the streets, it was taken off again when it came into the chapel; and the same ceremony of leave was taken over again, except by the husband, who was carried home in a second fainting fit, the moment the coffin was uncovered. The rest of the ceremony was much like the Roman Catholics. When the corpse was buried, all the company retired to the house, to a grand dinner, which had more an air of rejoicing than mourning, as every body seemed to have forgot their sorrow: but the husband was affected with too much real sorrow to attend."

SECTION IV.

Language, Heraldry, Government, Modes of punishing Criminals, Coins, Weights, Measures, &c. of Russia.

THE Russian language derives its origin from the old Slavonic, but at present differs much from it; and, with respect to religious subjects, abounds with Greek words. Their alphabet consists of a corrupt sort of Greek characters, to the number of 38. Various dialects are used in the different parts of the empire, as the Muscovite, the Novogrodian, the Ukranian, and that of Archangel.

The arms of the sovereigns of Russia are, a Field Or, with a displayed Eagle Sable, bearing a Shield Gules on her breast, charged with a Cavalier Argent, fighting with a Dragon Sinople. On and between the heads of the eagles are the three crowns of Moscow, Cazan, and Astrachan. According to others, they were Sable, a Portal open, with two leaves, and as many Steps, Or. The former was taken by John Basilowitz, anno 1540, on pretence that the Russian princes Rurio, Sinans, and Truvor, were descended from the emperor Augustus. The eagle, however, spreads not its wings like the imperial, but hangs them down; and the knight fighting with the dragon was added, in memory of the total de-

feat which the czar Demetrius gave to the Tartars in the Rulicocceian field.

The government of Russia is absolute despotism. The sovereigns, if males, were called czars; if females, czarinas; but at present the imperial title is assumed. The people are no less slaves than formerly; but much of the power of the nobility is swallowed up in the great importance and authority of the crown. The sovereign appoints wavobides, or governors of provinces, and bestows all offices of consequence, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military. The czar Peter introduced the titles of count and prince of the empire, and instituted an order of knighthood in honour of St. Andrew, the patron of Russia, distinguished by a blue ribbon and a star.

State prisoners here are, in general, privately seized, partially adjudged, and secretly dispatched, or sent into banishment to Siberia, of which the following is a singular incident, as related by a character of eminence, who resided many years in Russia. "I was not long in Riga (says that person) when I received the following intelligence from good authority. One Dr. Fonderholt, a German, was, a few years before my arrival, physician to the army. He was said to be a man of learning, but of no great foresight. Happening to receive an affront from one of the great men of the court, who was in favour with the empress, the doctor retorted severely, and rendered him very ridiculous. The courtier had the address to get the doctor sent to Siberia in the following manner. One day, as the doctor was attending the field marshal, who was sick, a captain of the guards arrived with expresses from St. Petersburg, and demanded immediate audience. He was introduced, and whispered something in the field marshal's ear, who desired the doctor to amuse himself in the great hall till he had finished some business with the officer. When that was done, the doctor was again called upon; and when he had given the field marshal his advice about some disorder which he at that time laboured under, and was going to retire, the count desired him to come to dinner, as he might need his farther assistance; and, at the same time, advised the captain of the guards to dine, telling him he was not able to sit at the table himself; but the vice-governor, prince Dolgoruki, who was present, would bear him company. This was agreed to. At dinner the captain told the vice-governor, that a relation of his, in his way to the army, was suddenly taken ill, and obliged to remain in a house distant three or four versts from the city; and that therefore he desired him to appoint an able physician to attend him, for which he would be amply rewarded. The deputy governor pointed to Dr. Fonderholt, as physician to the army, and one of the ablest professors in Riga; and, at the same time, politely desired the doctor to visit the officer. Dr. Fonderholt agreed, and was giving directions to his servants to get his coach ready, when the prince told him that that was needless, as his coach was large enough to carry them all to such an inconsiderable distance. After dinner, when they had arrived at the house where they pretended the patient was supposed to be, and had taken a few glasses of wine, the doctor desired to see him, but was answered, that he was a state prisoner by order of the cabinet; and therefore they advised him to make no resistance, but get into a travelling waggon ready at the door; telling him, at the same time, that if he offered the least resistance, he would be bound fast with ropes, and might be very cruelly treated, on the way, by the soldiers who were appointed to convey him to his place of destination. Thus this man was conveyed to Siberia, and there long immured, or kept in a hole in the wall, with only a small slit through which he received his provisions. It seems he had some money about him when he was arrested; but the captain took nothing from him except his sword. The soldiers, on the way, robbed him of his watch; but he concealed what little money he had from them. Foreseeing that his money could not maintain him long, and persuaded that he could not

long subsist upon the poor provisions allowed to such prisoners, he affected to be a fortune-teller, and apprized the soldiers, who kept guard upon him, of his design, offering them the half of what he got by his art. The soldiers, being acquainted with many of the superstitious inhabitants, told the doctor every thing concerning them before they came to him, which he repeated to them, whereby his fame, as a wise man, spread far, and he acquired the means of support. Having neither books or company to amuse him in this miserable situation, he got a few hens, and diverted himself with feeding them. He gave their eggs a black colour; and wrote upon them with a pin, *Den ungelucklick Doctor Fonderbolß*. Ungelucklick signifies *unfortunate*. These eggs he sold to the inhabitants as charms. They knew not the meaning of the writing, but thought it rendered the eggs more valuable. After he had been many months thus confined, it happened that the governor's lady set up in this village, in her way from Russia to Siberia, and wanted eggs, among other things, for dinner. The hostess told her that there was, in the place, a prisoner, a very wise man, who sold extraordinary eggs. She desired to see them; and, as she understood the German language, was surprized to see written upon them the name of the very physician who, a few years before, had recovered her from a very dangerous fever. She went to the hole, spoke to the doctor; then applied to her husband, and caused his situation to be made much easier; and, as she was a great favourite with the Empress, wrote to her Majesty, and represented his undeserved misfortune so pathetically, that the governor received orders to liberate him, and send him, at her expence, to Moscow.

The executive part of the government of Russia is vested in the sovereign council of chancery, which is chiefly composed of the third class of the nobility, and divided into six departments, in which are separately considered, foreign affairs, war, finances, public accounts, civil processes brought by appeal, and criminal causes brought by appeal.

The determination of the two last mentioned, formerly depended upon the equity of the judge. In 1647 a code, or body of laws, was ordered to be compiled by the wisest men in the empire, which was accordingly done, in one volume in folio, intitled, *Sabrona Ulofienia*, that is to say, *Universal and general Right*; and by this the judges were to regulate their sentences. There is this great and singular advantage in the courts of judicature of this country, that they are neither expensive or tedious; for a law-suit is begun and determined in the space of six or seven weeks. Nevertheless they are extremely venal.

All the peasants and husbandmen are slaves, either directly to the sovereign, to the boyars or lords, to monasteries, or to some of the gentry; and the greater number any of them hath, as before observed, the richer he is esteemed. These are employed by them in whatever work or business they think fit; and this is one reason why they affect to appear more dull and untractable than they, perhaps, naturally are; because, if any of them betrays a greater vivacity or dexterity than the rest, he is sure to have more business and trouble upon his hands, without any proportionable reward or encouragement. It is usual for the sovereigns to reward some of the services done to them by any nobles or officers, with a number of those villages; and as there is an account of their number in all provinces, in forty days two or three hundred thousand of them may be raised, by summoning each master to furnish such a quota.

In Russia no person can be convicted of a capital crime but by confession. However, the most inhuman tortures are used. The ordinary punishments are the battoags and the knout. The former is used in families, for the correction of children and slaves, and also in the army. The person to undergo this, after pulling off his clothes to his drawers, is laid flat on his belly on

the ground. One sits across his head, another upon his feet, each furnished with a good switch, with which they soundly tickle his back.

If a man kills his wife or slave, he is only whipped with the knout, which is thus performed. A lusty fellow takes him upon his back, and another ties his feet with a cord, which comes through between the legs of the person who carries him. In this posture he is held so fast that he cannot stir, and being stripped to the middle, the executioner, with the knout, which is a strap of dried elk skin, untanned, fastened to a stick, which he applies to the back so dexterously, that every lash brings the blood, or leaves a very thick wheal. This is called the moderate; but when sentenced to be more severe, the executioner, advancing three or four steps, till he is within reach of the offender, gives the first stroke on the middle of the back, retreating at every stroke; and is so expert, that he never hits twice in a place; each stroke bringing the flesh with it. When the punishment is ordered in the extreme, he strikes the flanks, and often cuts into the bowels, which few survive. It is a general remark, that lean people turn fat after the knout; and that it is an infallible cure for those who are hide-bound.

A late traveller relates, that he saw three women buried alive for drowning their husbands. They had, it seems, crossed the Mosco in a boat, all three together, in search of their husbands, whom they found all drunk in a public-house, and endeavouring to persuade them to go home, were severely beaten by them. However, by the assistance of some other people, they got them at last into the boat, where they fell asleep. The wives, to be revenged on the husbands for beating them, when the boat had reached the middle of the river, threw them in one after another; and, after drowning them, came on shore very unconcerned. The matter immediately came to light. They were seized, tried, condemned, and ordered to be put alive into the ground up to their necks, and there to remain till they died. Two of them lived ten, and the other eleven days. They spoke the first three days, complaining of great pain, but not after that. They certainly must have got some sustenance in the night time, or they could not have existed so long. The eldest was not above twenty years of age.

The traveller last cited, gives the following account of the whimsical manner in which libellers are punished in Russia: "While I resided at Moscow, there was a gentleman who thought fit to publish a quarto volume, in vindication of the liberties of the subject, grossly reflecting upon the unlimited power of the Czar, and censuring the legislature of that empire. The offender was immediately seized by virtue of a warrant, signed by one of the principal officers of the state. He was tried in a summary way; his book determined to be a libel; and the author condemned to eat his own words. This sentence was literally carried into execution on the following day. A scaffold was erected in the most populous part of the town: the imperial provost was the executioner; and all the magistrates attended at the ceremony. This book was severed from the binding, the margins cut off, and every leaf rolled up, as near as I can recollect, in the form of a lottery ticket, when it is taken out of the wheel at Guildhall by the bluecoat-boy. The author of the libel was then served with them separately by the provost, who put them into his mouth, to the no small diversion of the spectators. The offender had received a complete mouthful before he began to chew; but he was obliged, upon pain of the severest bastinado, to swallow as many of the leaves as the Czar's serjeant-surgeon and physician thought possible for him to do without immediate hazard of his life. As soon as they were pleased to determine that it would be dangerous to proceed, the remainder of the sentence was suspended for that time, and resumed again the next day, at the same place and hour, and strictly conformable to the same ceremony. I remember it was three days before this execution was

was over; but I attended it constantly, and was convinced that he had actually swallowed every leaf of the book. Thus I think he may be very justly said to have eat his own words."

Traitors, after having undergone a variety of tortures, are banished to Siberia; but sometimes not till they have been deprived of their eyes or ears. Coiners are obliged to swallow the melted metal of the coin which they counterfeited. Those who are hanged are obliged to put the noose about their own necks, and to fling themselves off the ladder, when commanded by the executioner.

The system of civil laws in Russia is very imperfect. The present Empress, however, has made some attempts to reform them. The courts of justice were, in general, corrupt; those by whom it was administered, ignorant: but the Empress has made some judicious regulations; and fixed a certain salary to the office of judge, which before depended on the contributions of the unhappy clients; and thus the poor were without hope or remedy. The office of an executioner was formerly esteemed honourable; but it is now held infamous; nor is the executioner permitted to sell his office; for it must continue in his family; on failure of which, the brothers are obliged to choose one out of their body.

The coin of Russia, till the reign of Peter I. consisted chiefly in copecks, or silver pence, except that which was brought thither from foreign parts; for merchants were obliged to pay the government in rix-dollars: but after the loss of the battle of Narva, that monarch was so straitened for want of money, that an expedient was tried, of recalling all the copecks, and coining new ones of the same weight and value, though alloyed with two fifths of a baser metal. This induced the people to hoard up their old money, instead of bringing it to the mint: upon which another expedient was thought of, and a new order issued, whereby 10 per cent. was given, in new money, to every one that should bring the old: and larger pieces were ordered to be coined, such as rubles, half and quarter rubles, and pieces of ten, five, and three copecks value; on which account, a rixdollar, which, during the currency of the old coin, was valued at but 55 copecks, being now re-coined, and mixed with some alloy, made a ruble, or 100 copecks. This greatly distressed commerce in general, caused the exchange to fall between 30 and 40 per cent. and was attended with other inconveniencies to the subjects. But the Czar, who was a prodigious gainer by it, and did not want his coin to go out of his dominions, but to make the foreign ones flow into them, was deaf to every thing that was said against it. At present the Russians have gold ducats; rubles; half rubles; quarter rubles; griveners, or 10 copecks; copecks of silver; five copecks; two copecks; and half and quarter ditto. The ducat is worth two rubles, and the ruble is, in value, about 4s. 6d. sterling. The half and quarter rubles are expressive of their own value. A grivener is the tenth part of a ruble, and a copeck is an hundredth part of the same.

The Russian pound in weight, is exactly the same as our pound.

With respect to the liquid measures, eight cruskas make one vedro, one half vedro one stackan, two stackans one anchor, and six anchors one hog, which is exactly the same as an English hoghead.

The principal measure of extension is the verst, which is 3200 feet English; and 104 versts make a degree. The Russians reckon distances by versts, as the English do by miles.

SECTION V.

Population, Commerce, and Military and Naval Armament of Russia.

THE Russian empire, though of such an amazing extent, is well known to be badly peopled. The best writers inform us that it contains between seven-

teen and eighteen millions of inhabitants, and one million in the conquered provinces; but, according to the best accounts, the number at present is much increased. Almost from the moment that the present Empress began to reign, she has increased the number of her subjects by many ways, principally by a general and very active encouragement of all arts, of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce, and this with such effect, that all of them are more flourishing, at this time, by many degrees than they were formerly. Another means which she has taken to increase her people, has been by inviting foreigners of all denominations; and this she has done in a greater degree than any of her predecessors. Almost from her accession to the empire, she has brought continued bodies of Germans, Poles, and Greeks from Turkey, to settle in her dominions, and these not few in numbers. From the coasts of Germany ship loads; but from Poland and Turkey, whole towns, villages, and districts, have left their habitations, and settled in Russia. Nor has it been certain times, but regular emigrations, in consequence of her continued encouragement.

This encouragement, which the Empress has constantly granted, consists in several very important articles. All the expences of the journey, or voyage, from their native country, are borne by her. She feeds and supports them by the way. Upon their arrival at the territory appointed them to cultivate (which has always been part of the crown lands) every family has a cottage erected at her expence, to which they contribute labour. They then are furnished with implements necessary for cultivation, and one year's provisions for the whole family. A further advantage is an exemption from all taxes during five years. All which is a system of such admirable policy, and carried into execution with such unusual spirit, even while the finances of the empire have been much distressed by expensive wars, that there scarcely is an instance in history superior to it. Nor can there be a doubt but that considerable advantages must arise from such a system, not only in point of population, but also to the revenues of the empire.

Russia, upon the whole, is well situated for commerce; and her exports are iron, hemp, wood, hides, grain, potash, wax, cordage, copper, flax, furs, linseed, fish, leather, tallow, materials for ship-building, &c. The imports are sugar, beaver-skins, tin, dye-woods, shalloons, Norwich stuffs, lead, cloths, flannels, Manchester velvets, brass wire, spirituous liquors, silk, spices, indigo, English beer, wines, fruits, china, paper, &c.

The commerce is with England, Holland, France, Germany, Poland, Turkey, Persia, China, &c. Here it is to be observed, that, as the annual exports of Russia greatly exceed the imports, the balance of trade must be greatly in her favour. The foreign commerce of the empire, under the present Empress, is much increased in consequence of her conquests from Sweden, and since her establishment of her new emporium of Petersburg, whereby her naval intercourse with Europe is rendered much more short and easy.

The revenues of the Russian empire are great, considering the value of money; which, in these sorts of disquisitions, ought ever to be considered, though it rarely is so. The Empress is, in many articles, the sole merchant in her dominions. The whole trade by land to China is on her account. This is not, indeed, considerable; for a caravan rarely goes now. Rhubarb, pot-ashes, and spices, are branches in which she, and no body else, trades. Salt is an article that brings her in an immense revenue. Very large quantities of the best hemp of Ukraina are bought and sold on her account; much iron, the same, and even beer and brandy are her's. Besides these articles she has customs, tolls, and a poll-tax. Also the crown-lands, which are prodigiously extensive, and added to the general amount, proves that, as the resources are large, the revenue must be considerable.

The

The regular troops of Russia, exclusive of the Cossacks and Tartars, are computed at about 350,000 men: "But such (says a modern traveller) is the great extent of their territories, and the number of fortresses which they have to support, from Petersburg to the borders of China, that it takes much time before they can bring more than half that number into the field, to act offensively against an enemy. The common Russian soldiers, are taught to despise life; and by this means they are brought to stand their ground, and keep their ranks, perhaps, equal to any troops in the world."

The Russian marine, established by the wise regulations of Peter the Great, afterwards declined; but was again rendered respectable under the auspices of the present Empress, who invited to her assistance, a number of British sea officers and artificers, by whose means she accomplished a very important design. The Russians have now a considerable naval armament, consisting of ships of the line, frigates, sloops, row-galleys, &c.

Many thousands of sailors are kept in constant pay, and in service, either on board the ships, or in the dock yards. The harbour is at Cronstadt, seven leagues from Petersburg. It is strongly defended; and the canal, and large basin, will contain between 5 and 600 sail of ships. Upon the whole, Russia is now a formidable power, both by sea and land.

HISTORY OF RUSSIA.

WITH respect to the origin of the Russians, it appears, from the concurring testimony of historians, that they are descended from the ancient Scythians; and this account is confirmed by the very import of the term *Russa*, which signifies a wanderer, as all the Scythian, or northern nations, were formerly. The annals of Russia cannot be deduced, with authenticity, from a period more remote than the ninth century; though a tradition prevails, that Kioff, or Kiow, and Novogorod, were founded in the year 430. For a number of years, Russia was under the government of divers petty sovereigns, usually stiled dukes, who were, in general, subject to the Tartars, till they were at length conquered in the year 1450, by John or Ivan Basilowitz, who subdued several of their territories, and annexed them to the Russian dominions. His grandson, John Basilowitz, added divers provinces to the Russian dominions in 1540, at which time the Russian sovereigns assumed the title of Czar. In his reign the English arrived at Archangel, and began to trade with Russia, which, till then, had never been visited by the ships of any nation.

From the death of John Basilowitz, Russia was under the government of several sovereigns in succession, of whom the only memorable circumstances recorded, are, that they were, in general, weak and cruel princes, and that their territories were rent by civil wars.

In the year 1695 the Czar, so well known in history by the distinguishing title of Peter the Great, ascended the throne of Russia. For a summary detail of his transactions, that would exceed the limits to which we are under a necessity of confining ourselves in this department of our work, we must refer the reader to the histories of the northern nations, (some of which we have already presented, as we intend to do the rest,) and give only a general account of his vast power, and the eminent pitch of renown to which he raised his dominions.

The czar Peter was the son of the czar Alexis Michaelowitz. He reigned conjunctively with John, his half-brother, from 1682 till 1695, when he became sole sovereign of Russia. determining, the year following, to build a fleet, for the purpose of navigation and traffic, he formed a design of visiting the maritime countries of Europe, to obtain the necessary instructions. He also proposed to encourage arts and sciences in general, and invite learned men, and ingenious artificers, to return with him to Russia, by offering

them great rewards. For the prosecution of this plan, Peter began his travels. He first visited Holland, then England; and, by diligent and frequent attendance and observations in the dock-yard at Deptford, acquired such a competent knowledge of ship-building, as enabled him, in process of time, to subdue his enemies, and extend his conquests. Through the bent of his genius, and the assiduity with which he prosecuted his plans, he rose gradually through every rank and service, both by sea and land. The several defeats he sustained, and especially that at Narva, from Charles XII. of Sweden, (which we have recounted in our history of that kingdom,) instead of checking, enlarged his ambition, and tended eventually to render him conqueror, through military experience and tried valour.

The generous friendship he manifested to Augustus, king of Poland, previous and subsequent to his being dethroned by Charles XII. does him infinite honour. Nor does his last marriage with Catharine, though a young Luthianian woman of inferior rank, tarnish his character; on the contrary, it evinces his discernment of merit; for she afterwards appeared to have possessed a soul capable of conceiving the sublimest ideas, and executing the most important designs.

The defeat of the king of Sweden, at the battle of Pultowa, was attended with a succession of triumphs that added renown to his reign; but it derived its most effulgent glories from his cultivation of commerce, arts, and sciences, which tends, in the most exalted degree, to aggrandize a nation.

In the year 1717 he made another journey to Holland, not incognito, as before, but as a sovereign prince, and was received with all the honours due to his rank. From thence he visited France, and made himself acquainted with every thing he thought worthy his attention: but his principal view being to improve his own people, he engaged artists in all professions in his service, and, by the salaries and rewards he offered them, prevailed with many of them to return with him to Russia. Before he arrived at Petersburg he received advice, that a conspiracy had been formed to depose him, and set his only son, the czarowitz, upon the throne; to which that prince, it is said, was privy.

Many of the conspirators were put to death on the Czar's return; and the czarowitz fled to the court of Vienna to avoid his father's resentment; and, as his consort was sister to the then empress of Germany, it was given out that the court of Vienna had obtained his pardon; but however that might be, when the czarowitz returned to Russia, he was apprehended and imprisoned; and being tried by a court of officers of his father's appointing, condemned to die. The sentence, indeed, was not executed, the prince dying a natural death in prison.

After this event Peter caused the Czarina Catharine to be proclaimed his successor, and crowned; and the nobility and officers of state took the oaths of allegiance to her: soon after which he died in the 53d year of his age. Upon this, the senate proclaimed the Czarina Catharine Empress of all the Russias, and renewed their oaths of allegiance to her, who was about 35 years of age at her accession.

The Czarina applied herself immediately to perfect what the late Czar had begun; encouraging all arts and sciences, and inviting learned foreigners and artificers, by offering them large revenues, to settle in the Russian dominions; and obliging her subjects to send their sons and dependants abroad, to qualify themselves in every science.

Catharine died, after a glorious reign, in 1727, in the 39th year of her age, having appointed prince Peter, son of the czarowitz, to succeed her. Peter II. at his accession, was in the 12th year of his age. In his proclamation it was shewn, that he had a right to the Russian throne by hereditary descent, as well as by the appointment of the late emperor and empress. The mother of the emperor Peter II. was the princess Charlotta

Charlotta Christiana Sophia, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, sister to the consort of the emperor of Germany, Charles VI. It was by the particular direction of Peter the Great, that the late czarina appointed Peter to succeed her; for otherwise she would have transferred the empire to one of the princesses her daughters, of whom she left two, Anna Petrowna, then 19 years of age, married to Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein Gottorp, and Elizabeth Petrowna, 13 years of age, unmarried.

Prince Menzikof, who was prime minister of Russia at the death of the empress, and esteemed the richest subject in Europe, attempted to prevail on the young Emperor to espouse his eldest daughter; at which the nobility of Russia were so incensed, that they resolved on ruining him, and caused him to be brought to trial, wherein he was charged with being accessory to the death of the late czarowitz, his imperial majesty's father; with causing the first consort of Peter the Great to be continued in prison; with embezzling the public revenues; with causing several great men to be deprived of their honours and estates; and with a boundless ambition, as appeared in his design of marrying his daughter to the Emperor; for all which he was sentenced to be banished to Siberia, and his great estate confiscated.

The relations of the young Emperor next proceeded to give the late czarina, the first consort of the emperor Peter the Great, her liberty, and reverse the sentence of her divorce. They also repealed a law made by Peter the Great, which subverted the right of primogeniture, and the natural order of succession in the imperial family, and the rest of the Russian families; made void the process against the late czarowitz, the reigning Emperor's father; restored the noblemen who had been banished to Siberia under the administration of prince Menzikof; and having concluded a peace both with Sweden and Denmark, they proceeded to the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, on the 7th of March, 1727-8.

Prince Dolgoruki, who succeeded Menzikof in the post of prime minister, appeared to have no less ambition than his predecessor, contriving to get his eldest daughter espoused to the reigning Emperor. He was congratulated thereupon, and their nuptials appointed to be celebrated; but the Czar died of the small-pox, on the 29th of January, 1729-30, three days before the marriage was to have been solemnized; whereupon the senate and great officers of the crown, caused the princess Anne, duchess dowager of Courland, to be proclaimed Empress. She was the second daughter of the late czar John, elder brother of Peter the Great; Catharine, her eldest sister, having been married to Charles, duke of Mecklenburg.

The court residing at Moscow on the death of the Czar, prince Dolgoruki, and three others, were appointed to attend the empress Anne, and convoy her to Moscow. These noblemen arriving at Mittau, the capital of Courland, congratulated her on her succession; but insisted on limiting the prerogatives of the crown, and vesting part of the legislative authority in the states, which she consented to, and signed the capitulation they had provided for her; the principal articles of which were, that she should not make peace or war, or raise taxes, without the concurrence of the states; and that she should not marry, appoint a successor, or dispose of any considerable office, without the like assent. But the Czarina appearing to have many friends on her arrival at Moscow, the articles she had signed were cancelled; and both the clergy and laity took the oaths to her majesty in as absolute terms as they had done to Peter the Great, without reserve or limitation.

The ambitious Dolgoruki, his son, and several of their relations and friends, were soon after banished, and their estates confiscated, being principally concerned, it is supposed, in putting limitations on the prerogative, as mentioned above; but the declaration

published on this occasion, charged Dolgoruki, and his son, with behaving insolently to the late Czar Peter II. endeavouring to marry him to Dolgoruki's daughter, and embezzling the public treasure.

The empress Anne died in October, 1740, having nominated for her successor prince John, an infant, six months old, son of Anthony Ulrick, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and of Anne his wife, daughter of Charles, duke of Mecklenburg, and of the princess Catharine, eldest daughter of the late czar John. During the minority of the infant Emperor, she appointed her favourite, count Biron, duke of Courland, to be regent; but the mother of the young Emperor, the princess Anne of Mecklenburg, deeming herself much better entitled to the regency, and even to the throne itself, as her son could have no right to the Russian throne but by her, she ordered count Munich to take the duke of Courland prisoner, and causing him to be tried for high-treason, he was condemned to die; but his sentence was afterwards changed to banishment into Siberia.

Through some disgust or other, the princess Anne of Mecklenburg, caused count Munich to be removed from all his posts, a circumstance that tended eventually to her own ruin. While the soldiery were under his command, she had not much to fear from them; but he was no sooner displaced, than they began to cabal in favour of the princess Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Peter the Great, by his last consort, the empress Catharine; and on the 5th of December, 1741, all the avenues to the palace, and the chief posts in the city, were seized by the guards, who, with the friends of the princess, assembling in the palace, proclaimed her Empress of Russia. The late regent, and her consort, the duke of Brunswick, and their infant son, were made prisoners, as were also counts Munich and Osterman, the chancellor. The Dolgorukis, the duke of Courland, and other state prisoners, were recalled from Siberia, and their sentence revoked. In the mean time, counts Osterman, Munich, and several more, that were not thought well affected to the present government, were tried for high treason, and condemned to die; but when they had been brought to the scaffold, and prepared for the execution, it was declared, that the reigning Empress had changed their sentence into that of banishment.

The empress Elizabeth, having waged a successful war with Sweden, and thereby greatly enhanced her power, replaced the national order of succession to the throne of Russia in her own family, by adopting the duke of Holstein Gottorp, declaring him to be her heir, and giving him the title of grand duke of Russia. He was married to the princess Catharina Alexowna, the daughter of Christian Augustus, prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, who bore him a son that was christened by the name of Peter, and afterwards became the unfortunate Peter III.

The reign of this Empress may, in divers instances, be said to have been truly glorious. She obtained a complete victory over the Swedes; and such was her importance in the political scale of Europe, that the court of Great Britain deemed it expedient, in 1747, to court her alliance at the expence of a very considerable subsidy. A treaty was accordingly entered into, and articles signed by the plenipotentiaries of the respective monarchs. She was induced, from political, as well as private reasons, to espouse the cause of the house of Austria against the king of Prussia, in 1756; and, notwithstanding the superior talents that monarch displayed, both in the cabinet and field, her conquests were of such importance, as threatened the destruction of the Prussian power, which, however, was prevented by her critical death, which happened on January 5, 1762.

Elizabeth was succeeded by Peter III. grand prince of Russia, and duke of Holstein Gottorp. He possessed the warmest attachment to the king of Prussia, from his political and personal character, and seemed to have adopted

adopted his principles and practices, as the governing maxims of his own conduct. From these motives he is supposed to have introduced some peculiarities and innovations into the empire, which were extremely disgusting to his subjects. However that may be, a conspiracy was formed against him, which was carried on in such a manner, that this unfortunate prince knew but a short interval between the loss of his crown and his death, which happened in July, 1762. He was succeeded by his consort Catharine the II. the first remarkable occurrence in whose reign was the death of prince Ivan, son of the princess of Mecklenburg, who fell a victim to an ill concerted conspiracy, formed by a party to raise him to the imperial throne, to which, it is universally admitted, he had no legal pretence.

The transactions and event of the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, which commenced in 1768, and terminated in 1774, are well known from historical record. We have recounted the particulars of the same in our history of Turkey, in the first division of our work, under the article of Asia, for which the reader is referred to page 206. The part the Empress took in the dismemberment of Poland, will be shewn in our history of that kingdom.

It will be necessary to relate, that a short time before the conclusion of the war with the Turks, a rebellion broke out in Russia, which greatly alarmed the court of Petersburg, a pretender appearing in the person of a Cossac, called Pugatscheff; and assuming the name and character of the late unfortunate emperor

Peter III. by his ability and address, drew after him numerous followers, which increased to such a degree, that they stood several engagements with able Russian generals, and committed great ravages in the country. They were at length, however, totally defeated; and the pretender being taken prisoner, was conducted to Moscow in an iron cage, and there beheaded, January 21, 1775.

In justice to the present Empress, it must be acknowledged, that she has filled the throne with distinguished lustre. She has promoted science, extended commerce, and introduced many salutary reformatations in the interior police of her empire, than which nothing can more effectually tend to aggrandize herself, as well as her subjects. We shall only add, that one transaction of her reign particularly redounds to her honour; this is the establishment of an armed neutrality, for the protection of the commerce of the nations not at war, from any attacks or insults from belligerent powers. This armed neutrality was acceded to in 1780, by the kings of Sweden and Denmark, and by the States General.

The flames of war are again burst out between Russia and the Porte, and the emperor of Germany has interposed in favour of the former. Time alone can decide the event. However, our readers may be assured, that whatever transactions may occur from the commencement of the same to the close of this work, shall be minutely and faithfully inserted by way of supplement, as we have already announced with respect to events in general.

C H A P. VII.

P O L A N D.

SECTION I.

Origin of the Name, Extent, Situation, Boundaries, Climate, Soil, Productions, Rivers, &c.

IT is the general opinion that Poland takes its name from *Polu*, a Sclavonian word, signifying a country fit for hunting, on account of its plains, woods, wild beasts, and every kind of game.

Before the extraordinary partition of this country, the kingdom of Poland was very considerable, extending about 700 miles in length, and 680 in breadth; the situation being between 46 and 57 deg. north lat. and 16 and 34 deg. east long. and the boundaries, Livonia, part of Russia, and the Baltic Sea, to the north; another part of Russia to the east; Hungary, Turkey, and Little Tartary, to the south; and Germany to the west.

From its situation, the climate of this country is rather temperate, and the air not excessive cold; yet sometimes the lakes and rivers are so frozen, that carriages pass over them for five or six months together. The soil also is generally fertile, fit for tillage and pasture, and produces a vast quantity of corn and cattle, even enough to supply the populous nation of Holland, who yearly send vast fleets to Dantzick, to buy the corn and oxen sent down thither from the several parts of Poland. It also produces honey, wax, hemp, flax, leather, pot-ashes, salt, wood, salt-petre, vitriol, and quicksilver. With these staple commodities the inhabitants purchase those of other nations, as wines, cloths, stuffs, wrought silks, tapestry, jewels, fables, martens, tin, steel, iron ware, brandy, and spices.

This country produces also all kinds of fruits and herbs, and a good breed of horses. There are vines in many places, the grapes of which are grateful to the taste, especially if the summer and harvest be favourable; but the wine is generally very sharp when drawn off. In the mountains there are mines of lead, silver, copper,

and iron; but the most considerable of all are the salt-mines in Lesser Poland, which are the chief riches of the country, and bring most money into the exchequer. They work in those mines as colliers do in our coal-pits. The salt is generally of a blueish colour, but some of it is white and transparent. They have also some veins of sal-gemmae. The woods are well stored with hares, rabbits, squirrels, deer, foxes, bears, wolves, and boars. The Masovian forests have plenty of elks, wild asses, wild oxen, called *uri*, and buffaloes, whose flesh, when salted, the Poles esteem a great dainty. In the Ukraine there are wild horses also, whose flesh is equally esteemed. The wolf, resembling a harr, or the European lynx, called *lupus cervarius*, and by the natives *ris*, with spots on its belly and legs, affords the best furs in Poland. The quails in Podolia have green legs. It is said their flesh is unwholesome, and, if immoderately eaten, causes the cramp.

Poland is a plain flat country, rather inclining to marsh lands, so that no considerable woods or mountains are found here, except those that form the frontier to Hungary, which is a craggy ridge of 300 miles in length, and called the Crapach, or Carpathian mountains. The eastern part of the country, indeed, is full of woods, forests, lakes, marshes, and rivers, which afford a delightful prospect to that part of it which is open.

The most considerable rivers are the Vistula, the Niemen or Cronus, the Nieper or Boristhenes, the Niester or Tyras, and the Bog or Vegus; and the only lake worthy of observation is the great lake Gopto, or the White Lake, which, it is affirmed, will dye those who bathe in it of a swarthy complexion.

One of the most singular productions of Poland is manna, of which it may not be improper here to give an account. According to natural historians it is a kind of gum, which flows spontaneously from several sorts of trees, and afterwards congeals into grumes in the

the form of an essential salt. It not only proceeds from the ash and quicken-tree; but also from the larch, pine, fir, oak, juniper, maple, olive, fig-tree, &c. It flows in July and August, from about the nervous fibres of the leaves, which, being dried in the air, concrete into whitish grains of the size of wheat; inasmuch, that, in August, the greater leaves of the ash-tree look white, as if they were covered with snow. However, it is very scarce, on account of the difficulty of gathering it. The virtues of manna are well known, it being a mild laxative purge, and thought to dissolve gross humours, and abate their acrimony; whence it is good in catarrhs and coughs, proceeding from an acrid phlegm. It is also good in disorders of the breast and lungs, when stuffed with clammy humours. It is used in the pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and tension of the belly, from a thick hot bile.

SECTION II.

Description of the several Provinces and principal Places of Poland.

IN treating of this country, considered in its utmost extent, prior to its dismemberment, we shall divide it into the twelve following provinces, and attend to each in due order. These are Poland, properly so called; Polish Prussia, Lithuania, Samogitia, Courland, Warsawia, Polachia, Polesia, Red Russia, Podolia, Volhinia, and Ukraina. Most of these provinces are divided into districts called palatinates; and the latter are again subdivided into starosties, or bailiwicks.

POLAND, properly so called, is divided in Upper, or Little Poland; and Lower, or Great Poland.

Upper, or Little Poland, contains many woods, but is fertile in some places, and in general well watered. There is but one mountain in Little Poland, called Mons Calvus, or Bald Mountain.

Little Poland is divided into the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin. These three palatinates form together the diocese of Cracow, which contains 1018 churches, including 11 which are collegiate.

Cracow, the metropolis of the palatinate of that name, and of the kingdom of Poland, is seated on a rocky bank of the river Vistula, about the middle of the palatinate. It is very populous, and the largest and best built of any town in Poland, the houses being of free-stone, four or five stories high, and covered with boards in the form of tiles. The public buildings are magnificent; among which are the cathedral of St. Stanislaus; the church of St. Mary, in the grand place, surrounded with four rows of very fine buildings; with 50 other churches; and 17 religious houses in the castle, city and suburbs; together with the noble, well-built monasteries of the Jesuits and Dominicans. The only remaining places of worship, differing from the state, are two Greek churches, and a Jewish synagogue. There is an university here which contains 11 colleges, where all kinds of sciences are taught. This university was begun by Casimir the Great, finished by Vladislaus Jagello, and had its privileges confirmed by pope Urban. Though the court generally resides at Warsaw, as being more in the heart of the kingdom, Cracow is a noble, large, populous city, full of gentry and clergy, and honoured with the session of the supreme court of judicature, the keeping of the royal ensigns or regalia, and the place of the king's coronation. The king's apartments are adorned with very curious paintings and statues. Within the castle stands the cathedral, where the kings of Poland are crowned and interred. Here likewise the relics of St. Stanislaus, the ancient bishop and patron of the nation, are carefully kept, and highly venerated.

Near this city are some admirable salt mines, which were discovered in 1548. They produce a great annual revenue to the crown; and the proprietors are likewise obliged to make a yearly present to every city in Poland. The salt is of four kinds; and on one side

of the mines runs a stream of brackish water, as a fine fresh one does on the other side.

The other towns of this palatinate are Zator, Siveria, Biecz, Sandrecz, Lelow, Czentocho, Slacovia, and Velisca. In some of these are mines of silver and lead; in others collegiate churches and monasteries.

Czentocho, on the river Warta, near the confines of Silesia, in particular, is celebrated for remarkable good beer. Without the walls there is a monastery of hermits, where a picture of the Virgin Mary is deposited, and which those hermits affirm to have been painted by St. Luke himself. This hath drawn a great concourse of pilgrims hither, who have made rich presents to the hermits; yet these treasures are not lodged in the monastery, but in a small fortress.

The senators of this palatinate are the bishop, palatine, and castellan of Cracow, with four other inferior castellans.

The jurisdiction of this palatine is very large, and extends several ways, not only over the citizens and countrymen, but also the nobility and gentry. The prætor, or mayor, of Cracow, is named by the king; but the castle is principally under the command of the palatine, who has ten deputies, or burgraves, by whom, in times of peace and war, a strict guard is kept, both night and day; and they must always be chosen out of the gentry.

The palatinate of Sandomir, or Sandomir, abounds with mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, steel, and marble; and has its name from its capital.

Sandomir is pleasant, and defended by a strong castle on the south side of the town, on a steep rock, besides walls and outworks built by Casimir the Great, who died here of a surfeit by eating too much fruit, which, about this spot, is reckoned the best in Poland. The most remarkable structures in the town are the Dominican monastery, a collegiate church which is very rich, a school where the Jesuits teach, and other religious houses. The chief court of judicature for the palatinate is kept here. The inhabitants are reckoned very polite. Here are two churches, much frequented by pilgrims, both which stand in the midst of a forest.

The towns are Kunow, Schydlowiecz, Viasden, Op-tatow, Radom, Ilza, Solecia, Bozentin, Kielcz, Chencin, Racow, Lagovia, Corzin, and Vislicza. All that can be said worthy of mention concerning these several places is, that they produce the respective articles of timber, iron, steel, earthen ware, fish, &c. which tend to the advantage of the inhabitants.

The palatinate of Lublin contains many noblemen and gentlemens seats. It is governed by four principal persons, the palatine, the castellan, and two senators.

The city of Lublin, from whence the palatinate receives its name, is a small town, but has very great trade, and is particularly celebrated for four great annual fairs or marts, which continue a month each, and are resorted to by merchants from many parts, both of Europe and Asia. It is a bishopric, suffragan to the archbishop of Cracow. The Jews synagogue here is the finest in the whole kingdom; and the city besides contains several churches, convents, a college, and the chief tribunal for Little Poland. It is a healthy place, though surrounded by morasses, which are, indeed, its chief defence; though Casimir the Great walled it, and surrounded it with a ditch. It hath likewise the security of a citadel, which communicates to the town by a bridge.

Casimir is built of timber among the rocks near the Weiffel. It is a large city, with a beautiful palace, and extensive gardens, belonging to the archbishop of Gnesna. This is the town where Charles XII. king of Sweden, caused general Patkul to be broke alive upon the wheel.

There are three other towns in this palatinate, but of no note.

LOWER or GREAT POLAND; though so called, is rather smaller than *Little Poland*; for it did not receive its appellation of *Great* from its extent, but from hav-
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ing been first settled into a kingdom by *Lechas the Great*, the original founder of the Polish monarchy. It is, in general, a level champaign country; has pleasant rivers, lakes, and ponds; and is well furnished with all manner of fish and fowl. Its hills abound with sheep and cattle, and its vallies with corn.

The palatinate of Pofnania is situated to the eastward of Silesia and Brandenburg.

The senators of this palatinate are the archbishop of Gnesna; the bishop, palatine, and castellan of Pofnania; and six other castellans. There are several other officers in this palatinate, both civil and military. The Starostas, or governors of cities, have some of them jurisdiction, others none, as it is likewise all over the kingdom. Some of its towns are walled; but the houses, in general, are of timber, except the public edifices, which are of stone or brick.

Pofnania, the capital, is thought to be inferior to no city of Poland, except Cracow. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Gnesna; and it is defended by a good castle, a double wall, and a deep ditch. It is famed for its trade, well built, and has a cathedral. The bishop's palace, and an university, are in its suburbs, encompassed by a morass and a deep lake, but incommoded sometimes by the overflowings of the river. There is a fine college and monastery in the city, in the former of which they have many scholars. The inhabitants make as handsome a figure in their houses and dress as any in Poland: and their Starosta, or chief magistrate, who is chosen annually out of the Echevins, or aldermen, is dignified with the title of general of Great Poland. Most of them are Papists; but here are many Jews, who have greater privileges than the citizens. The public buildings are generally of free-stone, of which the most considerable is the castle. There are three famous fairs kept in this city, much resorted to by the German traders. In St. Magdalen's, which is the principal church of the city, is shewn the tomb of the duke Mieceslaus, who introduced Christianity into Poland. Here are several other churches, besides monasteries. The streets are spacious, and the town-house a piece of fine architecture.

Besides the capital, the only place of note in this palatinate is Fravenstadt, which is remarkable for the victory obtained near it over the Saxons by the Swedes, which proved so fatal to king Augustus, that it permitted Charles XII. to enter Saxony, and left Poland and Lithuania to the mercy of that conqueror.

The palatinate of Kalisch hath five senators, viz. the palatine, the castellan of Kalisch, Land, Naklo, and Kamin.

Kalisch, the city from whence the palatinate hath its name, lies among marshes, and is fortified only with a brick wall, and low towers. Here are the ruins of a strong castle, which was destroyed by the Tuetonic knights. It has a magnificent college of Jesuits, and some religious houses. It was taken by the Swedes during the wars of the last century. The Saxons and Poles defeated the Swedes near this place, in October 1706, just as a treaty had been signed, whereby king Augustus renounced the crown to king Stanislaus, his electorate of Saxony being then over-run by the Swedes, and no other way left to relieve it.

Gnesna, or, as the Germans term it, Gnisen, is now deemed the capital of Great Poland, and was formerly the metropolis of the whole kingdom, and the residence of the king. It was built, as is generally reported, by king Lechas, I. founder of the monarchy, and called Gnesna, from an eagle's nest found there, which, in the Polish language, is called Genosiad. The kings of Poland were crowned, and the ragalia kept here, till 1320, when they were removed to Cracow. It suffered very much by a dreadful fire in 1613, and has been declining ever since; so that it is now only considerable for being the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Poland, legate of the Holy See, and, in case of the

king's death, regent till a new king be chosen, whom also he claims the right of declaring and crowning. He can reverse all proceedings in any of the bishops courts; and it is death to draw a sword in his presence. A golden cross is carried before him when he goes to the diet, or to the king; and when he sits, his chaplain holds it behind his chair. His marshal, who is a senator, carries a staff before his coach, and salutes none with it but the king. He visits no ambassadors, though they visit him. During the inter-regnum, he may coin money in his own name; the revenues of the crown then belonging to him, and he having the same officers with the king: but at all times he has drums beating, and trumpets sounding, within and without, before he sits down to table; and he may visit the king when he pleases. The canons must all be of noble birth.

There is lodged in the cathedral a great treasure of gold, silver, and curious enamelled vessels, bequeathed to it by Sigismund III. and some other kings. The tomb of one of the archbishops is cased with silver, and the pillars are of Corinthian brass.

The palatinate of Siradia is situated to the north and south of the Warta, and contains

Siradia, the capital town, which is small, but populous, and has a castle to defend it.

Wielun, which is the seat of the Starosta, castellan, and provincial diet. And

Petricow, a tolerable well-built neat town, about 80 miles from Cracow. One of the great tribunals of the kingdom, for determining differences among the nobility, and appeals from inferior courts, sits in this town; as does also a provincial court, and the synod of the clergy.

The palatinate of Lencicia hath five senators, viz. the palatine and castellan of Lencicia, and three other castellans.

The principal town, called Lencicia, has a great annual fair, and is the seat of one of the little diets.

Piontkum is celebrated for a fine monastery, and good beer.

The palatinate of Rava lies east from that of Lencicia, and hath four senators, viz. the castellans of Sochaczow, Gostinin, and Rava, and the palatine of Rava.

Rava, the capital, is situated in the midst of a plain, built of wood, tolerably populous, and defended by a castle.

Louitz is a small neat town, hath a castle surrounded by the river, is adorned with a stately church, and the palace of the archbishop of Gnesna.

Volhora is a populous town, where the bishop of Cujavia has a noble palace.

The palatinate of Brezestry is fertile, and sends five members to the diet.

In the suburbs of Creswick stands the church of St. Peter, built with free-stone, together with a college of 24 canons.

Uladislaw is a palatinate, the capital city of which, of the same name, is the see of a bishop. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic structure, but rich in plate, ornaments, and relics; and encompassed with the houses of the canons and prebendaries, and a large free-school. The chief ornament of the place is the bishop's stately palace. Though the adjacent soil is marshy, and so scarce of fuel, that the inhabitants suffer very much for want of it, yet it is fruitful in corn, and sends great quantities to Dantzick.

The palatinate of Inowlocz, or Inowladislaw, is divided into three territories, and sends four castellans to the diet, besides the palatine.

The chief town, of the same name, is small, but defended by a strong castle.

Bydgosz is noted for a great trade in salmon.

Dobrin abounds with fruit and fish of all sorts; and was formerly the occasion of many quarrels between the Tuetonic knights, Prussia and Poland.

Ploezko, or Ploskow, is divided into four districts. Ploskow, its chief town, has been a bishop's see a long time.

time, is very populous, has a good trade, and is defended by a castle. It has a cathedral, with other churches and monasteries, well endowed, especially that of the Benedictines, in the suburbs, where, among other relics, they keep the head of St. Sigismund in a golden shrine, given by king Sigismund III.

POLISH PRUSSIA hath been usually particularized by the appellation of Royal Prussia, on account of its belonging to the crown of Poland, and to distinguish it from Ducal Prussia, which belonged to the house of Brandenburg; but hath, for some time past, been erected into a kingdom. The modern distinction, therefore, is into *Polish Prussia*, and the *kingdom of Prussia*; as his late Prussian majesty, in the dismemberment of Poland, seized upon the opulent, commercial, and fine cities of Dantzick, Thorn, and Elbing, which are all in *Polish Prussia*, but annexed to the dominions of Prussia.

Polish Prussia was formerly a distinct political state from Poland itself, and no farther connected than by a perpetual alliance. In the year 1466, however, the inhabitants put themselves under the protection of Casimir IV. when it was expressly stipulated, that Polish Prussia should have nothing to do with the kingdom of Poland, though it had with its sovereign; and that the king should personally, and alone, come among them, hold diets, give orders, and determine all matters relative to Polish Prussia. Some of the cities and towns of this province, and particularly Dantzick, had formerly very peculiar privileges.

The southern parts of this division, excepting in the neighbourhood of Dantzick, are barren, but level and open; but the other parts are over-run with mountains, lakes, and woods. The lakes yield plenty of excellent fish; and the woods afford wild boars, roe-bucks, game, wax, honey, and timber. This province is divided into four palatinates, viz. Pomerellia Culm, Marienburg, and Warmia.

The inhabitants of Polish Prussia have a distich which characterizes six of their principal cities and towns, and which may be thus translated.

Dantzick the rich, Culm the delightful, and Ploczko the long;
Marienburg the handsome, Thorn the devout, and Elbing the strong.

The Palatinate of Pomerellia had formerly princes of its own. It has now a palatine, and four provincial judges; lies in the diocese of Cujavia, and contains the following places.

The city of Dantzick, which is not only the capital of the palatinate, but the metropolis of Polish Prussia, is situated on a branch of the river Vistula.

The inhabitants of Dantzick have frequently changed their masters, and have sometimes been under the protection of the English and Dutch; but they have shewn a greater attachment to Poland, as being less likely to rival them in their trade.

The city of Dantzick is large, populous and rich, carries on a vast trade, and hath long been considered not only as the chief mart and magazine of Poland, but as one of the greatest granaries in the world; therefore, London and Amsterdam excepted, it is reputed to excel, in opulence and commerce, any other city in Europe.

This city is divided into three parts, which are governed by three distinct senators, viz. Voorstadt, or Fore City; the Altstadt, or Old City; and the Rechtstadt, or the Emperor's City; all encompassed with high walls, so broad that coaches easily go round upon them. The fortifications are of vast extent; but being commanded by two hills, on the south-west, they cannot stand a siege. A canal goes through the city, which is generally covered with merchant ships. It is watered by the rivers Motlaw and Rodaun, on which are several mills. One, on the Rodaun, yields the state a great revenue, besides what it brings the proprietors. The

houses are partly stone, and partly brick, and generally six or seven stories high. The public buildings are very fair. St. Mary's church is a stately fabric, with 48 altars, 3722 windows, and a front, made at Antwerp, that cost 5000l. Here is a magnificent town-house, with a very lofty spire. The arsenal, and exchange, the square of St. Dominic, and the college, are noble structures. There are 20 parishes in the city and suburbs; three magazines, well furnished with ammunition and other stores; and many granaries of seven and nine stories high, with funnels to let the corn down from one to the other, which saves a great deal of labour and charge. They are encompassed with water, so that ships lie close to them to take in their lading; and no houses are suffered to be near them for fear of fire. The chief export of the place is in corn brought from other parts, of which an incredible quantity is shipped from hence every year. The citizens have the sole privilege of buying up the corn as soon as it enters the harbour. The magistrates set a price upon it; but, that the country people, who are the sellers, may not be imposed upon, and delayed, the citizens are obliged to buy up the whole quantity which the boats bring in, let it be what it will. Though this city takes off a great quantity of the woollen manufactures of Great Britain, yet the Dutch, sending so many ships for corn to Dantzick, which must go empty away if they have no goods to carry, and the freight costing them nothing, they have the chief trade of course. Dantzick is the chief market to which the Dutch, and also the Scots, send their pickled herrings, which are a most profitable merchandize in Poland. The Dutch send juniper spirits hither, together with salt, sulphur, whale-fins, and train-oil. Besides corn, of which there is not such a quantity exported any where as here, the Dantzickers export pot-ashes, sturgeon, Polish linen, sail-cloth, and great quantities of spruce canvas, which is used for sails for small shipping in England, and in Spain and Italy. The Dutch fetch great quantities of Polish sheep's wool from hence, which is the best in all the northern world, the English and Irish only excepted, and which they employ in their cloth manufacture. The French also bring some of it away. The Polish wool is exported likewise to Germany and Sweden. The Dantzickers have a wine of that sort they call Tokay, but it is no other than the Polish wines of the mountains of Cracow and Podolia: and they import great quantities of Hollands gin, which is much drank in Poland. Some of the best oaken plank, for building ships, is brought from this city. The Dutch cargoes, besides those already mentioned, generally consist of English woollen manufactures, the sugars of the English colonies, American tobaccos, with French silks, wines, and brandy. One half of the port customs belonged to the king of Poland since the reign of Sigismund Augustus, till his late Prussian majesty converted all of them to his own emolument. The harbour of Dantzick is not deep, so that very large ships cannot come up to the city. One of the suburbs of Dantzick is called Scotland; and the Scotch had great privileges allowed them, in consideration of their gallant defence of the town under one of the family of Douglas, when it was besieged by the Poles. It is said there have been usually upwards of 30,000 Scotch pedlars at a time in Poland, some travelling on foot, some on horseback, &c. Indeed, in the time of king Charles II. they amounted to 53,000, when Sir John Denham, and Mr. Killigrew, were sent to number and tax them by the poll, which they did by particular licences from the king of Poland, bringing home 10,000l. sterling, besides defraying the expences of the journey and commission.

In the great church here is a vast pillar, hollowed, which, it is pretended, was anciently used to immure ecclesiastics guilty of heinous crimes. As liberty of religion is publicly allowed in Dantzick, there are churches of all kinds, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic. There are besides convents for the religious of both sexes. The environs of this city are uncommonly beautiful.

Before the dismemberment, though this town was under the protection of Poland, yet it was governed by its own magistrates in form of a republic. They had four proconsuls or burgomasters, out of whom the king named a burgrave to represent him in the senate, and sign sentences of death. The senators continued for life; and four of them were Calvinists. There were 100 burghers chosen to inspect the conduct of the senate, and join with them in choosing the ministers. The magistrates determined all criminal causes without appeal, and all civil causes not exceeding 1000 livres. The 100 burghers, who joined with the senate in imposing taxes, represented the grievances of the people, and maintained their privileges. When the king came hither, he was only allowed to bring a few guards, and was treated by the city for three days. They had a secretary always at court to take care of their interests, and the right of coinage. Their money, which they could coin without the king's leave, had the king's effigy on one side, and the city arms on the other.

Here is a college, with professors in all faculties; but they do not give the degree of doctor. The jurisdiction of this city is above 40 miles round. The established religion has been Lutheranism since 1525. The Calvinists are numerous, and are allowed the freedom of their worship; as are all sects in general. This city is noted for having been the birth-place of that eminent geographer Philip Cluverius.

There is an inland sea or bay here, called the Frischaff, famous for sturgeon, a vast quantity of which is taken here, cured at Königsberg and Dantzick, and sent to all the trading ports of Europe, especially England and Holland. Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, having brought a fine yacht hither from Holland, took great delight in working it in this bay; and, in order to acquire the mariner's art, did every part himself; being sometimes at the helm, sometimes before the mast, and sometimes at the top-mast head, &c.

Oliva, a small sea-port, five miles north-west of Dantzick, is famed for a benedictine abbey, where a peace was concluded in 1660, betwixt the emperor, the king of Poland, and the elector of Brandenburg, on one part; and the king of Sweden on the other.

The abbot's palace and gardens are very elegant; but his revenues, which amounted to 10,000 ducats (or near 5000l.) per annum, and the lands of the convent, which he enjoyed in full sovereignty, were all seized by the late king of Prussia.

In this palatinate are five other towns, but neither of them merit attention.

The palatinate of Culm has four senators, viz. the bishops of Culm and Warmia, the palatine and castellan.

The city of this name was built and well fortified by the Teutonic knights. It is pleasantly situated, but is much decayed since the Swedish wars.

The city of Thorn, the most ancient of any in Polish Prussia, is likewise the handsomest and best built. The streets are broader, and the houses more elegant, than those of Dantzick. The name is derived from the German word Thor, which signifies a door or gate, because the Teutonic knights, by building it, opened to themselves a door into Prussia; and the device on the city seal is a gate thrown open.

In the year 1454 this city, in conjunction with the rest of Polish Prussia, threw off the oppressive yoke of the Teutonic knights, and put itself under the protection of Poland, on condition that it should enjoy its ancient rights and privileges, which were equal to those of Dantzick.

It had heretofore the right of coining money, choosing its own magistrates, determining civil and criminal causes, sending representatives to the several diets, purchasing fiefs and estates, &c. But its rights and privileges now depend entirely upon the will of the Prussian monarch.

The German and Polish languages are spoken here in the utmost purity. The territory appertaining to

the city is of considerable extent; and at a village about six miles from the city, all persons, who resort thither, may drink as much beer as they please gratis. The town is defended by a double wall and moat. The wooden bridge over the Vistula is the longest in Europe, as half an hour is required to walk over it at a tolerable pace; and at the same time it is the most expensive, as one third of it is sure to be annually carried away by the floods. In fact it consists, properly speaking, of two bridges, as the island Bazar divides it in the middle. The Stadthouse hath none in Europe which excels it, except that of Amsterdam. Great quantities of soap and gingerbread are made here and exported. The asparagus, that grows wild in the neighbourhood, is not inferior to what is cultivated in other places. In this city the celebrated astronomer Copernicus was born in the year 1472.

The Lutheran college hath five professors, with a teacher of the Polish language, a fine library, and a printing-house.

The bishop of Culm, whose diocese and spiritual jurisdiction extends to this city, having, towards the end of the last century, established an annual procession with the host on Corpus-Christi day, the year 1724 will scarce ever be forgot by the citizens of Thorn, for the execution of a terrible decree that year from the chancery at Warsaw, at the instigation of the Jesuits, and the false depositions of their partizans; by which several Protestant magistrates, and others of note, were not only put to death, and others fined, whipped, and imprisoned, on account of a tumult, because some of the citizens children did not kneel down at the procession, but St. Mary's church was taken from the Protestants, and given to the Papists; their schools destroyed; the form of the city government utterly subverted; the burghers forced to submit to a new set of magistrates, who were all Roman Catholics; and, in a word, the inhabitants were stripped of all their privileges that had been so dearly purchased, and afterwards confirmed by the peace of Oliva. During this many of the inhabitants fled to Dantzick for refuge, but thought fit to retire from thence elsewhere, lest the Poles should oblige the magistrates of that city to deliver them up. The Jesuits college having been broke open and plundered in the tumult, they demanded 20,000 florins of the city, which paid down one half in hand, and mortgaged the city lands for the other; though the damage they sustained did not exceed 1000 florins, and their whole college was not worth the sum total of their demand. Mean time the commission for the execution of the horrid sentence, which even the reigning pope thought too cruel, staid about a fortnight, and cost the city 40,000 florins. Five or six soldiers were quartered upon every Protestant burgher, who was obliged to maintain them in luxury, on pain of being treated with inhumanity; so that the misery and calamity upon this occasion in Thorn is almost inexpressible.

The leaning tower in this town is much admired; for though the outside is built obliquely from the ground, so that it seems ready to fall, yet the floor and ceilings within are perfectly horizontal, and the walls perpendicular to the horizon. In the university library two of Cicero's epistles are preserved on wax, and greatly admired by the literati.

Having described all the places worthy of note in this palatinate, we pass to that of Marienburg, which is an open, level, populous, and fruitful country, producing corn, cattle, grass, &c. in abundance. The air is good. The fuel generally used is either turf, straw, or stubble; and the few woods harbour very fierce wolves. The inhabitants are principally Lutherans, or Roman Catholics; and the palatinate has only two senators, viz. the palatine and the castellan of Marienburg.

The city of Marienburg was founded by the Teutonic knights. The castle, which was erected in 1281, is a brick structure, fortified on one side with a triple ditch,

ditch, defended on the other by strong stone walls, and secured by high towers at the banks. It has undergone several revolutions, and been subject to different powers.

Here is a magnificent church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but the town is meanly built, most of its houses being of wood, and the inhabitants poor. The adjacent soil is fruitful, and well cultivated, as is the neighbouring island of the same name, formed by the river; but the dykes, to preserve it from inundations, are very expensive. The best mead in Polish Prussia is made here.

Elbing is the metropolis of the palatinate, and the only port, except Dantzick, in all Polish Prussia. It was built in 1239, by the burghers of Lubeck; had the same laws, privileges, and arms, as their city; and was one of the Hans-Towns, as well as a free and imperial city; and one of the most considerable on the Baltic. This city also has undergone various revolutions. The last was in the dismemberment of Poland, by which it was subjected to the many calamities incidental on that event.

The city of Elbing is divided into the Old and New Towns, or rather the Upper and Lower Towns, which are both fortified, and, with Thorn and Dantzick, form a repository for the archives and treasures of Polish Prussia. Its streets are broad and strait, and the fortifications very regular. Its principal commerce is in sturgeon, butter, cheese, mead, and corn. The Catholic and Lutheran are the two religions of the place. It is situated in a level country, like Holland, and is as fruitful and populous as any part of that province, Amsterdam excepted. The boors in the neighbourhood have as good houses and apparel, almost as the noblemen in Courland; so that a boor is hardly to be distinguished, by his habit, from a burgher.

The architecture of the houses in this city is most grotesque and singular. They terminate in a point; and almost all the upper stories are untenable, being designed for granaries, and not for residence. It was formerly fortified in the Gothic taste, and surrounded by a trench. But even these feeble ramparts are, in a great measure, demolished since it hath become subject to its new master.

Christburg is a considerable town, with an old castle, on the river Sergamen, which discharges itself into the Drausen, opposite Elbing.

Stum is a small town with a castle, where the diet of the palatinate, and a court of judicature is held.

The fourth palatinate of this country is Warmia, a bishopric, the people of which are exempted from the royal jurisdiction, and governed by the laws of Prussia under their bishop, who is a prince of the empire, the chief of the Prussian senators, and has his seat at Heilsberg, a strong place, built in 1240, on the river Aller, north-east from Elbing, and 32 miles south of Königsberg. His cathedral is at Frawenburg, on the Frischaff, where it receives the river Schon, and has a good harbour, 10 miles north-east from Elbing and Pillau. The famous Copernicus was a canon of this cathedral.

The chief town of this palatinate is Braunsberg, or Braunslaw, a populous place, much frequented, famed for a good trade, and an university, or rather a college, built by cardinal Hosius. The town has been mortgaged since 1667 to the electoral family of Brandenburg; but his late Prussian majesty took possession of the whole.

Prussia may, in this manner, from a small state, become an extensive and mighty empire, till, perhaps, it grows too unwieldy to support itself, when, like many other states, it may decline as rapidly as it rose.

When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful fate o'ersees its tender years;
Till grown more strong, it thrusts and stretches out,
And elbows all the kingdoms round about.

The place thus made for its first breathing free,
It moves again for ease and luxury;
Till, swelling by degrees, it has possess'd
The greater space, and now crowds up the rest;
When, from behind there starts some petty state,
And pushes on its now unwieldy fate:
Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes what in ages rose.

The extensive country of LITHUANIA, which the natives themselves call Letwa, was united to Poland in 1501. It is, in length, about 360 miles, and 340 in breadth, where broadest. It was formerly almost filled with woods, and still contains many considerable forests. It abounds in honey, wax, timber, buffaloes, wild horses, wild asses, pitch, tar, boars, elks, uria, woodcocks, &c.

The numerous lakes likewise produce great quantities of fish; but the great numbers of lakes and forests occasion the air to be thick and foggy. Here are many flocks and herds; and buck wheat, as well as other grain, is plentiful; so that provisions are cheap, though agriculture is greatly neglected: but money is very scarce.

The nobility affect great pomp and splendor, and are exceedingly fond of retaining a numerous train of domestics. The Roman Catholic is the established religion; but Lutherans, Calvinists, Jews, Turks, Greeks, &c. are tolerated.

Lithuania was governed by its own duke, till it was united to Poland by the marriage of its great duke Jagello to Hedwig, the dowager of Lewis, king of Poland and Hungary; but each country still retained its own laws, customs, privileges, dialect, &c. In a diet held at Lublin, in the year 1569, it was more firmly compacted with Poland than before; and a decree was made, that both countries should form but one state under the same prince.

In their courts of justice, the tenth part of what is adjudged in all real actions goes to the judge's bar, and is immediately paid into court. The judge claims half the damages given in personal actions. The common people, the Germans, and burghers in the royal towns excepted, are slaves; and so exceedingly illiterate, that some of them even retain many of their ancient idolatrous superstitions.

The poor people here have only Monday to themselves, and sometimes their lords even deprive them of that. They wear a coarse ash-coloured habit; and, for their legs, they have buskins of bark; and generally speak the Sclavonic, which is the language used in all their courts of judicature. They have a great mixture of Polish, and also of the Latin, which last is as common here as in Poland, and spoke by people of all ranks, inasmuch, that Michalon, one of their authors, makes no doubt of their being descended from the old Romans; and the rather, because the Lithuanians had, not long since, the same customs and superstitions, as burning the dead, divining by augurs, &c.

The bread they commonly eat is a coarse black sort, made of rye, the sooty wheat unwinnowed, and barley-ears, all ground together. They have flesh, fish, and fowl; and what cattle or poultry they think they shall not be able to keep in the winter, they usually kill in autumn, and preserve in salt.

In every house in the country they have four or five hand-mills to grind their corn. While they are at work they have a constant song. They have also a sort of very long wooden trumpet, which, when they sound, almost deafens by-standers.

Their peasants have waggons or carts, all of wood, and made very light, by interweaving boughs with each other; and their coverings are commonly the same, not much unlike the colliers or lime-burners carts in England. The wheels are of one flat and entire piece of wood; and, as the axle-trees are never greased, a number of them together make an intolerable squeaking noise.

Their

Their houses are built round, and therefore they call them towers. They are narrow, and open at top, to let out the smoke and stench; and generally covered with boards, straw, or bark of trees. In these the people and their cattle live together, by which both often receive injury.

One of the employments of the men, in the winter, is to stuff beds with chopt feathers, and stalks that grow in the marshes; and part of the womens business, within doors, is to weave coarse cloth. For fear of the incursions of the Tartars, the Lithuanians secure all their corn, straw, salt meat, and, in short, all their provisions, in caves, which they dig in the forests, and hide the entrance with the bark and branches of trees.

The first palatinate of Lithuania is Vilna, which comprehends three large districts, and is divided into two equal parts by the river Wilia. It has only three senators, viz. the bishop, palatine, and castellan; and its name is derived from the capital, not only of this palatinate, but of Lithuania, viz.

Vilna, which the inhabitants call Vilenski, and the Germans Wilde. It stands at the conflux of the Wilia and Wiln, and is a large populous town, with a good trade, but chiefly carried on by foreigners, the natives being poor and lazy. The houses are so smoaky, and the inhabitants, who are slaves to their noblemen and their bellies, eat so much garlic and onions, that half of them are blind before they grow old. They are much given to quarrels, so that murders sometimes ensue. The streets are badly paved, dirty, and swarm with beggars; for here is no hospital. Most of the houses are low, mean, and built of wood, except those of some foreign merchants, the great duke's palace, the cathedral and churches, which are all built of stone; as are also the Bernardine monastery, the university, and the Russian company's warehouse, where they keep their ermines, fables, &c.

As it is the most considerable staple for trade, so it is the seat of the chief court of judicature for Lithuania, which sits yearly at this place and at Minsk, by turns. All the inhabitants, except the members of the tribunal, are under the jurisdiction of the palatine, who is governor of the city.

Here are a ruinous old castle upon a hill; and another much more beautiful, of a modern structure, at the lower part of the town. In the duke's palace there is a well-furnished arsenal, or armory, and a good library. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Stanislaus, stands in the lower castle. It has a large silver tomb of St. Casimir, who was canonized by pope Leo. X. Its revenues are considerable; and though the archbishop is a Roman Catholic, he challenges jurisdiction over all the bishops of Polish Russia, who are of the Greek religion; which is, however, disputed by the bishop of Kiow. Here is a great bell that requires 24 men to ring it, which was given by king Sigismund III. who also gave the silver tomb, and an altar of the same metal. The college here was founded in 1579, by king Stephen, with professors of divinity, law, philosophy, the Hebrew language, and philology; and honoured with the title of an university by pope Gregory XIII. The town is noted for making very good guns, and other instruments of war, chiefly by German artificers.

The suburbs are as large as the town, and full of the like timber cottages, which have not partitions, but consist only of one room, common to the family and their cattle. Both the castles are built of bricks, and flanked with towers. The fortifications are but indifferent, and its gates are only shut in time of war. The Protestants had a church and college here formerly, but were deprived of both by a decree of the diet of Poland, which, nevertheless, left the Greeks in possession of their monasteries, churches, and the free exercise of their religion. The town is inhabited by Poles, Russians, Germans, Tartars, and other nations, as well as by the Lithuanians. The Tartars, who lie along the banks of the river Vaca, which does not run far

from Vilna, have waggons for the service of travellers. They live according to their own laws, without giving cause of complaint, and own the king of Poland for their sovereign. Great numbers of them reside in the villages of a valley three miles from hence, in the way to Koningsberg. Foreign merchants seldom come hither but in the winter, when the marshes are frozen, and they can bring their goods on sledges over the snow. There was so great a famine in these parts in 1571, that in Vilna alone there died of it no less than 25000. Here was a great tumult in 1581, on account of the bishop's zeal, in burning the books of the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Russians. In 1610 the Russians, to be revenged for the mischief done by the Poles at Smolensko, took this place, and set fire to it, by which 4700 houses were reduced to ashes, together with seven Catholic, and three other churches; so that the queen of Poland had but just time to escape, with her attendants, in boats; of which some, nevertheless, were drowned. In 1644 the scholars raised a great tumult, which could not be appeased till major Oginski came with 400 soldiers, of whom several, together with the major himself, were killed in the skirmish.

Grodno, in the palatinate of Troki, the largest town in Lithuania next to Vilna, is situated on the river Niemen. Here is a fine palace, a castle, a college, a Jews synagogue, a Carmelite nunnery, three Greek and nine Roman Catholic churches. Besides these here are two other palaces, the one belonging to prince Radzivil, and the other to the Sapietian family. Very few of the streets of this city are paved; and a great part of this town was consumed by fire in the year 1753. It is a place of good trade, has a provincial diet, and a court of judicature. In the first division of Lithuania are several small towns, but on no consideration remarkable.

The second division of Lithuania, or Lithuanian Russia, contains White Russia, and is about 340 miles in length, from east to west, and 240 in breadth, from north to south. It includes Black Russia, or the palatinate of Novogrodeck, and contains seven towns, of which we can only mention one that deserves attention. This is Novogrodeck, a considerable town, 68 miles south of Vilna, situated on a hill. Here are a provincial diet, a high court of judicature, an inferior court, a college, Roman Catholic and Greek convents, and several churches.

The palatinate of Minski has two senators, viz. the palatine and castellan of the town of Minski.

Minski, the capital, is a large, well built town, defended by a deep ditch, a strong castle, and other fortifications. It was once a dietine town, but its consequence is now much declined.

Borissaw is built of timber, has a strong castle, and is regularly fortified. As is also Brodzieck, 40 miles to the south of Borissaw.

Rochaczow is a large and populous town, situated on the banks of the Nieper.

The palatinate of Mircislaw, or Mislaw, is, for the most part, over-run with woods, or over-flowed with water; but what plain land it has, is generally fruitful. It likewise abounds with cattle of all sorts, and excellent fowl; is divided into two large districts, which are those of Mircislaw and Modzeria; and has two senators, viz. the palatine and castellan.

Its capital, of the same name, is a small timber built town on the river Sos. The Russians received a great defeat near it in 1514; but in 1660 they took it, and massacred all the inhabitants.

Mohilow is a large, well built, populous town, situated on the river Nieper. It is a great mart for furs, reckoned one of the strongest towns of Lithuania, and contains a very fine college.

The palatinate of Witepsk has two senators, the palatine and castellan.

The city of Witepsk, the capital, situated near the conflux of the Witzhu and Dwina, is defended both by art and nature; has two strong castles, is large and populous

populous, but built with timber. Commerce is carried on from hence to the city of Riga, by means of the Dwina.

Orska, or Orsa, is a large timber built city, at the conflux of a river of its own name with the Nieper; is defended on one side by the Nieper, and on the other by pallisades, and a strong castle built of stone, which is washed by the river Orsa.

The palatinate of Poloczko, or Poloczko, is divided into two districts, and has two senators, the palatine and castellan of

Poloczko, the capital, which stands on the river Dwina, and is a large and populous town, defended by two castles. In 1562 John Basilowitz, great duke of Moscow, took it, and carried away most of its inhabitants. It remained in the hands of the Russians till the year 1579, when it was recovered by Stephen Bathori, who built and endowed a very fair foundation here for the Jesuits.

The province of SAMOGITIA is of a triangular form, and situated between Courland, Semigallia, and the kingdom of Prussia. The length, from east to west, is near 190 miles; and the greatest breadth, from north to south, about 90. The soil is marshy, as the name itself, in the language of the country, implies. It contains many rivers and lakes, and has some good pasture and corn lands. Some parts are mountainous; and the woods contain prodigious swarms of bees. The honey is excellent, and the wax remarkable for its purity and whiteness.

There is a breed of horses here which are small, but sprightly, swift, and hardy. Though the arable soil is very stiff, the inhabitants are so dull and stupid, that they use none but wooden plough-shares; because, when one of their starostas, or governors of bailiwicks, thought to introduce iron shares, in a season which happened not so kindly as usual, they imputed the cause of it solely to the change of this good tool; so that he was forced to let them have their wooden shares again, for fear of an insurrection.

In 1404 Vitoldus, duke of Lithuania, gave this country to the Teutonic knights; but, in 1408, it was taken from them by Uladislaus Jagello, king of Poland; after whose death, in 1446, by a treaty with Poland, they were again put in possession of the duchy. In 1525, when Albert of Brandenburg was made hereditary duke of Prussia, it fell to the crown of Poland; but it was almost ruined in the Swedish wars.

The ordinary people here live in cottages, which stand, for the most part, near lakes and rivers, and are covered either with thatch or boards. They are low, and built longways, with the hearth in the middle. They have but mean furniture, and but one room for themselves and cattle. The better sort drink out of horn cups, and eat off of wooden platters. Most of the inhabitants differ little in manners, habit, or language, from the Lithuanians. Though Christianity, which was first preached here in 1200, prevails in many places, yet some of them still retain part of the old Pagan idolatry, the most ridiculous of any in Europe, especially in the deserts, where they worship a four-footed serpent, by the name of Givosit. About the end of October, men, women, children, and servants, meet at a place appointed, where a cloth being spread upon straw, several loaves are set in due order, and between every two a large pot of beer: then beasts of divers kinds, both male and female, are brought in, and sacrificed; after which they cut off a bit from every part, which they scatter about the room, and then eat and drink heartily. The peasants of this country differ but little from those of Lithuania. However, they have the following peculiarities worthy of remark. They are not so laborious as the Lithuanians, and consequently have not such plenty of provisions, &c. therefore, instead of bread, they use green turneps, as large as a man's head, which grow wild without sowing. They have a peculiar way of making mead, meadglin, and beer, by quenching several red-hot stones

in them successively, after it has been boiled a whole night, in order to make their bellies soluble. This drink they put into vessels made of the bark of trees. They reward those that drink hard with presents of a frock, shirt, handkerchief, &c. They live to so extraordinary an age, that it is no rarity to see persons here 100 or 120 years old. They are, generally speaking, more robust, bold, and nimble, than the Lithuanians; and they plow, sow, and harrow, all at the same time; so that the ground, having been but once improved by burning, will bear crops seven or eight years together, without dunging. When they burn the woods on the lands, if they meet with high trees, they do not cut them down, but only prune off their side branches, to let in the rays of the sun upon the ground, which they perform with great dexterity.

In the time of war they bury their corn underground, in repositories made for that purpose; previous to which they smoak it, which makes the corn keep several years.

This province has three senators, viz. the bishop, castellan, and starost.

Rozion, the capital of this province, is but an inconsiderable, small, and ill built town.

Midnick is rather a better built town than Rozion, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Gnesna.

That small part of this province, called Polish Livonia, is of very little importance, and contains only one place that deserves the name of a town, viz. Duneburg, which is a strong, well fortified place, situated on the Dwina.

The duchy of COURLAND, called by the inhabitants Kur-Semmer, is a large track of land projecting into the sea. The length is 200, and the greatest breadth 80 miles. Many parts of the country are woody, and some swampy; but when those swamps are drained, the soil is remarkably fertile, and yields grain, flax, pasture, &c. in abundance. This duchy is likewise well supplied with fish, and abounds in iron ore, minerals, quarries of stone, chalk, stucco, timber, amber, &c. with which the inhabitants trade to Riga, Libaw, Windaw, Memel, &c.

Horses and cattle are very plentiful here: and one of their modes of agriculture is to let the water remain upon the low ground for two or three years, and then drain it, when the soil is found to be exceedingly enriched.

The established religion in Courland is the Lutheran. Other sects, in general, are tolerated, but excluded from holding public employments.

The nobility are distinguished by the appellations of old and new. The former only are permitted to enjoy offices of state; but neither are admitted to sit in the diet of Poland. Both, however, have an unlimited power over their wretched tenants and vassals, which extends even to life and death. The duke is the patron of some of the churches, and the nobility of others. When state necessity requires, the nobility are obliged to appear on horseback properly armed; but they are not under any necessity to march beyond the frontiers. The duke is permitted to appear in all the regalia allowed to sovereign princes in Germany, to coin money in his own name, &c. but, in extraordinary cases, the nobility may appeal to the Russian court; this country being now subject to Russia. He keeps a court with all the proper officers of state, and is able, with the assistance of his nobility, to raise a very considerable army.

In the year 1558 Ketler, the last great master of the Teutonic knights, was, by the king of Poland, made hereditary duke of Courland, on condition of his quitting Riga and Livonia; and holding the duchy as a fief of that crown. His descendants continued in possession of Courland till 1737, when the family being extinct, by the death of Ferdinand, the last of the Ketlers, the Courlanders chose for their duke, Ernest Count Biron, a native, and chamberlain to the Czarina, Anna

Iwanowna; and he was afterwards invested by the king of Poland. In 1740, however, he was banished, with all his family, to Siberia, where he continued some years; but at length was recalled, and reinstated in his honours and dominions. During his disgrace Courland was governed by four officers of state; when prince Charles, of Saxony, got footing in the duchy, by means of his father, the king of Poland, till the change in the sovereignty of Russia obliged him to evacuate it. The duke Biron died about the year 1772, and was succeeded by his son.

The judges here are four captains or superintendants, viz. two for Courland, properly so called, and two for Semigallia; but from these an appeal lies to the high council, in which the duke in person presides; and even from this council second appeal may be made to the government of Russia, if the case is sufficiently important; and disputes between the duke and his nobles, are decided only by the empress of Russia in person.

Every two years a diet is held at Mittaw, to which representatives are sent from every parish.

This duchy is divided into Courland Proper, on the west side, and Semigallia on the east side, of the river Muffa; and each of these into two captainships.

The first captainship of Courland Proper is Goldingen, so named from its chief town, which was formerly one of the Hanse. It stands on the river Wetaw, which falls into the Baltic 40 miles off, and is 70 south-west from Riga. It is not considerable at present, but for its large jurisdiction, though it is adorned with a very fine castle.

Windaw, called by the inhabitants Kiese, hath an harbour near the mouth of the Baltic. It is reckoned the capital city of a palatinate of the same name, has a castle, formerly the residence of the Livonian knights, and the place where the states of Courland held their assemblies, which made it populous; but it is now much decayed, being only supported by building ships for the duke, and by its trade in pitch, tar, wax, &c. exported from it.

Libaw has a good road and harbour, where some of the duke of Courland's ships are also built, and possesses the greatest trade of any of his towns.

Piltyn, or Pilten, is a palatinate, as well as the seat of a bishop of Courland, whose gentry being Protestants, put themselves formerly under the king of Poland's protection; but on his endeavouring to force a Popish bishop upon them, they submitted to the duke of Courland, and are the richest gentry in his dominions.

The captainship of Tuckum is so called from its chief town, which is about 50 miles east of Goldingen.

Semigallia is the eastern division of Courland. Mittaw, on the river Muffa, 52 miles south of Riga, is the capital of this division, and, indeed, of the whole duchy, as well as the seat and burial-place of its dukes, who have a magnificent castle, which is fortified by two bastions, encompassed by marshes, and has always a strong garrison. The town is also well fortified, though meanly built, the houses being partly of brick, partly of timber, and some of mixed materials. It is large, and the seat of the diets of the duchy. It was several times taken by the Swedes, particularly by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1621, and again in 1701, and also by the Russians in 1705, but as often recovered. The Aa river, on which the castle stands, passes by this city to the Dwina, with a deep channel, which might be navigable, if the people of Riga had not, for their own interest, choaked up the mouth of it.

The town of Mittaw is not very ancient, being founded by a private gentleman of Courland in the year 1426. It occupies at least as much ground as Riga, but as the streets are more spacious, and the buildings more scattered, it cannot properly be regarded as equal in size. Most of the houses are of wood, and very mean in their appearance. It is badly paved; and, which is still more singular, the noblesse have opposed

and prevented the duke's intention to repair this defect, from motives of caprice and obstinacy.

Bauske is another strong town on the river Muffa, or Pluffa, with a castle built on a rock, which has a large garrison. It was taken by the Swedes in 1701, with the king of Poland's magazines, valued at 300,000 crowns; and he demanded 60,000 from the duchy, besides vast quantities of provisions. In 1705 the Czar surprised this town by stratagem, and forced the Swedish garrison in the castle to surrender, just after a victory he had obtained over them near Muhrendorf, in this duchy. The Swedes repossessed it, but quitted it, with the whole duchy, in 1709, after levying great sums from the inhabitants.

This duchy was an exact resemblance of Poland in miniature; the same aristocracy, the same turbulence, the same political evils existed in both. Poland was first dismembered and divided; Courland afterwards invested on one side by Prussia, between which and the empire of Russia, this little province shared the fate of its feudal parent, from the ambition and avidity of aspiring monarchs. The rights of humanity, of justice, and of liberty, have been so trampled on and despised in the partition of Poland, that no future action of a similar nature can surprize in the present age. The duke is a lover of letters, and has nobly founded an academy in Mittaw, which is now complicated, and where professors are entertained at his own expence, for the instruction of the young nobility and persons of condition in the duchy. This is a very laudable foundation, and does him great honour.

The province of WARSOVIA, or the duchy of WARSAW, is the most considerable part of the king of Poland's dominions, being the regal residence, and the part where the most considerable of the nobility reside. It is about 120 miles in length, from south-west to north-east, and about 90 in breadth. It has the benefit of several navigable rivers, especially the Weissel, which runs through the south part; and the Bog, which passes quite across from east to west. The country is plain and fruitful, yielding plenty of corn, cattle, fish, and fowl. It was formerly governed by princes of its own, but, in 1526, fell to the king of Poland. It is divided into three palatinates, of which Masovia Proper is subject to the bishop of Posen, and has eight senators.

The capital of Masovia is Warsaw, which is a large, handsome, populous, trading city, defended by a double wall and ditch. The kings of Poland usually keep their court here, in a noble large square palace, built by Sigismund III. and beautified by his successors; and the grand diets of the kingdom have their sessions here. The city is divided into four parts, viz. the old and new towns, the suburbs of Cracow, and the Brag. The chief church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is very fine; as are the arsenal, the castle, the market place, and other public buildings. There is a wooden bridge of excellent workmanship over the river; and beyond it the king's palace, called Viasdow, where the general diet meets. It was built by Uladislaus VII. and stands amidst delicate gardens and groves: and not far from it, in the suburb called Cracow, there is a small chapel, erected by the king of Poland, in token of a victory gained over the Moscovites; wherein is a sepulchral monument of Demetrius Suiscious, great duke of Moscovy, who, being taken prisoner, died a captive in Poland.

Goods are brought to this city by the neighbouring rivers, and sent from hence to Dantzick. The king of Sweden took possession of this city in 1704, put a garrison into the castle next year, when he demanded 2400 florins a week for their subsistence: but, in 1706, king Augustus recovered both the town and castle. The town paid him 50,000 rixdollars to be exempted from plunder. In 1705 the Swedes defeated the Saxons and Lithuanians near this city, when the Saxon general Patkul was taken prisoner: and next year Stanislaus, king Augustus's rival, was crowned here with his queen. In 1707 the Moscovites plundered the palaces and gardens

dens of the king and nobility here, and sent the flutes, &c. to Moscow. Next year a plague raged here, that carried off vast numbers; and a fire broke out, which continued burning nine days, and almost reduced the whole city to ashes. In 1712 king Augustus returned hither, and held a general diet, which re-acknowledged his title; and in 1715 he ordered this city to be fortified with intrenchments, to prevent surprize by the Swedes, and their confederates.

A French writer says, he observed the same politeness here as at Paris: that the king maintains a set of French comedians, and frequently gives balls and concerts, with noble feasts, for the entertainment of the nobility: and that the ladies, especially, are passionately fond of music and plays; are very amiable, witty, and sprightly; and have a most delicate taste for every thing that passes under the name of diversion.

About half a league from this city, near the village of Wola, there is a plain, where the nobles meet, and encamp in tents, for the election of a king: and about a league from the city there is another palace, that was built by king John Sobieski, with the name of Villa Nova.

Czerko, or Czeszochow, is a small city, the capital of its palatinate, and deemed the strongest city in this part of the country, it having a fortress, wherein is kept that rich treasure called the Virgin's; and the nobility send their best effects hither in time of war. It was besieged, in vain, by Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden.

There are three other towns in this palatinate; one of which only deserves notice, viz. Pultovia, being the residence of the bishop of Poloczko. The town is walled and well built, with stately public edifices, and a strong castle.

The chief places in the province of POLACHIA, are Augustaw, a handsome town on a lake, founded and named, from king Sigismund, Augustine.

Bielcz, a large town on the river Biela, where the Jews carry on a great trade.

Bialystock, a small town, of which great part was destroyed by fire in the year 1753. In the neighbourhood is a very fine seat and gardens, belonging to the Banicki family.

Tykocin is a considerable town, with a handsome castle, on the river Narew. In 1705, in this town Augustus II. king of Poland, instituted the order of the White Eagle.

The palatinate of POLESIA is overgrown with woods, and has many lakes and pools. It has two senators, the palatine and castellan.

Briescia, the capital, is fortified with a castle, built on a rock, and washed by the river Muchawecz. Here is an academy, the most famous in Europe for Jews, who frequent it from Italy, Germany, Moravia, Silesia, &c. and take degrees. Without the city there is a royal palace of modern architecture, with variety of pleasant gardens.

Pinsko is a pretty large town. The inhabitants are very industrious, make several trading journies into Russia and Germany, and are generally of the Greek persuasion, there being a bishop of that sect resident among them. This town has suffered much by the ravages of the Cossacks.

Biala is famed for a palace belonging to prince Radzivil, which is now a Gymnasium, or college for the instruction of youth.

RED RUSSIA is near 80 miles in length, and upwards of 100 in breadth, fertile in some parts, but mountainous in others, and, in general, well watered through the whole.

Red Russia is divided into three palatinates, viz. Lemberg, Chelm, and Belz.

The palatinate of Lemberg has nine senators.

Lemberg, or Leopold, the capital, is a large opulent city, situated among hills on the river Peltew. It is the see of an archbishop, who is deemed both a spiritual and temporal lord. This city is large, well built and fortified,

having two castles, one within the walls, and one without, on a rising ground, that commands the town, both which, together with the city, were founded by Leo, duke of Russia, about anno 1289. The churches are generally fair and well built, and abound with costly ornaments. Here is an academy, supplied by professors from that of Cracow, where learned men are much encouraged. The Armenian Catholics here are wholly governed by their own prelate. They enjoy great privileges, on account of the considerable commerce they maintain with the Persians, and other eastern nations. They are not only provided with fish for their own consumption, from the many ports belonging to it, and from the neighbouring rivers, but salt great quantities for exportation. Barbels are taken in great numbers in Roxolania. Here is kept a very famous winter fair, to which the Hungarian, Moldavian, and Turkish merchants resort in great numbers.

Javarow is famous for a natural bath, whose virtues are described by a Polish physician, named Sixtus Leo.

Premislaw is a populous, pleasant, trading, well built city, and an episcopal see, on the river Saa, 53 miles west from Lemberg. The Russians have a bishop here, and the Jesuits had a college. The city is defended by good strong walls, and a castle built on a rock on the other side of the river. It has several famous yearly fairs. The king has a very spacious park near it, full of all kinds of wild beasts, and strongly walled in, that they may do no mischief. The country abounds with castles, to keep off the Turks and Tartars, the chief of which is said to be that called Crafcij, built on the river Saa.

Jaroslaw is defended by a castle, and famed for a fair on Lady-day, the most famous in Poland, frequented by merchants, with their goods, from Persia, Constantinople, Venice, Russia, and Holland. There are usually brought hither at that time, 400,000 black cattle, and 200,000 horses. There is a college here, and without the town a stately nunnery.

Resovia has a strong castle, an annual fair, and a linen manufactory, carried on by the descendants of the Germans, whom Casimir the Great took prisoners, and settled here to manage it.

Lencut has a strong castle, and several magnificent churches.

The south-east part of Red Russia is called Pocutia, or the district of Halicz.

Halicz was once the metropolis of a kingdom, then the capital of a duke, and afterwards the see of an archbishop. Now it is greatly fallen from its ancient splendor, though it is still a large town. The castle is strong, the houses are of wood, and the inhabitants are remarkably clownish.

Coloni is a town on the river Prut, much frequented on account of the fine salt, with which it furnishes all the rest of Red Russia and Lithuania, there being many springs here, and none at all in these provinces, except only in the district of Premislaw.

Crosna is the staple of Hungary, whose wines, and other merchandize, are brought hither, and disposed of at these fairs, which are more frequented than those of their neighbourhood.

Sniatyn had formerly fairs, but has since much declined.

The palatinate of Chelm contains the town of Chelm, from which it receives its name. It is the see of a bishop, though not the residence.

Krasnostow has a court of judicature, and is the residence of the bishop of Chelm, and of a starosta.

The palatinate of Belz contains Horodia, where a provincial diet and court of judicature are held, and a starosta resides.

Rava is a small town, where king Augustus entertained the czar Peter the Great, in the year 1698, for three days successively.

Belzil is a considerable town, from which the palatinate receives its name. Here a palatine, castellan, and

and starosta reside; and a provincial diet and a court of judicature are held.

Zamoski is a town strongly fortified, has many considerable privileges, contains a charitable foundation called Mons-Pietatis, and several churches, and was originally founded by the celebrated Zamoski, great chancellor of Poland, in a very pleasant plain on the banks of the Vefne.

The principal places of the province of **PODOLIA** are the following.

The city of Caminiec Podolski, the capital, is a populous, well built city, surrounded with high rocks, besides being fortified with walls, a deep, broad, and steep ditch, filled with water by the river which surrounds it, and by a very strong castle; so that it is the strongest place on this side, and used to be reckoned one of the keys of Poland. In the reign of king Sigismund III. it was taken by the Cossacks. It has been attacked several times by the Walachians, Turks, and Tartars. In 1669 it suffered much by fire; and in 1672 was taken by the Turks, who kept possession of it, and thereby often made inroads into Poland, and carried away vast numbers of captives, till it was agreed to be surrendered by the peace at Carlowitz, in the year 1699, and evacuated next spring to the Poles, when the diet resolved, that this town and Podolia should be free from taxes for 10 years. It is the see of two bishops, one a Papist, the other an Arminian. The Greeks of Podolia pleaded to be restored to their churches, but were denied.

The Lower Podolia, which is the east part, and also called the palatinate of Braclaw, from its chief town on the river Bog, was taken by the Turks in 1672, but restored by the treaty above mentioned in 1699.

Winnicza has a court of justice and a college.

Human was besieged and taken in 1675, by the Turks, who committed great barbarities here, contrary to the capitulation, ravished the fair sex, murdered the old people and young children, and carried into slavery all that were able to walk.

The province of **VOLAINIA** is divided into the Upper and Lower Palatinates.

The Upper, which is also called the palatinate of Lufuc, or Lucko, from its chief town, is a plentiful country, near 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Its chief town stands on the river Ster, now a lake, which encompasses part of the castle, 90 miles north-east from Lemberg. It is a large city, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Gnesna; but is chiefly inhabited by Jews, Arminians, and other eastern people, who traffic in these countries. The cathedral and chapter-house are in one of the castles, there being two built on hills near this city. Here also resides a Russian bishop.

Pilaveze is a small city on the river Bog, two leagues from Chmielnich.

Krzemence, the capital of the district of Cremen, is a small city on a hill, near the river Icu, with a wooden castle, founded on a rock, and mud walls. It has been often plundered by the Tartars.

Ulodimir, or Woldzimiers, is the residence of a Russian bishop, with a considerable jurisdiction.

Brodi is a town with strong fortifications, has a collegian church, and a public academy.

Olika is a town, with the title of a duchy, belonging to the family of Radzivil, adorned with a fine cathedral, and an academy for all sorts of arts and sciences.

Constantinow, adorned and defended by a well fortified castle, stands near the source of the river Slucz, 75 miles north from Caminiec.

The Lower Volhinia, commonly called the palatinate of Kiow, together with Lower Podolia, comprehended in the Ukraine, lies east from the Upper Volhinia, and the river Boristhenes, or the Nieper, passes through the middle of it, from north-west to south-east, dividing it into two parts, of which only the western is now subject to Poland; the eastern being under the Russians. The former is fruitful; but the latter, which, however,

abounds with salt-petre, is a mere desert, by reason of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

UKRANIA is a large country, bounded on the north by part of Poland and Russia, on the south by Little Tartary, on the east by the Ockzakow-Tartars, and on the west by Moldavia. The name Ukraine is Sclavonic, and signifies a frontier, which it really is against the Turks and Tartars. This is the country of the Cossacks, who have their name from Kosa, a scythe, their usual weapon; or Cosa, which, in the Russian language, signifies a free-booter, or plunderer. They were originally a crew of dissolute rovers, that assembled together, from the frontiers of Russia, Volhinia, and Podolia, to practise piracy on the Black Sea. Their chief habitation was betwixt the rivers Niester and Nieper; but they extended themselves a great way east from the latter. The Cossack language is a dialect of the Polish. They are vigorous, hardy, brave, and very jealous of their liberty; fickle and wavering; but social, chearful, and sprightly. Their forces consist entirely of cavalry; and they are, in short, a powerful people. Their common people are of the Greek church; but the better sort are generally Romans, or Protestants. Their first considerable appearance, as an united body, was in 1548, in the reign of Sigismund I. king of Poland, when they called themselves volunteers, and assembled to the number of 6000, for defence of the country against the Turks and Tartars, whom they frequently intercepted at the passes of the Nieper, when returning with their prey. Being soon joined by multitudes to share their booty, they could, with shallow boats, pass those rocks in the mouth of the Boristhenes, that hinder the navigation from the Ukraine to the Black Sea; and, during the summer, they roved over the sea, and its coasts, making descents upon Natolia, and pillaging and spoiling wherever they came, even to the walls of Constantinople. Stephen Bathori, king of Poland, formed them into an orderly militia; and, intending to use them against the Tartars, gave them the town and territory of Trethimirow in this palatinate, which they made their magazine; appointed a general over them, and gave them many privileges; and for some time they did the Poles great service, by opposing the Tartars: yet being sensible of their strength, they began to set up for themselves; and, in the year 1589, rebelled; but their general being taken and executed, it was for a time quieted. About the year 1600 they were so powerful, that the Poles were forced to raise a large army against them, who often worsted them, and took their generals; but still they continued mutinous; wherefore their privileges were taken away; and they continued in a state of enmity till about the year 1640, when king Uladislav VI. making war upon the Tartars, collected them together, and set over them for a general Chmielniski, who was afterwards a bitter and formidable enemy to Poland; for the Cossacks being oppressed by the Polish nobility, their landlords, and, on complaint, receiving no redress, assembled in vast numbers; and, calling in the Tartars, furiously attacked the Poles: but king John Casimir made such a stand against them, that, in 1649, the Tartars accepted a peace. Chmielniski, having obliged the prince of Moldavia to join him, it produced another war in 1651, wherein the Tartars and Cossacks were worsted; and since that time they have not been so considerable.

In 1677 this country was resigned by the Poles to the Turks, with liberty to the Cossacks of this part to chuse their own general, or prince, dependent on the sultan, who kept possession of it till the year 1699, when, by the peace of Carlowitz, it was restored to the Poles. The only towns of note, on the west side of the Nieper, are,

Trethimirow, on the Nieper, a strong place, and defended by a castle.

Ozykassy, which used to be the chief retreat of the Cossacks, stands near the same river. It was burnt by the Poles in 1636, but has been since repaired.

SECTION

SECTION. III.

Persons, Dispositions, Ranks, Dress, Diet, Houses, Religion, Diseases; Ceremonies, baptismal and matrimonial; Customs, Bull and Bear hunting, &c.

THE Poles, in their persons in general, are tall, well proportioned, and comely. Their complexion is fair, and their hair commonly of a pale yellow. They enjoy good constitutions, and have a healthful look. They are characterized, upon the whole, as brave, honest, and hospitable; but the common people are very illiterate and bigotted.

With respect to the superior people of Poland, like those of Russia, they are rather satisfied with a trifling and superficial knowledge of things, than to carry their literary pursuits to any great height.

The Poles, like most of the northern nations, and like all governments where the feudal laws, or at least their remains, prevail, are divided into four distinct classes, viz. nobles; clergymen and lawyers; merchants and burghers; farmers, labourers, soldiers, &c.

Though Poland has its princes, counts, and barons, yet the whole body of the nobility are on a level, excepting the difference that arises from the public posts they enjoy. Here all who are of noble extraction call one another brothers. They have many considerable privileges, power of life and death over their peasants and vassals, pay no taxes, are subject to none but the king, may chuse whom they please for their king, and in a word, lay their king under what restraint they please. In short, they are almost independent: but if they engage in trade, they forfeit their nobility.

The Polish clergy, in general, are illiterate and bigotted; and some of the monks profligate to a degree. The Polish clergy have vast sway; and it has been chiefly owing to their influence and conduct, that the peasants here have been reduced to such a state of wretched slavery.

The only traders of Poland, who have any skill in mercantile affairs, are the citizens of Dantzick, and the Jews who are scattered throughout the kingdom. The Polish mechanics are very awkward; and the artisans, in general, are but little acquainted with modern improvements. A recent writer says, there are undoubtedly men of good natural talents among the citizens and trading part of the Polish nation; but, in the first place, they are kept very poor by the Jews, who, being protected by the nobility, carry on almost all the inland trade of the kingdom: secondly, they are not properly instructed in their respective trades; and, thirdly, they are kept in a state of oppression; and are, in many respects, denied the common rights of mankind. The farmers and labourers, who form the bulk of the people, are in a most deplorable and wretched situation. The situation of the negroes, in many of our West-India plantations, is superior to theirs. They have no other ideas but those of tyranny and slavery. The wretchedness of their situation makes them indolent and careless about life, as they have reflection enough to perceive, that coarse food and raiment are all they can expect: but those among them, to whom nature has given any talents, have sensibility enough, at times, to feel the weight of their oppression, which destroys all kind of emulation, and, through resentment, prevents them from doing any more for their oppressors, than they are forced to do by acts of violence.

The Poles cut the hair of their heads short, and shave their beards, leaving only large whiskers. They wear a vest, which reaches down to the middle of the leg, and a kind of gown over it, lined with fur, and girded with a sash; but the sleeves sit close to their arms. They have a fur cap; but neither stocks or neckcloths, and their shirts are without collars or wristbands. Their breeches are wide, and make but one piece with their stockings. They have no shoes; in

lieu of which they wear Turkey leather boots, with their soles, and deep iron heels, bent like a half moon. They carry a pole-axe, and a sabre or cutlass by their side. On horseback they wear a short cloak, covered with furs, both within and without. Persons of rank wear sables, and the skins of tigers, leopards, &c. The peasants commonly wear a sheep skin, with the wool on, in winter; and, in summer, a thick coarse cloth, instead of boots, buskins, and shoes, made of the bark of trees. The habit of the women much resembles that of the men, being a simple Polonaise, or long robe, edged with fur. But some persons of quality, of both sexes, affect the French or English modes of dress.

Their diet is generally fresh meat, fowl, and fish; and they drink the strongest of Rhenish, French, Spanish, Italian, and Hungarian wines; brandy, aniseed-water, and other spirits. Their sauces, &c. are so enriched with spices, that some of the nobility spend great sums in that commodity; and their usual breakfast is a hot-pot of beer, with eggs, sugar, and ginger. They hang the carcases of elks at their gates till they stink, then dress and eat them, as a great curiosity, to be met with no where but at the tables of their chief nobility; yet their butchers meat is delicious, and they have plenty of good fish. When they are invited to another's table, they must carry their spoons, knives, &c. with them; and their linen too, if they would be cleanly: for they have no napkins, but a broad piece of starched linen, sewed round the table-cloth, that their servants may not steal it. The ladies carry napkins with them, and put up as much sweetmeats and dried fruits as they please. The masters reach meat from the table to the servants, who eat it as they stand by the chairs: and the master of the feast is reckoned a niggard, if he does not make his guests drunk.

It is the custom for the master of the house, and his intimates, to drink the best wine; while the other guests, that are invited, are obliged to put up with the common sort.

Bumpers are much in fashion here; nor will they easily excuse any person from pledging them.

The houses are generally low, for they seldom lie above stairs. Some of them are of brick and stone, but the greatest part of wood. The kitchen is on one side of the court, the stable on another, the dwelling-house is on a third, and the gate in the front. The richer sort have hangings of tapestry, or arras, and beds with taffata curtains; but seldom any accommodation to lodge strangers.

The inhabitants of Poland were converted from Paganism to Christianity, by Aldebert, archbishop of Gnesna, about the year 964, and ever since the religion of the church of Rome hath been predominant here, except in Red Russia, where many of the people adhere to the Greek church. Some of the Greek church submit to that of Rome, but have their worship in Greek. They have also Arminians, who comply with the church of Rome, but have their worship in their own language.

The king, though a Papist, was obliged, by his coronation oath, to tolerate Lutheranism in Polish Prussia, where there are whole cities of Lutherans, as Dantzick, Elbing, Thorn, and Marienburg; and some Calvinists, especially in the ducal Prussia. Faustus Socinus was of this nation; and his followers, from him called Socinians, grew very numerous in the last century: burking John Casimir made an edict against them, which was enforced by his successor, king John Sobieski, who drove them quite out of the kingdom. The generality of the Papists here are great bigots, and their interest is strengthened by the presidencies of their bishops in the grand and petty diets. The inferior clergy have a place also in all courts of judicature; and the great secretary of the kingdom is always a churchman. The regular clergy, as they call the monks, are more esteemed than the secular; and the Mendicant friars have the privilege to enter the private

room of any house without knocking at the door. The secular clergy are generally rich, but dissolute. The inferior clergy seldom attend their office in the church, but give poor scholars two-pence a day to officiate for them; nor do the bishops correct the inferior clergy for their misbehaviour.

The common people may be guilty of inebriety, without rebuke, on their fast days, provided they abstain from flesh, &c. and they will not eat butter and cheese on such days, though the pope gives them a dispensation. At the elevation of the host the people knock their heads against the pavement, or benches, hard enough to be heard at a distance. Their churches are fine, and well adorned; and the priests affect rich vestments. The priests at Leopold have a cape they wear at mass, so thick embroidered with pearls and jewels, that it is a perfect burden. In winter the women of rank, and some of the men, have furred bags in the churches, that they may preserve their feet from the excessive cold.

The language of the Poles is a dialect of the Sclavonic, and is both harsh and inharmonious, from the vast number of consonants in it. The Lithuanians and Livonians have a language full of corrupted Latin words: but the Russian and German tongues are understood in the provinces bordering on those countries.

Most of the diseases of the Poles proceed from their drunkenness, to which they are so addicted, that they have a proverb, signifying, "That a man may as well drink water as wine, if he does not feel the effects of drinking." The distemper peculiar to the Poles, is that called the Plica; in which the hair of the head is matted together and entangled in one night's time, in spite of all care to prevent it. If it be cut off, it occasions a dimness of sight, if not a total loss of it, together with an eruption of pustules all over the body, and pains in the head and limbs; yet foreigners, who have been infected with it, say, they have cut off their hair without any bad consequence. The Poles are not much troubled with other diseases; and the scurvy, malignant fevers, and pleurisies, are seldom of such ill consequence here as in other countries.

The baptismal and matrimonial ceremonies in Poland, are the same as in other Roman Catholic countries; but the funerals of the people of quality are so pompous and magnificent, that they look more like triumphs. The corpse is carried in a hearse, or chariot, drawn by six horses, all covered with black. The coffin has a large black velvet pall over it, with a cross of red satin in the middle, and six long black silk tassels, supported by six of the deceased's domestics in close mourning. Several priests, monks, and others, walk before the hearse with wax tapers; and immediately before it comes three men on horseback, who carry the arms of the deceased; one his sword, another his lance, and the third his darr. As soon as the funeral service is over, they ride furiously into the church, break the arms of the deceased upon the coffin, and the body is interred; after which there is a feast, where both clergy and laity drink to excess. When women of quality mourn, they wear coarse black stuff; and their linen is not much better than canvas; and the greater the quality, the coarser are the mourning weeds. When the king dies, he is laid on a bed of state, and a certain number of senators, ecclesiastical and temporal, are appointed to attend his corpse. The public defrays the funeral expences out of the revenue of the crown. The queen has the same honours paid her, when she dies, as the king; and all the senators, deputies, &c. that repair to the diet for the election of a king, must be in black.

By the laws of Poland, the estate of the father is equally divided among the children, except any of them go into a monastery, in which case their parts are divided amongst the rest; and the younger children here, as in other Popish countries, are encouraged by their parents to take the vow upon them, that their estates may be preserved entirely to the eldest son.

The method of hunting bulls and bears in Poland is this. They surround the wild bulls with a great number of horsemen, of whom every one rides up and darts an arrow at him, upon which the creature pursues him, during which another darts him behind; whereupon he faces about to pursue the latter; and thus by turns they so harass him, that the beast, being quite tired with pursuing so many assailants, falls down, and is easily taken. Another way of taking them, is by felling a great number of trees, and thereby enclosing them, when each hunter, having his posts, darts at him; and as the bull runs towards his enemy, the hunter from behind gives him his death-wound; but if he breaks through the enclosure, the next hunter holds out a piece of red cloth, against which the beast having an antipathy, he forthwith leaves that person, and runs at another, who, being provided for him, commonly kills him. When they hunt for bears, they take those of the biggest size with nets; and, when they have hampered him, all the hunters ride about him, and having pinned down his head and feet with great wooden forks, they so bind him about with strong hempen cords, that he is not able to stir; then they roll him into a great wooden chest. The knots of the cords are so contrived, that with one pull they may be untied. The bear is kept thus till they have a mind to hunt him, and then they let him out of a trap door made for the purpose.

SECTION IV.

Government of Poland, Power of the superior Class, honorary Institutions, &c.

AS the partitioning powers, at the dismemberment of the provinces of Poland, proceeded to change the constitution and government, under pretence of amending them, the general forms cannot be ascertained. We can, therefore, only relate that mode which, in some degree, subsists in those parts which may now be termed the dominions of the king of Poland.

The government of Poland, in fact, differs little from an aristocracy. The king is elected by the nobility and clergy; immediately after which he signs the *pacta conventa* of the kingdom, by which he engages to introduce no foreigners into the army or government; so that as his power is circumscribed within very narrow bounds, he is, in effect, no more than the prince or chief regent in a free commonwealth; since he can do nothing without the bounds of that authority which the laws of the land have given him, and the nobles take care to maintain.

For the administration of justice, civil and criminal, several courts are held in Poland; but the most considerable are the parliaments, composed of a certain number of gentlemen, clergy, and laity, who are chosen in each palatinate; the lay members once in four years, and the ecclesiastical once in two years. Of these parliaments there are two for the kingdom, and one for the duchy. Those for the kingdom sit at Lublin, in Upper, and Petricow in Lower Poland; and that for the duchy is held one year at Vilna, and the other year at Minski, or Novogrodeck, by turns. These courts receive appeals from inferior courts, and from them lies no appeal, except to the king and senate.

A king of Poland can neither marry, nor divorce a wife, without the consent of the republic. If he marries after his coronation, the queen cannot be crowned without his asking their consent; nor even then, unless she be a Roman Catholic. When she is to be crowned, the king must conduct her to the church, and present her to the archbishop of Gnesna, or the bishop who anoints her with the consecrated oil, and puts the crown upon her head, the sceptre into her right hand, and the globe of gold into her left. The queens of Poland have no officers but a marshal and a chancellor, neither of whom are senators, but only judges of the differences that happen among her domestics. They answer the addresses that are made to the queen when

an ambassador makes her a compliment in his master's name, or when a present is made to her at the marriage of a maid of honour. The king furnishes the queen with money to defray the charge of her household; but, after his death, she must maintain herself, and all her retinue, with the revenue which the king bestows upon her, with the consent of the republic, both for her dowry, and for her marriage present. These revenues are called the Reformation, and consist of the reversion of a certain number of starosties, which she cannot enjoy till they become vacant by the death of the present possessors; and sometimes those who possess the starosties that are in her reformation, outlive her: but if the king dies before the queen's reformation be settled upon her, the republic allows her a yearly pension out of the crown lands.

The titles of the king are, king of Poland, great duke of Lithuania, duke of Russia, Prussia, Massovia, Samogitia, Kiovia, Volhinia, Podolia, Polachia, Livonia, Smolensko, Severia, and Czernichovia.

All his revenue is clear to himself; for he pays no troops, nor even his own guards; all the public expences being provided for by the senate: and all the officers of the household are Polish gentlemen, who serve without salary, in expectation of some office.

A king of Poland may remit fines and capital punishments; and, upon invasions or rebellions, can summon the nobility to his standard. He can engage mercenary troops, disband armies, and punish those who transgress their duty. The king may nominate the great officers of state, make ecclesiastical, military, and civil promotions; but all are accountable for their conduct to the senate; neither can the king displace them when once appointed. All the laws, leagues, negociations, and embassies, must be in his name, and pass under his seal; as do all letters patent, &c.

The senate consists of 16 bishops, besides the primate, who is chief, and about 130 laymen named by the king, and are for life; viz. the ten great officers of state of the kingdom of Poland and duchy of Lithuania; to whom are added, the palatines and the lesser senators, who are the castellans and lieutenants of the palatinates, and the deputies of the nobility. They are created by the king, after they have taken an oath to preserve the liberties of the republic, by virtue whereof they controul the king, when he invades their privileges: and as this court is looked upon to be the bulwark of the commonwealth, against the attempts of the king, therefore four of the senators are always about his person, on pretence of being his counsellors; though, in truth, they are but spies on him. None of the senators can go out of the kingdom without leave of the republic. In the general diets they sit on the right and left hand of the king, according to their dignity, and not according to the seniority of their reception; and it is they who, without the king, approve and ratify all the constitutions which the nobility propose to them by their deputies: so that the senators are, as it were, mediators between the king and the nobility, to preserve and defend the authority of the republic.

The chief secular senators are, in number, 36, viz. 32 palatines, who are, properly, governors of provinces; three castellans, viz. of Cracow, Vilna, and Troki; and the starost of Samogitia. It is observed, that tho' the quality of castellan and starosta is inferior to that of palatine, these four last mentioned possess almost the first rank among the lay senators. The office of a palatine is to lead the troops of his palatinate to the army, to preside in the assemblies of the nobility in his province, to set a price upon goods and merchandize, to see that the weights and measures be not altered, and to judge and defend the Jews. He has a vice-palatine under him, who must take an oath to him, and who ought to have an estate in land, which they call Possessionatus.

The castellans are the next in dignity to the palatines; and there are two sorts of them in the kingdom, who are usually distinguished by the title of great castellans,

and petty, or sub-castellans. They are all senators, lieutenants, or deputies of the palatines, and heads of the nobility, in their respective jurisdictions.

The Polish diets are of two kinds, viz. either ordinary or extraordinary. The ordinary diets meet every second year; but the extraordinary diets only upon particular occasions, when summoned by the king; but one dissenting voice renders all their deliberations ineffectual.

Every gentleman is a sovereign prince in his own estate, and has power of life and death over his tenants, who are perfect slaves, without laws or privileges to protect them. They dare not leave their master's lands to go to another's, unless he violates their wives or daughters; so that they are often glad of that plea. If a gentleman actually kills one of his own slaves, he only pays 15 livres; and if he kills another's, he is only obliged to furnish another, or as much money as will buy one, and to maintain the deceased's family. If one gentleman kills another, he cannot be executed without the king's consent; so that they frequently escape. No soldiers can be quartered upon the gentry; and if any officer does it, he is sentenced to die, or else declared infamous by the diet: nor can the king himself lodge at a nobleman's house without asking his leave. Mean time their houses are such sanctuaries for delinquents, that, though they may be arrested there, they cannot be taken from thence without the master's leave. By the constitution of Poland, the gentry cannot be arrested till convicted by justice; so that he must be first summoned to the tribunal, where he is to be tried. If he does not appear, he is declared contumacious; and if he does appear, and is convicted, he is then arrested, and imprisoned, in order to be afterwards sentenced, according to the laws and the nature of his crime. If a foreigner dies without issue, his estate falls not to the king, but to the lord of the manor. The product of the lands of the gentry may be exported without paying custom; and a certificate, upon oath, exempts the purchaser from paying it. Neither the king or the republic confers the title of prince on any but the sons of the royal family; and though five or six of the chief families have, perhaps, the title of princes of the empire, it gives them no sort of precedence. When their gentry travel into France or Germany, they assume the title of counts and barons, that they may have the easier access to persons of quality; especially in Germany, where they scarce think any one a gentleman under a baron, and, consequently, not worthy of their conversation.

They never had any order of knighthood before that of the Immaculate Conception, erected by Sigismund III. with some privileges above the rest of the gentry, who so much despised it, that the order soon came to nothing. King Augustus, in 1705, created that called the order of the White Eagle, in remembrance of his happily meeting the diet of Lithuania, when the Swedes and Stanislaus thought to have intercepted him. The badge is a white eagle, crowned with diamonds. He conferred it on several lords; but the senators are distinguished by wearing a golden cross, with a badge in the middle of it.

The king instituted the order of Stanislaus in 1765. The badge is a gold cross, enamelled red; and on the centre of it is a medallion, with the image of St. Stanislaus, enamelled in proper colours. Many of the grantees have such large territories, that they can raise from 5000 to 10,000 men apiece, and maintain them, which makes them so proud, that when great mens law suits are decided by the diet, or other tribunals, the execution of the sentence must be left to the longest sword; for the grantees sometimes raise five or six hundred men of a side, plunder and burn one another's towns, besides castles, and fight it out, rather than submit to the sentence of a bench of judges. They esteem themselves, especially the senators, above any German prince; want nothing of sovereign power but the liberty of coining money, which is reserved to the republic,

republic; and some of them are hereditary sovereigns of cities, with which the king has nothing to do.

SECTION V.

Commerce, Trade, Manufactures, Coin, Revenues, Resources, and Armament of Poland.

THE commerce and trade of Poland, generally considered, are neither various in articles, or extensive in degree. In the interior parts some linen and woollen cloths, and hard wares, are manufactured; but commerce is confined to the city of Dantzick, and a few other towns on the Vistula and Baltic. Dantzick, in particular, is an excellent port; and there is a navigation by the Vistula from thence to the interior parts of the kingdom, whereby all kinds of merchandize may be imported and exported with great facility.

The coins of Poland are the gold ducat, which is worth about 4s. 3d. the silver dollar of Dantzick, which is worth about 4s. 6d. the rix-dollar of Thorn, which is worth about 4s. 5d. and the rix-dollar of Sigismund III. and Uladislav IV. which is worth about 4s. 6d.

Notwithstanding the circumscribed power of the king of Poland, with respect to his political prerogative, the revenues of his dominions are adequate to a splendid maintenance; since, as before observed, he pays no troops, or officers of state. By the dismemberment, Poland, indeed, lost near half her annual income. To supply this deficiency, however, it was found necessary to new model and increase the taxes, not only to make up the king's revenue, but to keep up a standing army, for the defence of those parts of the kingdom which the partitioning powers suffered the king to retain.

By the ancient laws of Poland, the nobility, upon all great occasions, were to take the field on horseback, together with their adherents; and when this rule was properly carried into execution, a body of 100,000 men might be raised. This army was always called *Pospolite*; but, from a variety of causes, it usually moved with great difficulty, and was generally without discipline, subordination, or experience. The Polish army, however, of late years, hath not been so numerous; yet, previous to the late dismemberment, the peace establishment was 36,000 men; that is, 24,000 for Poland, and 12,000 for Lithuania, two-thirds of which were cavalry. The two bodies of troops that form the Polish army are commanded by two generals, who are independent of each other: and though they are named by the king, they are not obliged to give an account of their operations but to the republic, and have an absolute authority over the troops. The colonels are likewise absolute masters of their regiments; and it is their business to find subsistence for them, and to pay them as well as they can; but being rarely paid themselves, they destroy the country, and ruin the farmers, to satisfy their avarice, and that of their troops. The Polish nobility appear with more magnificence in the fields than in their towns; their tents being more elegantly ornamented than their houses. The cavalry, which is the greatest part of the army, is chiefly composed of gentlemen. They have fine horses; and their saddles, bridles, &c. are richly ornamented. The very contrast to their cavalry is their infantry; for as much as the former is magnificently ornamented, the latter is badly clothed, badly armed, and often without uniforms. The corps is recruited from among the meanest of the people, and they resemble an army of vagabond Tartars. The Polish troops have but very little discipline among them. They attack with great fury; but if they are repulsed, they immediately retire with great precipitation, and there is the greatest difficulty in rallying them.

The martial, as well as commercial, spirit of the Polish nation, has, doubtless, been greatly checked by its respective invaders, who find it expedient to keep up such armies as shall not only overawe the people

they have subjected, but totally discourage them from attempting to introduce any reformation among them, either civil or military. Hence the very languid state of what is called the kingdom of Poland.

HISTORY OF POLAND.

THE origin of the Poles, like that of many other nations, is enveloped in obscurity. The ancient Poles are represented by Tacitus, the Roman historian, who gives a short account of them, as a rude and barbarous people, living by robbery and plunder, and rambling from place to place, almost in a state of nature, wholly negligent of cultivation in every sense and degree. The first person we read of that maintained any superiority over them, was Lechus, who assumed the title of duke about the year 550. From that period they were under divers petty chiefs, till the year 700, when they gave the sovereign command to Cracus, the founder of the city of Cracow. On failure of issue in his line, (the last of which was Casimir I.) the Poles elected to the supreme command, in 830, a peasant, named Piastus, who, living to a great age, and ruling with honour to himself, and advantage to the people, every native of Poland, who has, from his time, been elected king, is called, in commemoration of him, a Piast. The title of Duke was retained from the last mentioned period till the year 999, when Boleslaus assumed the title of king, conquered Moravia, Prussia, and Bohemia, and rendered them tributary to Poland. Boleslaus II. marrying the heiress of Red Russia, annexed that province to Poland in 1059.

The kings of Poland, among whom was Casimir III. were absolute sovereigns, until the reign of Lewis anno 1370, when the Poles insisted on limiting the prerogative; probably because Lewis was king also of Hungary, and they suspected he would favour his native country to their prejudice. Lewis being succeeded by his daughter and heiress, Hedwigis, anno 1382, she married Uladislav V. great duke of Lithuania, on condition he should become a Christian, and their issue should succeed both to the crown of Poland and the duchy of Lithuania, which have been united ever since.

Uladislav, their son, succeeded them, and was also king of Hungary. This prince was killed in a battle with Amurath, the Turkish emperor, and leaving no issue, was succeeded by his brother Casimir IV. between whom and the knights of the Teutonic order, who had been placed in Prussia by the pope, there were continual wars; until it was agreed, that the knights should remain possessed of Eastern or Ducal Prussia, the grand master taking an oath of fealty to the king of Poland. In this reign the representatives of the several palatinates, or provinces, were first summoned to sit in the diet, or assembly of the states; the great officers of the crown and dignified clergy only enjoying that privilege till then. In this reign also the learning of Latin was so much encouraged, that it became the language of the common people. Sigismund succeeded to the crown, anno 1507, in whose reign Luther's doctrine was received at Dantzick, and some other towns in the north of Poland.

In the reign of Sigismund II. the Russians invaded Livonia, then possessed by the Teutonic knights, who called in the Poles to their assistance. Other provinces called in the Swedes; and these three powers contended for the dominion of Livonia many years.

Henry of Valois, duke of Anjou, was elected king of Poland in 1574; but his brother Charles, the French king, dying, he quitted Poland, and succeeded to the crown of France anno 1577.

Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania, was elected king of Poland on the abdication of Henry. In his reign the supreme courts of justice were first erected; before which time the king and council were the last resort in cases of appeal.

Sigismund

Sigismund III. son of John, king of Sweden, was elected king on his renouncing Lutheranism, anno 1587.

Uladislaus, his son, succeeded him, anno 1632; and invading Russia, took the capital city of Moscow; and on a treaty that ensued, he obliged the Russians to confirm the provinces of Smolensko and Zernigof to Poland.

Uladislaus leaving no issue, was succeeded by his brother, John Casimir, anno 1648, though he was then a cardinal. In this reign the old Cossacks being disobliged, renounced their allegiance to the Poles, and became subjects to the Russians and Turks.

Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, conquered Poland, but lost it again in six months; after which John Casimir introduced an army of 30,000 Germans to defend the kingdom against the Swedes; but the Poles suspecting he intended to render himself absolute, deposed him; whereupon he retired into France, and was made abbot of the abby of St. Germain.

Michael Wilnoweiski being elected anno 1670, the Turks conquered Podolia in his reign; but were defeated by John Sobieski, who was elected on the death of Wilnoweiski. This prince raised the siege of Vienna anno 1683, and, after a glorious reign, died in 1696.

Upon the death of Sobieski, there appeared a great many candidates for the throne; but the prince of Conti had the greatest number of electors for him; and was declared king by the primate. The rest of the candidates, however, joining Augustus, elector of Saxony, and making his party much superior to that of the French, the elector was proclaimed king, anno 1697, and the prince of Conti obliged to return to France.

We have already related, in our history of Sweden, the manner in which Augustus was driven from the throne of Poland, by the celebrated Charles XII. (who procured the advancement of Stanislaus,) and afterwards restored by the czar Peter the Great; and shall, therefore, proceed to observe, that Augustus was not fully confirmed on the throne, which he held upon precarious terms, till the year 1712. The Poles, naturally attached to Stanislaus, were perpetually forming conspiracies and plots against Augustus, who was obliged to maintain his authority, by means of his Saxon guards.

In 1725 his natural son, prince Maurice, afterwards the famous count Saxe, was chosen duke of Courland; but Augustus was not able to maintain him in that dignity, against the power of Russia, and the jealousy of the Poles.

In 1733 Augustus III. died; and his death having been expected some time, the emissaries of France had bribed several of the leading men in favour of Stanislaus, whose daughter the French king had married. On the other hand, the emperor and Russia made interest to advance Augustus, the son of the late king, to the throne, who was the only legitimate issue of his late Polish majesty.

The French having gained over the primate to their interest, he sent circular letters to the several palatines, requiring them to take such measures as might exclude all foreigners from the Polish throne; by which he intended to recommend Stanislaus, and exclude the elector of Saxony. Stanislaus was actually re-elected to the throne by a considerable party, of which the prince primate was at the head; but Augustus, entering Poland with a powerful army of Saxons and Russians, compelled his rival to retreat into Dantzick, from whence he escaped, with great difficulty, into France.

The king of Poland entered into a confederacy with Bavaria, Prussia, and the French, against the house of Austria, in 1740, in hopes of coming in for a share of the hereditary dominions of the late emperor Charles VI. in which he did not succeed. He afterwards changed sides, and entered into an alliance with the empress queen against Prussia, in which he was defeated, the capital of his German dominions plundered, and he

was forced to fly into Bohemia. But in this great distress he appears to have been so little in favour with his subjects the Poles, that they gave him no manner of assistance or countenance, but left him to make the best peace he could with Prussia.

Augustus III. died at Dresden in 1763, when count Stanislaus Poniatowski was unanimously chosen king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus. He was born in 1732, and crowned king of Poland in 1764. While a private nobleman, he resided some time in London, and was chosen a member of the royal society. As he was peculiarly favoured by the empress of Russia, and some Protestant powers, the papers which he signed at the time of his election, were deemed too favourable to the Protestants in general, and the Greeks in particular. Hence the army, which the empress of Russia had in Poland, furnished a pretence for various confederacies to be formed against the king by the Roman Catholics; and the conspiring nobles, at length, were induced to throw off all allegiance to the sovereign, and put themselves under the protection of the Grand Seignior. This step occasioned the Ottoman Porte to declare war against Russia, and invade Poland with a powerful army. Hurried on by blind zeal, the confederates precipitated the ruin of their devoted country; and some of the neighbouring powers, invited by their incautious enthusiasm, took an advantage of this civil war, and dismembered this once powerful kingdom. So far was dissimulation used in the dismemberment, or partitioning of Poland, (as the powers concerned think proper to term it,) that they all expressly deny having had the least intention to seize any of the Polish provinces, or in any wise to divide that country. In the act of renunciation, transmitted to the court of Warsaw in the year 1764, and sealed with the seal of the Russian empire, the empress of Russia says, "She did by no means arrogate, either to herself, her heirs and successors, or to her empire, any right or claim to the districts or territories which were actually in possession, or subject to the authority of the kingdom of Poland, or great duchy of Lithuania; but that, on the contrary, her said majesty would guarantee to the said kingdom of Poland, and duchy of Lithuania, all the immunities, land, territories, and districts, which the said kingdom and duchy ought by right to possess, or did now actually possess; and would at all times, and for ever, maintain them in the full and free enjoyment thereof, against the attempts of all and every person or persons who should at any time, or on any pretext, endeavour to dispossess them of the same."

The king of Prussia, in the same year, signed an act, in which he declared, "That he had no claims, formed no pretensions on Poland, or any part thereof; and that he renounced all claims on that kingdom, either as king of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg, or duke of Pomerania." In the same instrument he guarantees the rights and territories of Poland against every other power whatever. The empress queen of Hungary likewise, in the year 1771, wrote a letter, with her own hand, to the king of Poland, in which she gave him the strongest assurances, "That her friendship for him and the republic was firm and unalterable; that the motion of her troops ought not to alarm him; that she had never entertained a thought of seizing any part of his dominions, nor would even suffer any other power to do it."

Since these illusive declarations were made, and fallacious protestations given, the partitioning powers published each a manifesto, in which they respectively laid claim to certain of the Polish territories. In these pretensions the king of Prussia shewed himself a deep politician, by contriving to lay claim to the most valuable share, and thereby obtaining the richest, most populous, and most commercial parts. In the year 1770 the respective powers threw off the mask, and began to avow their intentions. The Prussian consul, having received his instructions, took occasion to quarrel

with the magistrates of Dantzick, and having been palpably the aggressor, was, according to those instructions, the first to complain. The king of Prussia pretended to be highly offended; but, instead of coming to an explanation, or hearing both parties, he suddenly surprised the city with a strong body of troops, fined the magistrates 100,000 ducats for what he termed their insolence, seized upon 1000 men to recruit his army, and having thus executed his intentions first, he began very calmly to argue the matter with the magistrates afterwards; and having coolly remonstrated with them on their imprudence, as he called it, told them to do so no more, and he would freely forgive them.

This, however, was a trifling prelude to what was to follow; for, the ensuing year, the Prussian troops entered Great Poland, and carried off from that province and its neighbourhood above 12,000 families. About the latter end of the same year his Prussian majesty published an edict, commanding, under the most severe penalties, that all persons should take in payment for forage, provisions, corn, horses, &c. the money offered by his troops and commissaries. This money was either silver bearing the impression of Poland, and worth only one third of its nominal value, or ducats struck in imitation of Dutch ducats, but above 17 per cent. inferior in value to the real ducats of Holland. With this very base money he bought up a sufficient quantity of forage and provisions to stock his magazines, and supply his army for two years; and the poor inhabitants, after having been thus obliged to part from their property much below its value, were, through necessity, compelled to come to re-purchase corn from those magazines, and to pay good substantial money for it; for the Prussian commissaries absolutely refused to receive again the same coin which they

had paid. From this curious, though not very honest manœuvre, the king of Prussia cleared 7,000,000 dollars. The country being thus stripped of money and provisions, the next plan of his Prussian majesty was to clear it of its inhabitants. To increase the population of his own dominions, at the expence of Poland, had long been his aim. To this end he enacted, that every city, town, village, &c. in the places which his troops possessed, should furnish a certain number of marriageable young women; and the parents were ordered to give as a portion, a feather-bed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold. This cruel order was rigorously executed. The parents were stripped to supply extorted portions for the children ravished from their arms. The young women were inhumanly dragged from their parents, their friends, and their connections; and being bound hand and foot like criminals, were carried off, in spite of the lamentations of themselves and relations, in carts, waggons, &c. After this cruel exertion of arbitrary power, the exactions from the abbies, convents, cathedrals, nobles, &c. were so great and unreasonable, that the nobles fled from their estates, and retired into foreign countries, and the priests abandoned their churches. At length the treaty of partition was declared, and possession taken, by the respective powers, of the provinces usurped; when Polish Prussia, and some districts bordering upon Brandenburg, were allotted to the king of Prussia: almost all the south-eastern parts of the kingdom, with the rich salt-works of the crown, fell to the empress queen of Hungary; and the empress of Russia took possession of a large territory about Mohilow. This violent dismemberment and partition of Poland, has justly been considered as the first great breach in the modern political system of Europe.

C H A P. VIII.

K I N G D O M O F P R U S S I A.

AS Prussia, so called from the Borussi, the ancient inhabitants of the country, has, from the commencement of the present century, become a formidable power upon the continent of Europe, we shall, for the information of our reader, present, in one point of view, all the territories under the dominion of the Prussian monarch, arranging them, with respect to name and situation, in the following order, and describing them as they progressively occur. The divisions and situations are as follows.

Ducal, now Regal Prussia	}	}	Poland.
Brandenburg			
Prussian Pomerania	}	}	Upper Saxony.
Swedish ditto			
Magdeburg	}	}	Lower Saxony.
Halberstadt			
Glatz	}	}	Bohemia.
Minden			
Ravensburg	}	}	Duchy of Westphalia.
Lingen			
Cleves	}	}	
Meurs			
Mark	}	}	
East Friesland			
Lippe	}	}	Circle of Westphalia.
Odlick			
Tacklenburg	}	}	Netherlands.
Gelder			
Neufchatel	}	}	Switzerland.
Part of Silesia			
The countries lately dis-			
membered from Poland.			

PRUSSIA, formerly termed **DUCAL**, but now **REGAL PRUSSIA**, is bounded on the north by part of Samogitia, on the south by Masovia and Poland Proper, on the east by part of Lithuania, and on the west by Polish Prussia and the Baltic; the length being about 160, and the breadth about 112 miles.

Autumn, in this country, is usually wet, and winter severe; yet the air is, in general, wholesome, being purified by high winds.

The chief productions of Prussia are corn, flax, hemp, fruit, hops, pasturage, game, foxes, cattle, horses, sheep, deer, bears, wolves, lynxes, wild boars, &c.

The Baltic, with the rivers and lakes, plentifully supply the inhabitants with fish; and, on the shore of the former, great quantities of amber are found, enclosed in which are often seen spiders, flies, gnats, minerals, leaves, fishes, frogs, ants, drops of water, pieces of wood, &c. Pope thus comments on this wonderful peculiarity.

Pretty in amber to observe the forms
Of hair, of straws, of dirt, of grubs, of worms.
The things, we know, are neither rich or rare;
But wonder how the devil they got there.

This very remarkable substance is described by an eminent natural historian in the following words.

"Amber is a hard bituminous substance, brittle, somewhat transparent, and of a yellow, or citrine colour; though sometimes it is whitish, and sometimes brown. The taste is somewhat acrid and bituminous, with a little astringency. The smell, when warm, is fragrant and bituminous; and, when rubbed, it will attract

tract straws and bits of sticks by its electrical virtue. It is found in large quantities in Prussia, which is the country where it is chiefly got, particularly in the Baltic Sea, near the shore of Sudavia, where it is found swimming upon the water, and is taken in nets. However, this bitumen is not a production of the sea; for its water only serves to wash it off from the bowels of the earth, and remove it to places near the shore. The veins of this bitumen have been found, by the order of the king of Prussia. In digging for them they first met with sand, which, being taken away, a stratum of clay appeared; and still deeper there was the mineral of vitriol, which being exposed to the open air, it was covered with an efflorescence of green vitriol. Still deeper there was a sandy mineral, out of which, with proper instruments, they got amber in various places. By this means, in the Marche, near Kustrin, as also in the Track of Stolpen and Dantzick, it was met with among sand, and found collected in heaps; whence it appears they were greatly mistaken, who took it for the resin of trees, that dropped from them into the sea. It seems to proceed from a bituminous fossile wood, by the assistance of the subterranean heat; which, at first, is probably like petroleum, and, after passing through the mineral of vitriol, by the mixing therewith, becomes coagulated into a hard body. There is no doubt that it has been liquid, because it is often found in a round form, containing several sorts of insects: besides, the oil which is obtained from amber is, for virtue and smell, like petroleum. Charlton, who was a very great naturalist, has sometimes found real petroleum included in pieces of amber, which is a farther reason to prove what is asserted. The greatest plenty of this bitumen is found near the shore of Sudavia, after a violent north wind, attended with a tempest. Sometimes amber is so transparent as to serve to make burning glasses, one of which is kept in the cabinet of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Amber, properly prepared, becomes a medicine for opening the obstructions of the bowels, and promoting all sorts of excretions; and consequently is a very useful remedy in chronical diseases. It is likewise said to be very efficacious in curing cold disorders of the brain, and particularly in pains of the head, sleepy and convulsive diseases, as well as in hysteric and hypochondriac fits. The dose is from a scruple to a dram in a poached egg, or any other proper vehicle. The volatile salt of amber is diuretic, and accounted a specific in hysteric and convulsive diseases. The dose is from 30 grains to 10. The oil is recommended in nervous disorders, particularly in the gout, palsy, and catarrhs, by anointing the parts therewith. It is given inwardly from two to twenty drops.

A kind of manna is likewise found here; and an insect, of whose eggs that beautiful red colour called St. John's blood is made. Wood, pit-coal, wax, honey, pitch, &c. abounds; and of the ashes of some kinds of wood glass is made. Independent of lakes and canals, several fine rivers water the country, which afford good inland navigation. Great damages, however, are sometimes done by their inundations.

Previous to the year 1719, the inhabitants of Prussia (Ducal Prussia only) capable of bearing arms, amounted to 635,998 persons. Since that period 17,000 Saltzburghers, and the same number of German, Swiss, and French colonists, have settled in this country; and these emigrants have, subsequent to their coming into this kingdom, erected and founded 11 towns, 400 villages, 50 churches, 86 seats, and 1000 schools: hence the number of inhabitants at the present time must be deemed very considerable.

Most religions are tolerated: the Lutherans and Calvinists, however, prevail. In the 13th century the German knights of the Teutonic order made a conquest of the whole country, in which they committed the most inhuman barbarities; for, instead of converting, which they pretended was their view, they extirpated the natives, and put the Germans in their place.

In 1454 one half of Prussia revolted from the knights, and put itself under the protection of Poland. This occasioned an almost continual war betwixt that country and the order, till the year 1525, when, by a treaty concluded at Cracow, it was agreed that Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, the 34th and last master of the Teutonic order, should have the eastern part, under the title of a duchy, and that it should descend to his and his brother's male heirs as a fief of Poland; but in 1657, the elector Frederick William had the sovereignty confirmed to him and his heirs, on condition of its returning to the Poles in case of the failure of heirs male. In 1701 Ducal Prussia was raised to a kingdom by the elector Frederick, who was, in a short time after, universally acknowledged as a king of Prussia. At the time of his coronation at Koningsberg, he instituted the order of the Black Eagle. The ensign is a gold cross like that of Malta, enamelled with blue, and worn at the end of a broad orange coloured ribbon, which passes over the left shoulder. The sovereign is grand master; and the number of knights are always thirty.

Another order is that of Merit, founded by his late Prussian majesty in the year 1740. The mark is a golden cross, with eight points, enamelled with azure, and on the uppermost point is the letter F crowned; on the three lowermost points this motto, *For Merit*; and on the four other points, which form a St. Andrew's cross, are so many spread eagles in gold. This star is fixed to a black ribbon, which they put about their necks, and it hangs down their breasts.

The late king of Prussia brought the trade of this country into a very flourishing situation, by the institution of an excellent police. The imports are trivial, and the exports many, consequently the balance is greatly in favour of the country. The manufactures, exports, &c. being iron work, paper, copper, brass, linen, gold lace, silver ditto, naval stores, fish, oatmeal, tallow, glass, gunpowder, cloth, camblet, silk, stockings, amber, linseed, hempseed, mead, caviar, &c.

This country alone brings his Prussian majesty a very considerable revenue, the single article of amber producing 26,000 dollars annually. The other revenues arise from the crown demesnes, duties, customs, tolls, subsidies, &c. The king of Prussia is absolute in this as well as in all his other dominions, in political, civil, ecclesiastical, and feudal matters.

The country is governed by a regency, consisting of four great officers of state, viz. the great master, burgrave, chancellor, and marshal. These are assisted by counsellors of state, deputies from the nobles, and deputies from the commons. Here are likewise a board of commerce, a board of navigation, a college of war, a demesne chamber, and several tribunals of justice.

The military establishment here, as in all other parts of his Prussian majesty's dominions, is very considerable. Each regiment is quartered upon a particular district; and all the young men of that district being registered, they are obliged to join the regiment whenever commanded so to do.

This country is now divided into the provinces of Smaland, Nantangan, Oberland, and Little Lithuania.

The province or circle of Smaland lies near the gulph of Courland, and is celebrated for the vast quantities of amber which are found upon the coast. The principal places of this province or circle are

Konigsberg, or Koningsberg, the capital, not only of this province, but of the whole kingdom of Prussia; and is situated on the river Pregel, in 54 deg. 42 min. north lat. and 21 deg. 35 min. east long. It is well fortified, has seven bridges over the Pregel, and was founded by Offocartus, or Premislaus I. king of Bohemia, in the year 1255, when that king came to the assistance of the Teutonic knights against the Pagan Smalanders. It consists properly of three towns, formed by so many branches of the river, with the respective suburbs

suburbs to each. It is a spacious city, very populous, and contains a great number of streets and houses; but the former are laid out without elegance, and the latter erected without taste. Here is an academy, founded by one of the first dukes of Prussia. There is nothing worth observation in it, except the original safe-conduct (pass-port) given by Charles V. to Martin Luther, when he attended the diet of Worms in 1521, and signed by the emperor's hand. This merits preservation. Königsberg has a considerable trade in hemp and flax; but it is seven German, or 35 English miles from Pillaw, the sea-port at the mouth of the river Pregel, so that only very small vessels can come up to the town. In the city and suburbs are many gardens, public and private, which are great embellishments to it. The citadel, called Fredericksburg, erected in 1657, is a regular fortification, of a square form, and surrounded by broad ditches. This city was formerly a Hans Town, and its trade is still considerable; and near the palace is the Collegium Fredericianum. Besides the several hospitals and almshouses, here is a charitable fund, from which above 800 persons receive weekly pensions.

Pillaw is a well fortified town, with an excellent harbour, situated at the mouth of the bay or lake called the Fresche-Hoff, 30 miles to the west of Königsberg. The larger vessels, consigned to Königsberg, deliver and take in their cargoes here, as the Fresche-Hoff hath not a sufficient depth of water to carry them up to Königsberg; hence Pillaw is a place of considerable trade; and the town and harbour are defended by a strong fort, well planted with cannon. The peninsula in which Pillaw is situated, is, from its fertility and pleasantness, termed the Paradise of Prussia.

Wogran is a small village in the neighbourhood of Pillaw, where sturgeons are boiled and packed up, and caviar is made of their roes; the greatest part being exported to England.

The Curische Nerung, or peninsula Curonensis, a narrow slip of land, which separates the Baltic Sea from the bay called Curische-Hoff, is a barren, narrow, sandy track, of which a late traveller thus makes mention. "The road lies over a spit of sand about 83 miles in length, and not more than a single one in breadth in many places; and in none does it exceed three. This extraordinary bank of sand terminates a little to the northward of the town (Königsberg) from which it is separated by a haven of near half a mile in breadth. When the weather is fine, and the sea smooth, one may drive along with great pleasure, as the sands, close to the margin of the water, are hard and firm. Unhappily for me, it not only blew very hard, but the wind being westerly, drove the waves a long way higher on the beach than usual. I landed on the sand about two in the afternoon, and reached the first post-house, as night closed in. A more terrible one I hardly ever remember: it not only rained without intermission, but the wind, which had increased the whole day, blew a hurricane. The sea being driven by its fury a long way beyond the usual bounds, compelled the postillions to drive through the very surf, which many times compleatly covered the fore wheels of the carriage, and roared like thunder in my ears. In such a situation I could not take much repose, and more than once apprehended I should have been inevitably overturned into the sea; the sides of the little sand hills, which bound the shore, being so shelving and steep, that it was with the utmost precaution and care the carriage was prevented from turning over. Morning came most welcome after such a night; and about eight o'clock I got to a miserable nasty hovel called an inn, where I found the poor inhabitants employed in boiling pumpkins, which appeared to be one chief article of their food. The women looked more like witches than human creatures, without any sort of head-dress except their hair, and were scarcely covered to the knees. Here, among horses, in a large stable, I took my breakfast very composedly. I reached the southern

termination of the Sound, where it joins the continent, about noon, and gladly found myself once more on firm ground, after having driven two, and twenty hours along the shore of the Baltic, and often amidst its very waves."

Great and Little Frederick's canals, situated near Walau, at the conflux of the Pregel and Alle, much facilitate the inland navigation of the kingdom. They belonged to the Waldenburg family till the year 1713, when the king of Prussia purchased the property of the canals, and their respective tolls.

The province, or circle of Nantangan, adjoins to Smaland, is fertile and populous, and contains the following places:

Angerburg, which is surrounded by palisades, and defended by a strong castle, situated on a lake, where the river Angerhap has its source, is celebrated only for its church, which is capacious, beautiful, and well endowed.

Rastenburg, a handsome town, with a castle on the river Guleer, is enclosed with a wall and rampart.

Gardawen, on the river Omet, has two castles to defend it, and an elegant palace with fine gardens. It was founded in 1325; and in its vicinity is a lake, which contained a floating island that once afforded pasturage for an hundred head of cattle; but now it is separated, and the respective parts daily diminish by the washing of the waters. As the neighbouring people pretended to prognosticate the nature of approaching weather from the motions of this island, it was termed the Gardawen Almanac.

The province, or circle of Oberland, is fertile, but less populous than it has been. It contains the following places.

Osterode remarkable only for its salt-works.

Holland is a well fortified, handsome town, near the river Weeske. It is defended by a castle, and has a free fishery on the Drausen lake; contains some excellent salt-works, a magazine for corn, forage, &c. and has several fine seats in its neighbourhood.

Mohrungen is a well fortified town.

Marienwarden is a considerable town, neatly built, and pleasantly situated near the Vistula, and on the borders of Pomerania. The cathedral is a stately Gothic structure, and the palace not much inferior. The trade is considerable, and the salt-works important; and for corn and forage there is a great magazine. The czar Peter the Great had an interview with Frederick I. king of Prussia, at this place, in the year 1709.

The province of Little Lithuania is 144 miles in length, and, in general, about 50 in breadth. It is very woody, and was almost depopulated by the pestilence in 1710; but king Frederick William restored it, by encouraging a great number of foreigners to settle in it, since when it has been extremely well cultivated, and abounds with all the necessaries of life.

Memel is a well fortified town, on the lake Curische-Hoff, about 80 miles from Königsberg. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in flax, linseed, thread, and hemp. Here are likewise a brewery, and a soap manufactory, with a salt factory, royal magazine, and a strong citadel to defend the whole.

Tilset is famed for the cattle fed, and the excellent butter made in its neighbourhood. This town contains a salt factory, and is defended by a castle.

Insterburg is a town situated at the conflux of the Inster with the Angerhap, is defended by a castle, contains a grainery, salt factory, and high court, and has a considerable trade for beer and corn.

Stallupenen is a small new built town, with a charter granted in the year 1722. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in cattle; but wood is scarce, and fresh water scarcer still.

Ragnit is a small town, surrounded by palisades, and defended by a strong castle.

BRANDENBURG has Poland on the east, Lunenburg on the west, Pomerania on the north, and Sillesia, with the

the electorate of Saxony, on the south. Its length is 200 miles, and its greatest breadth about 100. In winter the climate is exceedingly cold, and the soil in general not fruitful, as it is, in a great measure, sandy; though under the late reigns a variety of methods have been taken to improve it. The chief productions are buck-wheat, millet, flax, woad, tobacco, herbs, allum, salt-petre, amber, iron, stone, &c. Abundance of cattle and sheep are bred here; and the woods not only supply the inhabitants with fuel, but with timber, charcoal, tar, and wood-ashes, not only for domestic uses, but exportation. The silk manufactory is likewise carried on here with great success.

The principal rivers of Brandenburg are the Elbe, Warta, Oder, Havel, and Spree.

The rivers and lakes abound with fish, and are united by canals.

His late Prussian majesty greatly increased not only the manufactures, but the number of people, villages, and even towns in his dominions, and more particularly in the Brandenburg territories.

The electorate of Brandenburg is divided into three parts, viz. The New Marck, The Middle Marck, and the Alt or Old Marck.

The climate is very cold, and the winter sharp for seven or eight months; but they have plenty of firing. It is not very fruitful, by reason of its cold and watry soil; but it has large forests abounding with deer. The Old Marck has plenty of herbs and fruits; and the New Marck some corn and pasture, wherein are fed great flocks of sheep, and some black cattle. They boast, indeed, in some parts, of their wine; but the Saxons despise it to a proverb. The country people are generally poor. They are much given to drinking and feasting, yet they are universally acknowledged to be very brave. The commodities are chiefly exported by the Elbe and the Oder, betwixt which there is a communication by a canal, which saves their paying toll in the Sound. The country is watered by several good rivers; and has many lakes, the chief of which is the Ukerzee, and are the best stocked with fish of any in Germany.

The New Marck is about 100 miles in compass. It belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order till the 13th century, when it was purchased by the Brandenburg family; but they had not peaceable possession of it till the 16th. This division of the Prussian dominions abounds more than any of the others in corn and pasture, and has vineyards on the banks of the Oder, but they are of no great account. Sometimes the boors find here quantities of old coin, and precious stones, which they sell for trifles.

The principal places in the New Marck are

Custrin, or Kustrin, its capital. It was but a fishing village till 1537, when it was walled with stone, and otherwise fortified, and is accounted the key of the New Marck. Gustavus Adolphus besieged it in vain in 1631. It is strong both by art and nature, being situated in a marsh, at the conflux of the Oder and Warta. It has an arsenal well furnished, and a very strong citadel. The burghers have neat houses, well furnished; and the market-place is the best in all the marquisate. Besides the town-council, there is a council of the regency, and a court of bailiwick.

Falkenburg is only noted for its strong castle.

Dieffen is another town with a strong fortress, near the Polish frontier, at the conflux of the rivers Netze and Trage. On the Polish side it is defended by a large marsh, which reaches almost a musquet-shot from the town. The fortification is a regular pentagon, with ditches. The Swedes took it by the treachery of one of the inhabitants in 1639, but restored it by the peace in 1656.

Landsberg, on the river Warta, is very conveniently situated, having a manufactory, which consists much in casting of iron ordnance.

Sonneberg, or Sonneberg, was the residence of the bailiffs of the order of Malta, till the electors seized it

in the 16th century, and assumed the power to present their bailiffs, and dispose of their officers of power.

Schwedt, upon the Oder; is the appendage of one of the sons of the family; who has a pleasant garden and palace here; and from hence Philip, great uncle to the late king of Prussia, was denominated prince of Brandenburg Schwedt.

The Middle Marck lies in the middle of the marquisate, and is the largest of the three divisions, containing about 100 miles from the banks of the Elbe to the Oder.

The chief towns are

Lebus, on the Oder, which was formerly a bishopric, founded by Mieslaus, the first Christian prince of Poland, about the year 965. It embraced the reformation in 1555; and, in 1628, it was united to the dominions of Brandenburg, by the elector, who was its bishop, and, as such, chancellor of the university of Franckfort. The see, which has since been secularized, was suffragan to the archbishop of Gnesna, in Poland. The town stands between two hills, on one of which are the ruins of the old castle of the bishop, which was burnt.

Franckfort, on the Oder, is about 253 miles northwest of Vienna. The Oder, over which there is a large timber bridge, divides it into two parts. In 1379 the elector Sigismund gave it great privileges, upon its entering into the league of the Hans Towns; and Joachim I. founded an university here in 1506, supplying it with learned professors from Leipzig; since which time it has bred many learned men. The Protestant religion was established here in 1538. It was once a free and imperial city; but now exempt, and not so important as formerly. Nevertheless it has a considerable trade, chiefly in linen cloth and felts, by the Oder, and the canal betwixt that river and the Elbe; and has three great fairs a year. The streets are wide, the houses well built, and the market-place spacious and stately. This city has stood the shock of various revolutions. It was put under the ban of the empire by the emperor Charles IV. and, to pacify him, the inhabitants were forced to pay him down 12,000 marks of silver. In 1631 the Swedes took it by storm, when they put all the inhabitants to the sword, to revenge the massacre of 2000 Swedes, whom the emperor's general, count Tilly, had inhumanly put to death. However, it was restored to the elector by the peace of Westphalia. Without the gates there are the ruins of an ancient Carthusian monastery, of which Johannes ab. Indagine, who is said to have wrote 300 tracts on various subjects, was prior.

Munchenburg is a small town, inhabited chiefly by the descendants of those French Protestants who left their country on the repeal of the edict of Nantz.

Furstenwald contains an electoral palace, and is the seat of a bailiwick.

Berlin is not only the capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, but of the whole Prussian dominions, and may, with justice, be deemed one of the finest and largest cities of Germany. It is the royal residence, consists of five towns united together, and has received astonishing improvements of late years. The streets are handsome, long, and capacious. Here are some very elegant squares, and many fine palaces. One of the principal public edifices is the royal palace, a prodigious pile, but irregular, as it was erected at different times, and by various architects. It is decorated with admirable paintings, and beautiful tapestry, and furnished with a greater quantity of plate than any other court in Europe. It contains likewise a fine cabinet of rarities, natural and artificial, an excellent collection of medals, a dispensary, and one of the finest libraries in Europe. Among the other principal structures are the council-house, Calvinist gymnasium, great garrison church, provincial council-house, Jews synagogue, and royal magazine. In the last mentioned place a great quantity of rough wool is kept, to be regularly delivered out to poor manufacturers, that it may

may be spun and wove, and afterwards dyed and sold by the managers of the Orphan-house at Potzdam, to which charity the profits are appropriated. In Berlin is a fine hospital, in which above 800 children are educated gratis. The Lutheran gymnasium, or School of Athletic Exercises, is situated in the Grey Cloister; and at the King's Gate is the court of cadets, in which young noblemen and gentlemen are instructed in all the exercises necessary to qualify them for a military life. All the above, except the royal palace, are in Berlin, properly so called. The palace itself is in the quarter called Old Coln; and in the suburbs are the magnificent garden of count Reussen, the beautiful house and garden called Monbijou, and the house and garden of Belvidere. The hospital of invalids is a stately and magnificent building, and above 1000 persons are maintained in it, consisting of officers and soldiers, with their wives and children; and these, besides lodging and fuel, have a certain weekly allowance of money, bread, &c. There are several bridges over the river Spree, and, in particular, one which is elegant and magnificent: it consists of five arches, and has a fine metal statue on it of the great elector Frederick William. In the magnificent and noble Calvinist church of Old Coln, is the burial-place of the royal family; near which are the riding academy, the royal stables, a school of exercises, and many other buildings, public and private. In the sugar-houses of Berlin as much sugar is refined as serves the whole Prussian dominions. Many other manufactures are carried on here, particularly one of porcelain, inferior in no respect to that of Meissen, except in the paintings. The great population and improvement of this city, as well as other parts of the Prussian dominions, have been ascribed to the emigration and influence of the French refugees, who introduced a variety of arts, manufactures, &c. before unknown in the Prussian territories. The canals cut to Berlin from the Havel, the Oder, and the Elbe, greatly promote the trade of the city, and supply the inhabitants with plenty of fish; and as the late king of Prussia always made a point of embellishing and aggrandizing this metropolis, it is no wonder that it should be the admiration of all who visit it. The following institutions add to the beauty of the capital, as well as to the benefit of the inhabitants, viz. the academy of sciences, the academy of belles lettres, the college of physic and surgery, the anatomical theatre, the tapestry manufactory, the opera-house, the arsenal, several well regulated hospitals, and many Lutheran, Calvinist, and two Roman Catholic churches.

Independent of these there are a variety of pleasant gardens, walks, &c.

The police of Berlin is well regulated, and the inhabitants more secure from the depredations of robbers than in most other cities. Round the environs are many pleasant villages, canals, pleasure houses, gardens, &c. Among the palaces in the vicinity, belonging to the sovereign, are those of Schoenhausen and Charlottenburg. The first is about the distance of two miles from Berlin, situated on the river Panka, which waters its fine gardens.

Charlottenburg stands on the Spree, so that one may go to it in a boat; though the common way is through the park, at the end of the great walk from the new town. When the king is here, all the road hither from Berlin is lighted with lamps on both sides. It was formerly called Lutzenburg, and but a small village, till the electress, wife to Frederick I. charmed with the situation of it, began to build here; and after her death the works were carried on by the elector, who caused the place to be called Charlottenburg, in remembrance of his consort, whose name was Sophia Charlotte. This castle, or palace, is one of the most considerable structures in Germany, the apartments being grand and splendid, and the furniture very rich. There is one closet furnished with the choicest porcelain, and another with lustres, a tea table, and all its equipage, of solid gold. It has a sumptuous chapel, adorned on every

side with gold and painting; and a most beautiful garden next to the river, with one of the most magnificent orangeries in Europe; not only for the number and disposition of its trees, but the greatness of the building, where they are kept all the winter.

Oranjeburg, so called by its founder Frederick I. in honour of his mother, who was born princess of Orange, is delightfully situated near the Spree, about 16 miles north west of Berlin. The apartments of this palace are grand. The rich furniture has been removed to Berlin; and its fine porcelain, which was not to be matched in Europe, passed into the hands of the elector of Saxony. The miles from hence to Berlin, and from thence to Potzdam, are distinguished by mile-stones. Near this seat lies a small city of the same name, surrounded by beautiful meadows, watered and divided by many canals drawn out of the Havel, and bounded by woods, across which are cut several long vistas.

Spandaw is of no more note than for being used as a prison for state criminals.

Brandenburg is a very ancient city, and gave name to, and was formerly the metropolis of the Marquisate. It stands on the banks of the Havel, which divides it into the Old or Upper Town, and that called the New. In the great church are many monuments of princes. The streets of the Upper Town are built cross-ways, and centre in a fine market-place, where is a Statua Rolandina, which was an image set up in many German cities, as a testimonial of the great privileges granted them by the emperors. This town is well supplied with fish from a neighbouring lake 10 miles long. It lies in the road from Berlin to Magdeburg; has a considerable trade, and a garrison consisting of a battalion of grenadiers. Though it has no fortification, except a few round towers along the walls of the New Town, yet it is strong by its situation among marshes; and has a hill on one side covered with vineyards, on the top of which is St. Mary's, an handsome church, formerly one of the richest abbies, and best built churches in Germany. It has two high square towers, which are seen a great way off. Though the walls are very ancient, the streets are, for the most part, handsome and regular. The Havel brings great boats hither from the Elbe, with all sorts of merchandize, from the towns on that river.

The Alt, or Old Marck, called, by some authors, The Galilee of Germany, because it abounds in fruits and herbs, is divided into four petty provinces, called Ostland on the east, Zurmundland on the west, Angerland on the south, and Zendland on the north. The Elbe separates it on the east from Preignitz. The chief places are

Stendal, or Stendel, a Hans Town, well built, and strongly fortified. The courts of civil judicature for the Old Marck are held here. The inhabitants have a pretty good trade in corn and linen cloth, and make a good profit by travellers, it being in the road from Magdeburg and Erfurt, to Hamburg and Lubeck.

Soltwedel is a large town on the west side of Jetze, a little below its conflux with the Dune. This city, and the neighbouring territory, had formerly princes of their own, who did great things against the Huns. It is divided into the Old and New Towns. Their chief trade is in beer, which they export. It was anciently known by the name of Heliopolis.

Gardeleben, or Gardelegen, in Latin Gardelegia, which name some derive from the pleasant gardens in the neighbourhood, where there is an old fort, called in their language Iron Jaws.

Tangermund, or Angermund, on the Elbe, at the mouth of the Anger, was first a castle built by the emperor Charles IV. who bought this Marck, and resided here. It fell sometime after into the hands of the dukes of Pomerania, from whom the elector Frederick I. took it in 1420. It is a place of pretty good trade in corn and other commodities, conveyed to Hamburg, and other places, by the Elbe.

Osterburg

Ofterburg is noted for a good corn market.

Werben, in 1631, was taken by the Swedes; after which Gustavus Adolphus ordered the castle, which commands the town, to be built, thinking it might be made one of the strongest places in Germany. In 1636 it was taken by the Imperialists and Saxons, who were forced that same year to surrender it again to the Swedes. Next year the Imperialists retook it; but in 1640, the Brandenburgers got possession of their fort; and, upon a suspension of arms next year, between them and the Swedes, wherein it was agreed, that it should be demolished, the elector's peasants pulled it down.

Havelburg, in 946, was made a bishopric, suffragan to Magdeburg, and its bishop resided at Wittstock, a town of Preignitz, but abolished at the reformation; since which the religion here has been Lutheran.

Potzdam is a large town, situated on an island about four miles to the south-west of Berlin. The castle built here first rendered it considerable, since which the town has continually increased, and received a variety of embellishments. It contains many strait streets, with canals in the middle, and trees on each side. The palace is magnificent, and the houses in the vicinity very beautiful. Before the castle is a square adorned with Roman columns, which hath a very fine garden. The garrison is exercised in the area in the front, and near it a large forest paved in for hunting. The forest itself contains a royal seat, with vistas in form of a star. About the town are also many vineyards; and the market-place contains a stately obelisk of variegated Silesian marble, with a pedestal of white marble, and marble busts of the kings on each side. Two thousand soldiers children are maintained, clothed, and educated, in the orphan house. Here is a foundery, manufactories for velvet, silk, gold and silver lace, &c. Several elegant churches, one of which contains a fine set of chimes; and stables for the horse guards, of which, with the foot guards, and other battalions, the garrison consists.

Not far from Potzdam is the palace of Sans-Souci, on the top of a mountain, from whence there is a delightful landscape, comprizing a view of the town, neighbouring country, rivers, lakes, woods, vineyards, groves, &c. The palace, though not very capacious, is magnificent; and the furniture, though not superb, elegant. The paintings, statues, gardens, &c. contribute to make the whole a most delightful place. The small but excellent library is kept in an apartment wainscoted with cedar, and adorned with foliage of gold; and the elevated spot on which the palace is situated, has plantations of vineyards, and is cut into terraces.

Exclusive of the above principal divisions, Brandenburg contains some other inferior districts, circles, and towns, besides several villages, hamlets, &c. All that can be said, in general, of these is, that some of them have nunneries for ladies of the Protestant profession, and others carry on considerable traffic.

PRUSSIAN POMERANIA is above 200 miles in length, and from 50 to 80 in breadth. The soil, in many parts, is sandy and barren; and the arable lands, near the shore, are frequently overwhelmed with sand; yet, in other parts, there is corn enough both for consumption and export; besides good pastures filled with cattle; and many large woods and forests, which abound with deer, wild boars, hares, foxes, wolves, wild horses, wild bulls, &c. and fowls of all sorts. Here are also beavers; and such plenty of water fowl, that they reckon 20 sorts of ducks. They have great plenty of salt and fresh water fish, particularly salmon, and very large lampreys, especially in the bay of Stetin, and lake of Lassen. About Grypswald and Rugen, they have good herring-fishing; and, in the lake Madduje, near Colbatz, there is a large broad fish called Muscum, found no where else in Germany. There are many fair and fertile meadows betwixt the branches of the Oder, and great quantities of fruit of all kinds. They have no wine of their own growth, but excellent mum, and beer of several sorts, particu-

larly the bitter beer of Stetin, the mum of Grypswald, and the stout of Wollin, which mariners transport; and as there are scarce any mountains in the country, it has no mines, but some few of iron in the Upper Pomerania. It abounds with amber, especially on the coasts of Brandenburg Pomerania, where it is not only thrown up by the sea, and found among the sea-weeds and sands, but also dug out of the rocks and mines. There is a particular lake in this country, that communicates with the sea, where they gather it in nets when the sea begins to flow, and sometimes draw up pieces as big as a man's fist. At first taking up it is soft, but soon hardens, by the air, into a stony substance. It is of several colours, white, yellow, black, and red. The sort found in Pomerania is a dark yellow. It is supposed to be an oil distilled from rocks, like petroleum; and that the insects, which are sometimes found enclosed in it, are entangled there while it is liquid; and that what is taken in the sea, and in the adjoining lakes and rivers, is broke off from some rock or vein under ground, by floods and tempests. In some places it is found in a matrix of wood, which the skilful know at first sight.

The people are reckoned as stout and nimble as any in Germany; but charged, on the other hand, with being intemperate, credulous, and prodigal. The character is given of the ancient inhabitants, that they were strangers to deceit or robbery, locked up nothing, were hospitable to all strangers, and so kind to one another, that there were no beggars among them.

The nobles of this duchy, as well as the several towns, had formerly very particular privileges, which his late Prussian majesty greatly abridged. The inhabitants are principally of German and Sclavonian descent, a dialect of the latter being the language of the country. Lutheranism is the established religion; but Calvinists and Roman Catholics are tolerated.

The duchy contains an university, several colleges, grammar schools, &c. Here are several manufactories; and great commerce is carried on by means of the Baltic and the several navigable rivers. It was formerly considered as divided into Anterior and Hinder Pomerania; but it is most suitable to consider the whole under the distinct heads of Prussian Pomerania, and what hath been usually called Swedish Pomerania; though all the former, and the greatest part of the latter, belong to the king of Prussia.

In Prussian Pomerania the principal places are as follow:

Stetin, or Old Stetin, a capacious and handsome town, and very strongly fortified, contains many manufactories, hath great trade, and exports prodigious quantities of corn, timber, linen, and naval stores.

The prospect of the river, and the islands formed by it, is very agreeable; and the neighbouring hills have a very romantic appearance. The principal buildings are the colleges for education, college of physicians, tribunals of justice, board of health, chamber of commerce, court of admiralty, royal gymnasium, or school of exercise, superintendency, arsenal, castle, free-school, and dock.

Though this town is situated 40 miles from the sea, ships of considerable burden come up to it; and smaller vessels may go much higher.

The inhabitants are remarkable for their courteous behaviour, and have been celebrated for the vallant defence of their city against the Imperialists, who besieged it four months, in 1659, in vain; and again in 1677, when it held out five months, from July to December, against Frederick William the Great, then elector of Brandenburg; who, after one of the most remarkable sieges that has been known in Europe, whereby most of the city was burnt to the ground, at the expence of an immense quantity of warlike ammunition, and the garrison reduced from 3000 men to 700, was obliged to grant it very honourable terms of capitulation.

The burghers were even more resolute, if possible, in the defence of the town, than the Swedish garrison:

rison: for, on the 15th of August, when most of their ships in the river had been sunk and shattered, and the cathedral, with many of the houses, burnt, the elector offered them honourable terms, which they refused. On the 22d, when the town had suffered much more, he took pity of the inhabitants, and made them another offer; but they were obstinate, made it death for any to talk of a surrender, secured their wives and children in places prepared for them under-ground, and made vigorous sallies, but were repulsed. The 6th of September he sent a trumpet to forwarn them of their danger, and to offer them larger privileges than they had; but they still refused. He summoned them again on the 22d, after being joined by 8000 Danes, but to no purpose. The elector, having undermined their wall, filled the ditch, &c. summoned them again on the 1st of November, and threatened their ruin if they refused his new offers; but they replied they would hold out till the end of the year, and hoped to have the same terms then: and though the town was in ruins, and 1400 citizens killed, besides soldiers, they continued resolute, and made vigorous sallies. On the 20th, and also on the 30th of that month, there were quarrels betwixt the garrison, which was for capitulating, and the burghers, that opposed it; in which several fell on both sides. The king of Sweden having sent the town a new charter, the elector summoned them again, December 19, and offered to confirm their new privileges, with an exemption from taxes for many years; but still they refused, and made several sallies; but next day, finding no hopes of relief, they proposed an honourable capitulation, which, if not granted, they declared they would die sword in hand, and be buried in the ruins of the city. The elector generously complied, and ratified all the privileges granted them by their new charter: but the burghers, insisting on too high terms for the garrison, hostilities were renewed with vigour on both sides, till the 26th, when they accepted the elector's terms, who, on the 6th of January following, entered the town in triumph. He continued their magistrates, who, with the judges and ministers, swore fealty to him; and, of his own accord, exempted their fishery from taxes for eight years, on condition that they should rebuild their churches; and he promised to rebuild the great one himself. He also continued the university, the schools, and religion, as they were. The besieged had a fine train of artillery, but wanted powder, salt, and wood.

Politz is remarkable only for its hop trade.

Anklam, or Anclam, was formerly called Tanglim. Some authors will have it to be the seat of the Angli, mentioned by Tacitus, who advanced from hence to the Elbe, and from thence to the island of Great Britain. It made a good figure once among the Hans Towns. It is advantageously situated amidst good arable lands, and excellent pasture, with the convenience of fishing, and of exporting their commodities abroad by the river Pene. It has four parish churches, and a yearly fair on the second Sunday after the birth of our lady. It suffered by several fires in the 14th century, when its churches, with a monastery and a town-house, were burnt; but the town was rebuilt with more beauty.

Passewalek has two parochial, and two other churches. There is an excellent sort of beer brewed here. It is a provostship, with spiritual jurisdiction over 10 parishes. When Pomerania and the marquisate were under different sovereigns, this place, being on the confines of both, was frequently a bone of contention.

Gartz, one of the passes of the Oder, was walled in 1258, by Barnimus I. duke of Pomerania. It has eight parishes under its jurisdiction, and several yearly fairs. It was a great sufferer during the long wars in Germany; for its situation rendered it always a place of importance to the possessor.

Ukermunde stands where the Uker river falls into

Gros Haff. It was walled in 1190; and Bogislaus III. duke of Pomerania, caused a castle to be built here. In 1469 it was besieged by the elector of Brandenburg, assisted by the Mecklenburgers, but they were obliged to abandon it. There is a fine walk of fair trees from hence through the middle of a great forest, which goes almost 20 miles, and within a league of Stetin.

Dermin has a tolerable trade by means of some neighbouring lakes.

Trepts has three annual fairs, and is defended by a strong castle.

Stolpe is a fortified town, with an ancient castle. Its agreeable situation, in a valley on a river of the same name, tempted the dukes of Pomerania to build a castle here; and therefore some of them are, in several histories, styled dukes of Stolpe.

At Verchen, on the lake of Cummerio, is a convent of ladies.

Penkum is a remarkable pleasant town.

Griffenhagen, on the Oder, is pleasantly situated, and gives name to a circle.

Dam some time since fell to decay; but a steel manufactory, after being established, has, in some measure, revived it.

The isle of Usedom is about six miles in length, abounds with wild boars, deer, and hares, and was the park where the dukes of Pomerania kept their game. In 1630 the Swedes, to the number of 3000, landed here, and took it without resistance; but, in 1637, 2000 Imperialists came upon it by surprise, and put them to the sword; and finding their countrymen were preparing to re-take it with vengeance, they consumed all the provisions that were in the island, and then abandoned it.

The isle of Wollin is 25 miles long, 15 where broadest, and is divided by the Swin from Usedom. The town was built out of the ruins of Julinum, formerly one of the largest cities in Europe, next to Constantinople, being inhabited by Danes, Swedes, Russians, Jews, and merchants of all nations, who had their separate streets, and houses of exchange; and said to have been so powerful, as singly to maintain a war against Denmark, and to have taken its king Sui-notte prisoner three several times: but, having been partly destroyed by lightning, and partly by the arms of Woldemar, king of Denmark, it was, in 1170, totally demolished, and has been but an inconsiderable town ever since, its commerce having been transferred to Lubeck and Dantzick.

Stargard, on the Ihna, is a capacious, handsome town, containing several churches, in one of which the Calvinists are allowed the exercise of their religion. Here are, besides a college, a free-school, a house of correction, various manufactories, and a considerable trade. The streets of this town are crowded with soldiery, and nothing is seen but regiments. The postillions, the friessieurs, and the very peasants, are all military.

Camin is a considerable town, has a foundation for ladies, a provostship, and three yearly fairs, by which, with its commerce and fisheries, it is likely to become opulent.

Belgarden, or Belgart, is a little town, with a good trade. In some public acts it is called Belgrad, and Belgradia. It is a very ancient town, of which we find no certain account till the preaching of the gospel in these parts, which was about the 11th century. It was heretofore very considerable, both for the number and valour of its inhabitants; but has greatly suffered by wars and conflagrations. Near the above mentioned are several towns, or their remains; but none of them deserve particular description.

Coslin is a very pleasant town, with a good air, and the usual residence of the bishop of Camin. It being but a league from the Baltic, the inhabitants can easily export their corn, and import what commodities they want from abroad. The Frische Hoffe lake is a treasure to them; for they often, in the winter, bring up

1000 weight of fish there, at one draught of the net. It is not only surrounded with the tides at high water, but has a stream called Nefenbach, which turns mills for several uses. The adjacent country is fruitful, and interspersed with several little hills, on which stood formerly Popish chapels, much frequented by pilgrims. In 1480 it was roughly treated by Bogislaus X. duke of Pomerania, for a mutiny of the inhabitants. He are a parish church, and two others, one of which, near the castle, was heretofore a nunnery. There is also a college, which has sent forth some eminent professors. On St. Simon and St. Jude's day, in 1504, the town was burnt down, but soon rebuilt; and in 1535 it suffered very much by pestilence. Here are three annual fairs.

Corlin is the capital of a bailiwick near Belgard, and has a very good castle on the river Persant. At the entrance of the town there is a wooden bridge over a river, formed by the conflux of three smaller ones. It is a very pleasant place, and has belonged to the bishops of Camin ever since 1240. It has two annual fairs. In 1643 it held out against a siege by the Imperialists.

Colberg, or Colburg, is the capital of that part called the duchy of Cassubia, and stands at the mouth of the Persant, near the Baltic shore. Salt is made here, of which great quantities are sent abroad, to the great emolument of the town, and increase of the revenue of the Prussian monarch, to whom the town came by the treaty of Munster. Its harbour is defended by a strong castle. It hath some trade; contains four churches, one of which is collegiate; has a foundation for ladies, and a grammar school.

Near the above are Fredericksburg, a market-town, which gives name to a bailiwick; Gulzo, a market-town, which gives name to a district; and Naugarten, a small town, situated on a lake, from which a lordship receives its appellation.

SWEDISH POMERANIA comprehends the island of Rugen, which has already been described in our account of Sweden; the island of Hiddensee, which is remarkable only for a light-house; a few smaller islands, of too little importance to merit mention; and some places on the continent, the principal of which are as follow:

Stralsund, the largest and richest town in Swedish Pomerania, the sixth in rank of the Hans Towns, and a free imperial city, stands near the banks of the sea, over against the island of Rugen. The most authentic account of it is, that being for the most part destroyed, it was magnificently rebuilt, enlarged, and peopled with Germans, by Jaromar, the prince of Rugen, about 1209; and that most of it being afterwards burnt by the Danes, the situation was altered by his son about 1230, when it was rebuilt, soon grew populous, and was fortified. In the civil wars of Germany, count Wallenstein, the imperial general, besieged it in vain; not long after which, the citizens put themselves under the protection of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. The elector of Brandenburg took it in 1678, after destroying 1500 houses, by bombs, in one night's time. In 1711 the kings of Poland and Denmark besieged it in vain. In 1715 the king of Sweden, Charles XII. arrived here from his long confinement in Turkey, after his defeat at Pultowa, animated the garrison to hold out a vigorous siege against the kings of Denmark and Prussia, assisted by the Russians and Saxons; but, notwithstanding his continually supplying them with men and provisions from the isle of Rugen, the town was forced to surrender on terms, after four months siege. It was, however, by the treaty of peace in 1720, relinquished again to the Swedes.

It enjoys great privileges, the chief of which are, that the magistrates are empowered to determine all causes among themselves without an appeal; to coin money, and raise troops for sea and land service; to make leagues and confederacies for advancing their trade; to chuse what prince of the empire they please for their

protector; and, in case of a naval war by the empire, they are not obliged to venture their ships any farther than is consistent with the safety of the city; nor are they obliged to give more than they please in the contributions which the other towns in the duchy are taxed at. It suffered much by a fire in 1680, as well as by sieges, but is now a flourishing city. It lies in a sort of peninsula, formed by the sea and the lake Francken. The sea, from hence to Rugen, is about a mile over; and there are six gates, with as many bridges, leading to them from the city, to which the merchant ships in the harbour are fastened. On the land side it is regularly fortified with bulwarks and fish-ponds, two musquet-shots in breadth, besides large ditches, and natural marshes, only passable by four causeways and bridges, leading from four gates, and all fortified; which make approaches to it very difficult. It has an excellent haven, where ships come up into the very town; and is so well situated for trade, that it has a very great and advantageous commerce both by sea and land: for it is to be observed, that here begins the export of those staple commodities which all Europe sends for to the Baltic, as corn, and naval stores, viz. hemp, flax, &c. but especially corn, of which great quantities are exported, this being the first city in the Baltic, to which the Dutch trade for it. Here are also great quantities of honey, wax, tar, pitch, rosin, hides, tallow, and linen, especially canvas, of which a good sort is made here. The streets are broad, and the buildings beautiful, the private houses being of stone, and uniform.

Barth stands on a small bay, 10 miles from Stralsund. It gives name to a small principality, and is celebrated for an excellent kind of beer. It is defended by a strong castle; and has a foundation for ladies, first began in 1733.

Kenz, a small village in the neighbourhood of Barth, is much frequented for its mineral waters.

Trebesis is an old but important frontier town, with a castle and bailiwick. About the close of the 12th century, Ratibor, duke of Pomerania, took it from the people of Rugen, and converted them to Christianity.

Grieffswalde is situated at the bottom of a gulph opposite to the isle of Rugen. It is considerable, handsomely built, strongly fortified, possesses a good trade, has great privileges, and produces a large revenue. Here are an university, a grammar school, and German seminary; and the three pastors of the town are theological professors. In the neighbourhood are salt springs, which are not of any utility for want of fuel. The town has a good harbour, with many ships belonging to it. Here are two annual fairs.

Wolgast, a town near the river Pene, has a pretty good trade. It gives name to a county and lordship, as it did anciently to a duchy; and several of the dukes of Pomerania are interred in its parochial church.

Grotzkow is a town on the river Pene, and a capital of a county of the same name. Upon the death of its last count without issue, the dukes of Pomerania, to whom it devolved, seized it, and had the investiture thereof by the emperor; but it afterwards belonged to the Swedes, though now to the king of Prussia.

This town was the first in these parts that received Christianity, upon its being preached by Orton, bishop of Bamberg, called the apostle of Pomerania, who built a church here in the room of its Pagan temple; and it was then a town of some eminence; but it was taken and plundered by the Danes, and the people of Rugen, in 1357; and, after the demolition of its castle, by the inhabitants of Stralsund and Gripswald, in 1368, it greatly dwindled. Here was once also a collegiate church, on whose synod several parishes depended, as to spiritual jurisdiction, which are now shared between Wolgast and Gripswald; and Grotzkow itself depends now on the synod of Gripswald.

Loytz stands on the Pene river, between Grotzkow and Demain. The Pomeranians took it first from the counts of Grotzkow, and afterwards from the princes of Mecklenburg. It has four annual fairs.

In Swedish Pomerania, as in the divisions of the Prussian dominions in general, are many towns and villages, too inconsiderable to merit insertion.

MAGDEBURG is a level country, watered by the Elbe; in some places woody, in others marshy or sandy; but, in most parts, so exceedingly rich in salt, as to be capable of supplying all Germany with that commodity. It was formerly an archbishopric, erected at the request of the emperor Otho I. with subjection to none in spirituals but the pope; and its prelate was primate of all Germany till the reformation, when the canons, having embraced Luther's doctrine, chose the elector of Brandenburg's son administrator of the archbishopric; after which it remained in the administration of a secular prince till 1648, when it was established by the treaty of Munster, that, after the death of the then administrator, the whole country should devolve on the elector of Brandenburg as a secular estate, and a dukedom. It is accordingly now subject to that elector.

Magdeburg, the capital, stands on the Elbe. It is as ancient a city as most in Germany. The name signifies Maiden Town, which some ascribe to the worship paid in it to Venus, till her image and temple were destroyed by order of Charlemagne, who, charmed with its situation, built St. Stephen's church there, with its treasure, together with a fort, to awe the Saxons. The town was first built about the year 940, by Otho I. who made it imperial, and was enlarged by his empress Edgitha, daughter to our Saxon king Edmund, who, some say, founded it; but others, with more probability, that she received it from him as a part of her dowry in marriage. The first tournaments in Germany were appointed here by the emperor Henry the Fowler, to which none were admitted but those of noble extraction, and unblemished reputation.

The situation of this city is very fine, having an outlet on all sides to spacious plains, that are very fruitful in corn, as well as an inlet of riches by the river Elbe: but there are few towns in Germany that have suffered so much as this, by war, sieges, ravages, and fire. It was the greatest sufferer in that called the thirty years war; because, for so long a time, Germany was ravaged on all sides: for, in 1631, the emperor's general, count Tilly, took it by storm, after a long siege, massacred the inhabitants in a most barbarous manner, and burnt and destroyed the whole town, except the cathedral, and a few inconsiderable houses, or rather cottages, of fishermen; so that 16 churches and chapels, many of them covered with lead, and one with copper, were reduced to ashes; and of 40,000 burghers, not above 400 escaped, and these had no support. The general having ordered his soldiers to spare neither age or sex.

The electors of Brandenburg have since repaired its fortifications, which having been carried on many years, are very strong. They have also rebuilt one stately church. The Jesuits have also a very fine church; the three religions being tolerated here, according to the treaty of Westphalia; and the town is populous, extensive, and has a flourishing trade. The cathedral, a magnificent structure, built after the English model, was founded in 1210, by Archbishop Albert I. and dedicated (as the former that was burnt) to St. Maurice. Here is that called Otho's chapel, where he is represented in Basso Relievo over the altar, with his empress Edgitha, and the figures of 19 casks of gold, which had been spent by them upon the former cathedral. This church has 49 altars, and the high altar in the choir is of one stone, of divers colours, curiously wrought, nine Hamburg ells long, four broad, and one thick. Behind the high altar are the tombs of the emperor Otho, and the empress Edgitha, whose bones were removed hither from the ruins of the old cathedral. In the front of the choir there is a fine marble statue of St. Maurice, the patron of the church, having a shield in one hand, with the Imperial eagle; and, in the other, the standard with which the citizens march to the field in time of war. Among other ornaments are

the statues of the five wise virgins smiling, and the five foolish ones lamenting; both well executed. In the ruins of the cloyster of the Augustin friars, in which order Martin Luther was one, there are a chamber, bedstead, and table, which appear, by an inscription over the door, in German verse, to have belonged to the reformer. The elector Frederick I. built a house in this city, which faces the great square before the cathedral, and is opposite to the citadel he built, which is divided from it by the Elbe.

This river brings up a great many merchant ships from Holland, Hamburg, &c. to the quay of Magdeburg, and forms an island before the town, which has some works of earth cast up, with several houses, and large warehouses of fir timber for building ships, that is carried to Hamburg, and there bought up by divers merchants. The island is joined both to the country and the town, by two bridges. Over against the town house there is enclosed, in a sort of cage, an equestrian statue, erected by the city in honour of Otho, accompanied with the statues of his two wives, Edgitha and Adelnis; and several figures of armed men, holding the arms of his chief hereditary domains. In the great market-place there is the statue of Roland, of the same nature with those Charlemagne caused to be set up in all the towns which he either founded or repaired. An academy of cadets is erected in this, as well as Berlin, and other towns, where young gentlemen are instructed in the rudiments of war. The great square before the elector's palace, has few equal to it for extent, and fine houses that encompass it, which are all uniform, and three stories high. There is an arsenal full of cannon and small arms; and though not so magnificent as that of Berlin, may be ranked among the chief elsewhere. The chapter of Magdeburg meets in the cathedral, is on the same footing as before the reformation; and the canons must all prove their nobility; though this is a punctilio with which the elector, who confers all its dignities, sometimes dispenses.

Halle, a large town, received its name from the salt-pits, discovered here previous to the birth of our Saviour, which were bestowed by the emperor Otho the Great, on the archbishopric of Magdeburg. His son, named likewise Otho, gave the place a charter, called it Halle, and made it an imperial city. The town contains four salt springs, many boiling houses, &c. The toll of the salt brings a very considerable revenue to the king of Prussia. The renters of the boiling houses are called plarmers, and must be freemen of the city; but the workmen are termed hallers; and these still retain the Slavonic dress, customs, manners, language, &c. The principal part of the salt made here is conveyed by the Elbe to Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Prussia, Franconia, &c. where it is disposed of by the king's factors. These salt springs, and the university, have rendered Halle a flourishing place. The university was founded in 1694, by Frederick I. king of Prussia. From that period to the present, the increase of the students has been amazing. They have not only been eminent in point of dignity, but their proficiency in the various departments of the belles lettres.

This university is superior to that of Leipzig, with respect to the abilities of the professors, the discipline of the students, and the cheapness of living. In the tower of Halle are a library, consisting of above 10,000 volumes, a Lutheran and Calvinist gymnasium, a free secular Calvinist nunnery, three Lutheran churches, many Calvinist churches, a Popish chapel, a Jews synagogue, several chapels, hospitals, &c.

The magistrates have large estates, an extensive jurisdiction, great power, and many privileges. The orphan house is a laudable institution, and the correction and workhouse are of infinite utility. The inhabitants carry on various manufactories for gloves, stuffs, fustians, flannel, porcelain, gold, ribbons, metal buttons, silk stockings, woollen stockings, cloths, linen, tobacco pipes, silver, starch, red and yellow leather, &c.

In the environs of the town are many plantations of mulberry-trees, for the purpose of feeding silk-worms, and the improvement of the silk manufactory. The German language is spoken here in its utmost purity, and the manners of the inhabitants are courteous and polite.

Glauch, near Halle, is in the same bailiwick, is celebrated for an orphan-house, in which 200 orphans are constantly maintained and educated, and many other persons occasionally relieved. In the school are taught Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, theology, logic, mathematics, physic, geography, history, writing, arithmetic, singing, and epistolary correspondence. Here are two inspectors, 50 preceptors, a dispensary, laboratory, museum, printing-presses, &c. Exclusive of the preceptors, officers, and orphans, on the foundation, above an hundred other students, and poor scholars, are allowed their dinner and supper, inasmuch that with persons occasionally admitted, near 700 persons eat together in one large hall. Independent of the above here are four German schools, under the direction of two inspectors, and 110 preceptors. Near the orphan-house is an academy, where young gentlemen are taught, at their own expence, every polite and useful branch of erudition.

There are other towns in the duchy of Magdeburg; some of which have salt springs, some coal and copper mines, and others carry on trade and manufactures; but they are, in general, too inconsiderable to merit particular description.

HALBERSTADT is a small province, 30 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, has a good soil, yields plenty of corn, and the forests have store of venison. The largest park is the Hackel, in the middle of the country. The north-west part is full of fens and marshes, through which dykes and roads are cast up towards Brunswic, Helmstadt, &c.

Halberstadt, its principal town, which gives name to the country, was heretofore an imperial city. It stands on the river Hotheim, or Hotteim, 25 miles south-west of Magdeburg. It was made a bishopric by Charlemagne in 780, when the see was transferred hither from Osterwick. Historians give an account of 48 of their bishops, most of them as being of the house of Brunswic, and more remarkable for being soldiers than scholars. Their 15th bishop, Ramhard, defeated the emperor Henry V. in the woods of Welfo. Their 18th, Utric, was routed by Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswic, who took and burnt the town, with the citizens and clergy that fled to the cathedral. Their 29th, Albert of Brunswic, fought 20 battles, and gained most of them, over his rivals, who were set up against him by the popes. Their 31st was Albert, a great philosopher, who being defeated by Gerard the Eloquent, bishop of Hildesheim, it occasioned a jest here, That rhetoric was too hard for logic. Their 44th, Henry Julius, of Brunswic, was chosen when but two years old, on condition, that the dean and chapter should have the government for 12 years, and pay their infant-bishop an annuity. In 1591 he introduced Luther's reformation. He was succeeded by his three sons, one after the other; the last of whom, Christian, took part with the Protestants in the civil wars of Germany, and was a great, but unfortunate warrior. Their 48th, and last bishop, was Leopold William, of Austria, who, being put in by the Imperialists, restored Popery; but the Swedes, retaking the town, restored Lutheranism, and kept possession of both city and diocese, till the bishopric was secularized, and given to the elector of Brandenburg by the treaty of Westphalia; and now it bears the title of a principality.

The town is well built, the streets strait and uniform, and many of the buildings compact and stately: but the most remarkable is an inn, called the Commis, or factory, reckoned the largest in Europe, and to have the best accommodations for strangers; so that in the time of the civil war, Wallenstein, the emperor's general, kept his court in it for some months, and found lodg-

ings in it for all his attendants and guards. The trade here is inconsiderable, by reason of the smallness of the river; but as it is the seat of the regency of the principality, and of the courts of justice, it is much frequented. Its cathedral, which is a free-stone pile, adorned with remarkable statues, belongs to a chapter, wherein the Catholics and Protestants are equally admitted, and both are allowed their public worship. Behind its choir there is an image of the Virgin Mary, with 72 titles of honour. The Catholics have several convents in the town, of which that of the Recollects is the most beautiful, and their church is very fine. Upon the whole, it is a strong and populous city, has six gates and a town house. The houses which are on the hill, or about it, are called the town; those below it, the suburbs. On the top of an hill, in an esplanade, stand two churches, with the canons houses.

Gruningen is a small town with a large castle, formerly the residence of the bishops of Halberstadt. Here is a curious chapel, gilt all over the inside, with fine galleries, &c. This town gives name to a bailiwick, as does Aschersleben, a town on the Bode, containing a Benedictine nunnery, and a convent of Augustine monks.

Aschersleben, on the Erne, is the second town in the province, and contains three churches, one of which is common both to Lutherans and Calvinists.

Weserlingen, on the Aller, is a market town, and contains a Lutheran abbey.

Ermleben, on the Selke, gives name to a circle and bailiwick. Dardesten is a walled town on a hill. Zilly is a small town which gives name to a bailiwick. Horenburg, on the Ilfe, does the same, and is likewise celebrated for its hop trade. Osterwick, on the Ilfe, has several woollen manufactories: and Reinstein, formerly a strong castle, gives name to a county and circle.

GLATZ has for its boundaries Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, and is separated from them all by mountains almost inaccessible, so that it is a country very difficult to be entered. Its length is about 30 miles, and its breadth 20, beautifully diversified with villages, hills, dales, meadows, fields, streams, &c. and produces wheat, pasture, wood, quarry-stones, jasper, cornelians, game, fish, pit-coal, marble, topazes, mineral waters, &c. It is watered by several streams, particularly the Neys; and is, upon the whole, an exceeding fertile and plentiful country.

Since Glatz became subject to Prussia, the diets have been discontinued. It was not conquered by the Prussian monarch, but ceded to him in the year 1742, by the queen of Hungary. For the government of Glatz there is a regency; but an appeal, in either civil or ecclesiastical matters, lies to the courts at Berlin; and the offices are subordinate to the war and domain chambers at Breslaw. The language is German. The principal manufactures are thread and cotton; but the favourite employments of the inhabitants are tillage and grazing. The people, in general, were Roman Catholics, till the country came into the possession of the king of Prussia; since which Lutheranism has been established. The principal places are the following:

Glatz, the capital, is situated near the Neys, on the declivity of a hill. It is well fortified; contains an old castle, which has been much improved by the Prussians; and a new one, which they have lately erected. The latter is admirably situated on a hill, opposite to the former, with a river between them. Here are commodious barracks for the garrison; and the adjacent country may be laid under water by means of sluices. The town contains a college, two convents, several churches, and enjoys a tolerable trade. From the summit of the old citadel the country may be seen, which, as well as the town, has been greatly improved since the Prussians became possessed of it.

Laudec, on the Biela, contains some warm baths.

Habelschwerdt is a walled town on the Neys.

Reinerz is an open town, remarkable for a mineral spring, and its manufactures of cloth, plush, and paper.

Wimschelburg

Wimschelburg is surrounded by walls, and has a great trade in thread and woollen; as Neurode, a little open town, has for cloth, stuffs, and snuff; and Hunsdorff, a small town, is remarkable for a copper mine.

In this province there is a high mountain, which serves as a weather-glass to the whole country:

For by the clouds that on its head appear,
The wiser swains predict when storms are near;
And, from th' appearance of its top, explain
When snows will fall, or tell th' approach of rain.

MINDEN, which was given to the elector of Brandenburg at the treaty of Munster, lies betwixt Osnaburg and Schaumburg, and is 20 miles from east to west, and 25 from north to south. The southern parts abound with corn, of which they export a great quantity; but the northern are full of woods and hills, and have plenty of game.

The capital, of the same name, is a neat, well fortified town, on the west side of the Weser, 30 miles east of Osnaburg. It was made a bishopric by Charlemagne, and continued so as suffragan to the archbishop of Cologne, till 1638, when it was secularized by the treaty of Munster. In Charlemagne's time a castle was built at the foot of its bridge over the Weser, of which some remains, with other antiquities, are yet visible. In 1529 the reformation took place here with such vehemence, that the chapter was obliged to leave the city; for which the inhabitants were, in 1538, put under the ban of the empire; and, in 1547, they were, in consequence, obliged to surrender their town to Charles V. They were almost ever afterwards in continual troubles and revolutions, on the score of religion, during the wars in Germany. The city was taken by the Imperialists under count Tilly, in 1628; and by the duke of Brunswic Lunenburg, in 1634. It was taken the first time by storm, when Tilly put near 3000 men, soldiers and inhabitants, to the sword. In 1636 the Swedes undertook to protect the Protestant inhabitants against the persecution of the chapter, and kept possession of it on that account till 1650, when, in pursuance of the treaties of Westphalia, this once imperial city, and one of the Hans Towns also, was delivered to the elector of Brandenburg, who keeps a garrison here. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants; but the cathedral, a noble and large, though dark structure, which is said to have been king Wittikind's palace, who, on his conversion, turned it into a church, is in the possession of the Roman Catholics; as are likewise the churches of St. John and St. Simeon, with a large monastery adjoining to the latter. This place is noted for a particular sort of pale beer, much esteemed in Germany, somewhat like oat-ale. It is a walled town, defended by some half-moons, but commanded by a neighbouring hill. It has two chapters, one of canons, and the other of canonesses, into which the ladies must make proof of their nobility to be admitted.

Minden has suffered greatly by war, and has several times been besieged and taken. Upon the plain in its vicinity, a memorable battle was fought between the French, and the confederate army, under prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, on the 1st of August, 1759. The allies on that day advanced towards the centre of the French army, which was composed almost wholly of horse; but it was the flower of their cavalry, who anticipated the shock of the allies by beginning the engagement. The brunt of the battle was almost wholly sustained by the English infantry and some corps of Hanoverians, which stood the reiterated charges of so many bodies of horse, the strength and glory of the French armies, with a resolution, steadiness, and expertness in their manœuvres, which were never exceeded, or, perhaps, never equalled. They cut to pieces, or entirely routed, these bodies. Two brigades of foot attempted to support them, but they vanished before the English infantry. Waldegrave's and King-

ley's regiments distinguished themselves in a particular manner this day; nor were their commanders less distinguished. The enemy's horse, which composed their centre, being entirely discomfited, and their right having made no sort of impression, they thought of nothing but a retreat. At this point of time the prince sent orders to lord George Sackville, who commanded the whole British, and several brigades of German cavalry, to advance. But the orders were not sufficiently precise, or they were not sufficiently understood by the English commander; so that during the delay occasioned in waiting for explanations, the critical minute passed away. The British cavalry lost their share in the glory of the action, and the victory was less decisive than it would otherwise have been. The loss of the French, in this action, amounted to about 7000 men, killed, wounded, and taken; among whom were several officers of considerable rank. The loss of the allies did not exceed 2000, about 1200 of which were English; for as the English had the greatest glory in the action, so they were the greatest sufferers.

Petershagen was a small village till 1722, when it obtained the privileges of a town. It has a Lutheran church, a brewery, distillery, and is defended by a castle.

Hansberg gives name to a district; has a brewery, distillery, three vassals seats, royal farm, and castle. In 1722 it was made a city and magistracy.

Lubeck is a fortified town, inhabited by Lutherans; the magistrates having both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the district. Here are a school, alms-house, sugar-house, chapter-house, &c. The trade consists of cattle, yarn, woollen, linen, beer, and spirits.

RAVENSBURG lies south from Osnaburg and Minden, north-west from Lippe, and north from Rheda, is 38 miles long, and 40 broad. It belongs to the king of Prussia; is mostly rocky and mountainous, and has its name from its capital, which is situated, together with its strong fort, on a hill near the River Hessel, 18 miles south of Osnaburg. Here it may be proper to observe, that most of the ancient seats of the German princes and nobility are thus situated upon hills, which is the reason that so many counties and lordships of Germany terminate in berg, i. e. a hill; as the reason why so many of its towns end in burg, or borch, is, because both these monosyllables signify a town. The other towns in this province are

Bieltelt, or Bielfeldt, formerly a Hans Town, 10 miles south-east of Ravensburg, at the bottom of a great hill, and defended by the impregnable fort of Sparenburg. It made a brave resistance against the French, when they attacked it from a neighbouring hill with grenades and fire-balls; for the burghers covered their houses with webs of linen (their chief manufacture) dipped in milk, which prevented their doing much damage. Their linen is bleached on the adjacent hills, where it is watched by boys, who, on the approach of travellers in the night-time, make a hideous howl. The town lies in the road from Minden to Munster.

Hervoden, or Herfurt, is a pleasantly situated town, and famed for the manufacture of linen, 22 miles south-east from Osnaburg. It is a pretty large place, and divided into three parts, called the Old Town, the New Town, and Radewich, by the rivers Elfa, Aa, and Werne. It was formerly an imperial city; but it is ill built, and chiefly noted for a famous nunnery founded in 832, the abbess of which formerly held this city in subjection, till Anne, countess of Limburg, and abbess of this nunnery, gave up the city to William, duke of Juliers, in the year 1547. The estate belonging to it was formerly a county, and converted, in the year 790, to the use of a friars convent, where this abbey now stands. It embraced the reformation about two centuries ago; and is, perhaps, the only one of its kind in Europe, because the abbess and all the nuns are Calvinists. One abbess was the learned princess Elizabeth, of the Palatine family, sister to the princess Sophia of Hanover, whose literary correspondence with

with M. Descartes, that great man has published in his works, which shew that she was the miracle of her sex. Considerable estates, in the neighbourhood of this city, belong to it. There is also another nunnery on a hill, near the town, which is a sort of nursery to the abbey, and where the young ladies are taught needle-work, &c. It was founded in the year 1101, and is under the immediate direction of a deaconess, with a treasure, and all the officers that belong to collegiate churches; but otherwise subject to the abbess of Hervorden, who, as princess of the empire, has all the hereditary offices common to electors. She has her seat at the diet among the prelates of the Rhine; and she has princes, or counts, for vassals, who pay her homage, by kneeling at the foot of her throne, in presenting her with gold and silver. The revenue of this abbey is worth about 3000*l.* a year. There are no vows, or unreasonable restraints, imposed on the nuns, who commonly are ladies of the first quality. The king of Prussia, as count of Ravensburg, is protector of the abbey. He has also a garrison in the town.

Engeren, thought to have been the capital of the Angrivari, was the residence of king Wittikind, who founded the collegiate church of St. Denys, and was buried in it.

Ulotowe, on the Weser, is the capital of an ancient barony, with a castle, which was formerly count Waldeck's, and lies convenient for trade.

Schidesche is a small hamlet, with a foundation for 17 Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist ladies.

Verfmold is a small town, where a considerable linen trade is carried on; and Bunde is another small town, famed likewise for its linen manufactory, and also for a mineral spring.

LINGEN is situated between the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, has a fertile soil, and produces plenty of pit-coal and stone. Calvinism is the established religion; but there are many Lutherans and Roman Catholics. On the death of William III. king of England, the whole country was seized by the king of Prussia, and incorporated with Tecklenburg.

The principal places are Lingen, the metropolis, which stands on the river Ems. It came to William, prince of Orange, by his lady the heiress. The Ems here is very broad, and bears large vessels, that get into the sea near Embden. It once had a castle, and other fortifications; but the former was blown up many years ago by the magazine's taking fire; and of the latter there only remain its ditch, and a draw-bridge at each gate. The sands about this place keep the air dry, and free from fogs. King William erected an academy here; besides which he founded five places in a Latin school for poor scholars, and did every thing he could to promote the Protestant religion in this country, which was at that time entirely Popish; but the professors of it were obliged to have their marriages and baptisms in the Protestant church; and a priest could not lie here one night without leave from the magistrates, as a punishment for the revolt whereto they excited the people about the year 1674, which was suppressed by the prince of Orange in person. There is a good library at the academy, together with a printing-house.

Rheda is a small town, with a castle, near the Ems: and Ibbenbukren is an inconsiderable town; but near it are quarries of stone, and several coal-pits.

The duchy of CLEVES is, in general, fertile, pleasant, and well watered by the Rhine, Roer, Empser, Lippe, Issel, &c. Dykes are cut as a security against inundations; and the country abounds in corn, fruits, black cattle, game, fish, and horses.

The inhabitants are fond of trade; and the rivers and lakes afford them many commercial opportunities. The most remarkable places are

Cleves, the metropolis, which has its name from its situation, being, for the most part, among cliffs, and on the declivity of a hill, between the Rhine and the Maese, in one of the finest countries of Germany. It

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is thought, by Cluverius, and others, to have been the ancient Colonia Ulpia Trajana: and over the south gate of the town there is an inscription, denoting, that Julius Cæsar founded a castle here; that Augustus garrisoned it; that Ulpian Trajanus made it a colony; and Ælius Adrianus a city. It is now small, but pleasant, well built, and well peopled, having several fine houses belonging to persons of quality; but those of the ordinary burghers are mean. The castle is large, delightfully seated on the top of a hill, but irregular, and not very strong. From an ancient Gothic structure, called the Swan Tower, there is a noble prospect of the neighbouring country, and, in particular, of the Rhine, which lies three miles from it to the north, and there divides itself into two branches, both commanded by the fort Schenk. There are stately apartments in the castle, which was the palace of their ancient dukes, and where the king of Prussia resides when he comes to the city, which subsists chiefly by the residence of his deputies, who govern the duchy, and by the meeting of the states, who assemble in the castle. The governors of the country, and the magistrates of the city, are Calvinists, and have a large handsome church, besides the chapel of the castle: but the public churches here, and in most parts of the duchy, are in the possession of the Papists, by virtue of an agreement with the dukes of Newburg and Juliers, who was thereupon obliged to allow the Protestants a liberty in their dominions. The river Hel, which runs by the foot of the castle, is navigable, by small vessels, to the Rhine. On the west side of the city are those called prince Maurice of Nassau's parks, with many pleasant canals, fine water-works, grottos, &c. Above them lies the high hill of Sternberg, from whence may be seen Utrecht, though 50 miles off, with near 40 other cities and great towns, 12 of which are seen through so many walks cut in the woods. The prince's house stands in a wood on the east side; and, among other rarities, has a noble collection of old Roman urns, and divers other monuments of antiquity. Besides the great church, a monastery of Capuchins, and another of Franciscans, are the only public buildings in the city. On the road, two leagues from this city, there is the palace of Moiland, where the late king of Prussia resided in 1734, as he returned from the Imperial army on the Rhine; and from hence to Santen, which is five leagues, there is one continued range of walks.

Emmerick, or Embrick, is a large, rich, beautiful town, pleasantly situated on the east side of the Rhine, four miles east of Cleves; it is very ancient, one of the Hans Towns, and has a pretty good trade. It was formerly possessed by the Dutch; but, on the emperor's persuasion, they resigned it to the duke of Cleves in 1600, on condition that the Spaniards should restore Rhinberg to the elector of Cologne; which they not performing, the Dutch repossessed it, and fortified this, and several other towns of the duchy, as a frontier against the Spaniards: but they afterwards restored them to the elector of Brandenburg. It was taken by the French in 1672; but restored, in 1674, to the elector, who had mortgaged it to the Dutch. Over against it, in the Rhine, there is a large island, at the corner of which, next to the town, there was a fort, which commanded the river. The governor and magistrates, and many of the burghers, are Calvinists, and have a church here; but the rest are possessed by the Papists according to agreement.

Rees, nine miles higher, on the same side of the Rhine, was a fortified town, and taken and restored by the French in the same manner as Emmerick, but lately dismanted. The Protestants have a church here, where they have preserved an excellent sculpture in gilt wood, containing the history of the life of Christ.

Santen, 9 miles west of Wesel, and 13 from Cleves, in a valley between hills, half a league from the Rhine, is a large town, so ancient, that Cluverius supposed it to be the Vetera Castra of Tacitus, which was for some time the residence of Julius Cæsar. The place is much decayed,

decayed; but has a great church, like a cathedral, with 30 fine altars, and the gospel history carved exquisitely in timber; fine altars, abundance of reliques, and, as the priests say, a MS. by St. Paul's own hand. The town is walled, but has no fortifications. This was the place where the provisional treaty was made in 1614, for the partition of the succession of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves, between the families of Brandenburg and Newburg.

Calcar, on the river Men, between Santen and Cleves, was built and fortified by the dukes of Cleves, for a defence against any sudden invasion from Cologne or Gelderland. It soon grew populous and rich, by a trade in linen: but since one of its dukes built a vast granary here, for the boors to bring their corn to, it has been more considerable for making malt and beer. Its most stately buildings are the town house, St. Nicholas's church, and a monastery of Dominicans; the latter of which has a good library. It has a strong castle, and a fine market-place; but the streets are narrow; and it is surrounded with water and morasses. The road from hence to Cleves is through a barren country, in which are some castles.

Between this town and Santen stands Marienboom, a rich monastery, with a Latin inscription on the wall next the road, expressing their gratitude to Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, for accepting their great collection of MSS. in 1650, instead of turning them out, and secularizing their revenues.

Wesel, called Nether Wesel, to distinguish it from Upper Wesel, in the electorate of Treves, stands on the east side of the Rhine, near the mouth of the river Lippe, 10 miles east of Santen, and 18 south-east of Cleves. It was formerly a Hans Town, and also imperial, but exempted, by the dukes of Cleves, from the contributions paid by those towns to the military chest of the empire, according to the Matricula. It is populous, and well seated for trade. It grew rich by the concourse of merchants who fled hither from the persecution in the Spanish Netherlands, and was garrisoned by the Dutch, to whom it was mortgaged by the elector of Brandenburg; but taken and plundered by the French in 1672, when they also exacted heavy contributions from the inhabitants, which forced many of them to retire; but it was restored, in 1674, to the elector, after the French had dismantled it. Though the place submits to the king of Prussia as its sovereign, it is governed by its own laws: Both the town, and its two suburbs, are full of soldiers, and well fortified, after the modern way. As the place has been fortifying during a long space of time, it may well be reckoned one of the strongest towns in Europe. It has a good citadel towards the Rhine; a small harbour for vessels that trade on that river; an arsenal, well stored with all necessaries for defence or destruction; and several churches and monasteries. The porch of the great church is remarkable for the birth of Peregrine Bertie (afterwards earl of Lindsey) whose mother, the duchess dowager of Suffolk, and Mr. Bertie, her husband, being forced to fly beyond sea, from queen Mary's persecution, were reduced to such difficulties here, because they durst not make themselves known, that they could not get any better accommodation. There is an hospital in this town, founded, and richly endowed, by a chancellor of this duchy and his son, for the aged and decrepid. The country from hence to Duisburg is a plain, and a gravelly soil.

Duisburg was formerly an Imperial city, and one of the Hans Towns; has a Protestant university, a commandry of the Teutonic order, two monasteries, a nunnery, and two parish churches, and is well fortified. The other towns in this duchy are inconsiderable.

MEURS is a little principality, watered by the Rhine, and yields plenty of corn, cattle, and venison. On the death of the last count, and his daughter, Walpurgis, it came to the house of Nassau; and, on the death of William III. king of Great Britain, to the electoral house of Brandenburg. As prince of Meurs, the king

of Prussia has a seat and voice in the college of the princes of the empire, and the diets of the circle. The revenue is considerable; and the only places of the least note are,

Meurs, or Mors, a compact, small, well fortified town, where the provincial colleges hold their meetings. Here is a castle, a Calvinist church, and a Latin school.

Crefeld is a small town, defended by a citadel, and contains manufactures of silk, linen, velvet, &c.

MARK is reckoned the largest county in Westphalia, being 40 miles both ways. It is situated between the Lippe and the Roer, divided into 15 bailiwicks, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is thought to have its name from being the ancient boundary between Germany and Gallia Belgica. It lies west from the duchy of Westphalia, north from that of Berg, and south-east from Cleves.

This county in itself is fertile and rich, and yields grain, pulse, fruit, coals, lead, silver, salt, game, flax, hemp, wood, iron, copper, stone, cattle, fish, &c.

The principal manufactures are in iron and steel. People of all persuasions are tolerated here; and the government is invested in the same colleges as that of Cleves. The principal places are as follow:

Hamm was anciently one of the Hans Towns: but though the adjacent country abounds with corn, hemp, and flax, it is a poor place, that subsists chiefly by lodging travellers between Brandenburg, &c. and the Netherlands. It was taken by the French in 1673, but restored next year to the elector of Brandenburg.

Soest, or Soust, is a populous city, seated in the neck of this county, which shoots into Westphalia; of which circle some reckon it the largest city, except Munster. It is fortified with a double wall, whereon are 30 watch towers, and a large deep ditch. It has 14 parishes, and many churches, besides chapels; one of which is collegiate, and under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Cologne. It has many privileges, particularly the liberty of hunting and killing venison in any of the neighbouring counties. It has also a court of judicature within itself, from which there lies no appeal, except to the chamber of Wetzlar. It has as many gates as parishes; but is in so ruinous a state, that very few of the streets are paved. It was taken and plundered in 1622, by Christian, duke of Brunswick; and has suffered much, at sundry times, by war and fire. Here are several convents; and a famous nunnery, in particular, called Paradise. The Lutherans possess two of the parish churches, and a nunnery, which, like other Protestant nunneries in Germany, is a sort of free boarding school, raised on the ancient Popish establishments, where young ladies, generally of the best families, are educated. Some spend their lives in them, but take neither the vow or habit; nor are they tied down to many rules.

Hoerde, on the Empfer, is defended by an old castle, and contains a Lutheran and Calvinist church. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in nail making: and near the town there is a free secular foundation for an abbess, and 15 other ladies, partly Protestant, and partly Roman Catholic.

Hagen, on the Volme, is a small town, contains a Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic church, and a manufacture of cloth. The inhabitants likewise make sword-blades, paper, knives, hammers, charcoal, &c. In the district are found two sorts of alabaster, viz. white with red veins, and black with white veins.

Dortmund was one of the Hans Towns, and reckoned the capital of the county of Mark, as it was of its bailiwick, which the lords of it sold to the inhabitants; whereupon, with the emperor's consent, they took the title of an imperial city, which the elector of Brandenburg took away. The religious establishment here is Lutheran. Though it is a small place, it is rich and populous, having a pretty good trade, and communication with the Rhine, by its river Empfer, almost in the middle, between the rivers Lippe and

Roer, scarce six miles from both. It has an university, which was erected in 1543.

Of the other towns in the county of Mark, it may suffice to observe, that they are small; and their principal trade and manufacture consists in brass, iron, and wool.

EAST FRIESLAND, otherwise called the earldom of EMBDEN, was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces of Holland; but they disposed of their right to the late king of Prussia, to whom, and his successor, it has since that time been subject.

The air of this province is thick and moist, the country low and marshy, and the inundations frequent and dangerous; but the pastures are rich and fertile. Here are abundance of horses, sheep, horned cattle, &c. The great number of dykes are highly serviceable to the country, which, however, produces but little corn: but, besides the articles already mentioned, here is plenty of venison, fish, wild and tame fowl, herbs, &c. and the inhabitants are well provided with turf for fuel. The chief river is the Eons. The languages spoken by the people of East Friesland, are High and Low Dutch. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. The trade is very considerable in horses, horned cattle, butter, cheese, linen, rape-seed, barley, and wool.

The principal places of this province are the following:

Embden, situated on the north side of the Ems, and on the bay called Dollart, is a rich, large, and populous city, fortified towards the land by a double ditch, regular bulwarks, and bastions; and on the south by a strong wall, and the river. The island Nessä, which lies in the Dollart bay, over against this city, makes the harbour as large and convenient as any on the German coast. They have also artificial canals, by which they can bring large vessels into the heart of the town; and, by opening their sluices, lay the neighbouring country under water, and render the town inaccessible. Their houses are, in general, neat and high. The town-hall is magnificent. The inhabitants are very industrious, much disposed to trade, zealous asserters of their liberties, and excellent soldiers. They make good provision for their poor, and allow freedom of worship to all but Papists. In 1750 the late king of Prussia established an East-India company here. Embden is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldern, and the Suburbs. The most remarkable buildings are the town-house, library, and cathedral.

Norden, situated about 15 miles distant from Embden, is a pleasant, well built, and populous town, but not walled in; nor is the harbour deep enough to receive ships of any great burthen.

Aurich, about ten miles from Embden, is defended by a strong castle, the residence of the count or prince of East Friesland. This is the place where the supreme court of judicature for this county is held. It is the capital of a little district called Auricherland, which is marshy and full of woods.

Jemgum is an opulent borough, with an harbour on the Ems; Leer, a large, well inhabited town, on the Leda, with a considerable linen manufactory; and Gretsuhl is a borough town, situated on the German Ocean, with a strong castle to defend it.

Witmund was formerly a place of good trade, but is now much decayed.

LIPPE is a county, in general, mountainous and healthy, but has some arable land. The inhabitants are Calvinists. Lipstadt, the capital, is a considerable town, which was formerly free and imperial, but now partly subject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. The principal places are as follow:

Lemgan, formerly a Hans Town, contains a Lutheran academy, one Calvinist and two Lutheran churches, a palace called Lippehoff, and a foundation for ladies, the abbess of which is always a countess of the house of Lippe.

Detmold, on the Warra, has a strong castle; Horn contains a palace; Sabz-Uffen is celebrated for a salt-

spring; Barndorf is a borough, and has a palace; Swalenberg has a castle; and Lipperod gives name to a district.

GULICK lies between the Maese and the Rhine, abounds with corn, pasture ground, and cattle, and has an excellent breed of horses. The soil also produces woad, or wad, for dying.

Juliers, or Gulick, the capital, is a fortified town, defended by a castle, in which was the palace of the ancient dukes.

The other towns, or rather villages, are not worthy of mention.

TACKLENBURG, in 1560, fell to the counts of Bentheim, and since to the king of Prussia. Its capital of the same name, has a strong castle and a fort.

Before we proceed to describe that part of Gelderland in the Netherlands, (which is called Upper Gelderland, and introduced here as belonging to the king of Prussia,) it is necessary to observe, that it is entirely divided from that part which is called Dutch Gelderland; and also considered as a distinct territory.

Upper Gelderland continued in the possession of the Spaniards after the common-wealth of the United Provinces was settled; but was conquered by the allies, during the war occasioned by the death of king Charles II. of Spain, about his succession. The king of Prussia laid claim to it: and, by the treaty of Utrecht, it was agreed, that he should keep the city of Gelder, the prefectorships, towns, boroughs, fiefs, lands, quit and other rents, in that part of the high quarter of Gelderland, which he was actually in possession of, which was yielded to him, his heirs, and successors, for ever; together with the county of Kessel, and the bailiwick of Krickenbeck. By the barrier treaty, concluded at Antwerp in 1715, the emperor gave up to the States-General for ever, the city of Venlo, with its district, fort St. Michael, fort Stevenswert, with its territories and district, and so much ground as was necessary to enlarge its fortifications on the other side of the Maese. The principal places of Upper Gelderland are the following:

Gelder, 20 miles distant from Cleves, stands in a plain, on the river Niers, which, dividing itself here into two branches, forms an island in which this city is situated. It receives the Niers into its trenches, lies in the midst of marshes, and is so well fortified in other respects, that it is reckoned one of the strongest places in the Netherlands. It has an ancient castle, formerly the seat of its governors, and is supposed to have been built by Wichard, the first lord of this county, who erected it into a principality, after the death of Charles the Bald. The heiress being afterwards married to Otho, of Nassau, who was created count by the emperor Henry IV. about the year 1069, one of his descendants was made duke by the emperor Lewis, of Bavaria, in 1339; but his posterity failing, it came to the count of Egmont, who sold it to Charles, duke of Burgundy, by whose daughter it came to the house of Austria. It was taken by the confederates in the beginning of the war in the Low Countries, but betrayed to the Spaniards in 1587. The Dutch besieged it in 1637, 1639, and 1640, but without success. The French seized it in the beginning of the war occasioned by the death of Charles II. of Spain, as before mentioned; but it was retaken by the Prussians, after a blockade of 15 months, and 14 days bombardment. By the treaty of Utrecht, it was yielded to the king of Prussia, in exchange for the principality of Orange, to which he had a right, as heir to king William III. and which the French king had seized upon.

Kessel, a large borough, with a fine castle, is the capital of a county, or district, which was yielded to the king of Prussia by the same treaty. This borough lies on the Maese, about 13 miles distant from Gelder to the south.

Stralen, about four miles distant from Gelder, was formerly fortified; but the French having taken it in 1672, demolished its fortifications. It belongs now

to the king of Prussia, and is the capital of a small territory.

Wachtendonck stands on the little river Niers, five miles above Gelder. It is well fortified, but its chief strength consists in the marshes that surround it, and in its ditches, filled with the waters of the Niers. In the beginning of the wars in the Low Countries, it was taken by Lewis, count of Nassau, brother to the prince of Orange, in an hard winter, by marching some troops over the ice, which the garrison had neglected to break. In 1588 it was furiously battered by count Mansfield, general of the Spaniards; and it is observed, that bombs were used, for the first time, at this siege: notwithstanding which, the besieged defended themselves so bravely, that the Spaniards were going to retire after a three months siege, when the town was betrayed to them by the governor, just as it was upon the point of being relieved.

The principality of NEUFCHATEL, though a part of Switzerland, belongs to Prussia; and is bounded by the bishopric of Basil, and the territory of Biel, towards the north; by the lake Neufchatel towards the east; by the canton of Bern on the south; and by Franche Compté, or Burgundy, on the west; being about twelve leagues in length, from north to south, and six in breadth, from east to west. The air of this country, near the lake, is temperate, but very sharp in the mountainous parts of it. The soil is stony, but produces the best wine in Switzerland; by the sale whereof to foreigners, the natives make great advantages.

The language is French; and the inhabitants resemble that nation more in their manners and customs than the Germans. They are, in a manner, a free independent people, notwithstanding they have always had a prince for their head; for nothing is determined but by the concurrence of the three estates. They have also the privilege of chusing their own magistrates and standard-bearer, and are subject to no taxes but what they lay upon themselves; and the whole country is of the reformed religion, except the two villages of Cresier and Landeron, the inhabitants of which are Roman Catholics. Upon the death of the duchess of Nemours, the last countess of Neufchatel, as heiress of the house of Longueville, the states of the county were inclined to submit themselves to the father of the late king of Prussia, as heir, by his mother, to the house of Orange, which derived its title to Neufchatel from the marriage of one of its princes with the heiress of the house of Chalons, the direct sovereign of these two counties. Several competitors also arose at the same time, who claimed as heirs, in blood, to the house of Longueville; but the states rejected their claim, and adjudged it to the heirs of the house of Chalons, and the king of Prussia accordingly took possession of it. The chief towns in the county of Neufchatel, are Neufchatel, the capital, and Landeron.

Neufchatel, called by the Germans Newburg, is situated at the north-east end of the lake to which it communicates its name, about 20 miles north-west of Bern, and 15 north-west of Friburg. The town is well built, and adorned with several handsome fountains. It is governed by a council of 60 burghers, and enjoys large privileges, among which the most considerable is, that they are comburghers, or fellow-citizens, with the canton of Bern, which is not only their protector, but umpire of all the differences between them and their sovereign; and this canton supported them in their religious and civil rights, while they were under the dominion of Popish princes. The counts of Neufchatel were formerly allied to the cantons of Bern, Lucern, Soleure, and Friburg; but since the investiture of the king of Prussia, the Popish states do not seem disposed to renew the alliance, and they may be looked upon now as allied only to Bern.

Landeron, situated near the lake of Biel, is remarkable for the strength of its situation, and a noble castle, the residence of the prince.

Some parts of SILESIA having been ceded to the late king of Prussia, and others seized upon by him

at various times, and under different pretences, it may, therefore, upon the whole, with great propriety, be deemed a Prussian province, and as such described in this place.

Silesia extends, on both sides of the Oder, from the Carpathian mountains, where it rises, to the borders of Brandenburg. It is separated from Bohemia and Moravia, on the south-west and south, by the mountains called Rissenbergen; and bounded by Poland on the east; Lusatia and part of Bohemia on the west; Brandenburg on the north; and Hungary on the south.

From north-west to south-east it is about 225 miles, and about 100 where broadest; but it is much contracted at both ends.

On the side next to Bohemia there are many barren mountains; but the rest of the country is a good soil, abounding with corn, wine, sweet cane, or galengal, madder, and flax: and on the mountains which divide it from Moravia, are mines of silver, the richest in Germany, which were mortgaged by the emperor Charles VI. upon the advance of money from Great Britain, &c. by the title of the Silesian loans, at five and seven per cent. There are others of copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, salt, salt-petre, and chalk.

The chief mountains are Jottenberg, or the Silesian Weathercock, so called because the neighbouring people prognosticate what weather will ensue from the appearance of its summit. Here are the ruins of an old castle, demolished by the citizens of Breslaw, because it was a shelter for robbers. From this hill they dig a fine dark greenish marble. Gratzberg, or Gradisberg, on which duke Frederick built a castle, now a watch-tower. Spitsberg, with a beacon, near the former. Georgenberg, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, famous for the Terra Sigillata, first discovered by Montanus, an eminent physician and chymist, who wrote a Latin treatise on its virtues.

The chief river is the Oder, which rises near a town of that name on the borders of Moravia, and traverses the country from south to north-west. Many smaller rivers rise here, and fall into the Oder, increasing it to a large navigable stream before it passes into Brandenburg. The rivers abound with fresh water fish, as do also the ponds and lakes, especially lampreys, which are taken in vast quantities in the Neissish lake, &c. The meadows also have cattle, the forests venison, with all the wild and tame beasts and fowl that are in any part of Germany. The number of inhabitants are computed at a million and half, being a mixture of Germans, Moravians, Poles, &c. The language is in some places German, and in others Slavonic. Since the country fell under the dominion of the Prussians, no diets have been held; but all the other privileges of the inhabitants have been confirmed to them. The established religion is the Protestant; but Roman Catholics, Jews, Greeks, &c. are tolerated. The principal manufactures are woollens, linens, cottons, thread, hats, glass, gunpowder, and iron wares.

Christianity was planted here, as in Poland, about the end of the 9th, or beginning of the 10th century: but at first the Christians worshipped in private, for fear of their magistrates, till about 965, that the court itself turned to Christianity, when no less than nine bishoprics were erected in this country. Soon after Luther's appearance they embraced the Augsburg confession, for which they had a charter granted them by the emperor Rodolph II. in 1609: but Ferdinand II. repealed their charter, and very much restrained the exercise of their religion, which, though restored by the treaty of Westphalia, was again invaded by the Austrian family; till Charles XII. king of Sweden, obliged the emperor Joseph to allow it them again, with fresh concessions. These, however, have been virtually revoked, at some periods subsequent to that time; but now, being under the dominion of a Protestant power, they are fully confirmed in the free exercise of the Protestant religion.

The

The excise revenue here is only levied in walled towns, and fluctuates; but, in the rest of the duchy, the contributions are fixed, and the same both in peace and war. The whole revenue from Silesia, and the country of Glatz, is very considerable, and managed by the domain offices of Breslaw and Glogaw.

Many Silesians, of the higher rank, have distinguished themselves for their political and military talents, learning, wit, &c. but the lower class of people are, in general, rather dull. "They have (says a pertinent observer) more of Mars than Mercury in their composition, and their parts are more solid than shining."

Silesia is divided into Upper and Lower, and these are again subdivided into principalities and lordships. Both the property and jurisdiction of some of these belong immediately to the king, and others to his subjects and vassals.

LOWER SILESIA is divided into thirteen principalities, and three lordships, to which we shall attend in due order.

The principality of Breslaw is a pleasant and fruitful country, in the middle of Silesia, lying on both sides of the Oder. Its first duke was Boleslaus, a Polish prince, so created by the emperor Frederick I. in 1163; but the following princes not being able to defend themselves against the Tartars and Poles, were forced to put themselves under the protection of the king of Bohemia, to whom, Buno says, the emperor Frederick II. gave it as a fief of the empire; but it was subject to the house of Austria before its cession to the king of Prussia.

Breslaw, the capital of all Silesia, is situated at the conflux of the Oder and Olaw, at the distance of 150 miles north-east of Berlin, and 147 north of Vienna. It is a rich, populous town, and, including the suburbs, of great extent. It contains many large uniform squares, capacious streets, stately public edifices, handsome private houses, &c. The fortifications are of no great importance. Breslaw contains several Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, one for the use of the Calvinists, and another for the Greeks; two synagogues for the Jews, a college, a palace for the bishop, two Lutheran gymnasiums, or schools of exercise, a noble university, and a magnificent exchange. This city is next in dignity to Berlin and Konigsburg, being the third in rank in all the Prussian dominions. The magistracy is Lutheran, the trade and manufactures considerable, and the monasteries and nunneries magnificent and well endowed. Here are likewise several good public libraries, two armories, a college of physicians, a mint, &c. Many yearly fairs, excellent markets, and other advantages which it enjoys, induce various foreign merchants to resort hither. The abundance of water is a great convenience to this city. The houses are all built with stone: and there are two islands near it formed by the river Oder, in one of which is a church, the tower of which was burnt by lightning in 1730; and in the other island, called Thinn, the cathedral is situated. This city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but they did not keep it long; for the king of Prussia made himself master of it again the same year, and hath retained it every since.

In this principality are many other towns and villages, but none deserving of mention, except the village of Leuthen, where, in 1757, the Prussians obtained a signal victory over the Austrians.

The principality of Brieg is one of the largest and most fruitful in all Silesia. It is watered by the Oder and Olaw, and produces corn, pasture, tobacco, beech, madder, oak, pine, stone, &c.

Brieg, besides many small towns, villages, hamlets, &c. contains the six following places, which give name to as many circles.

Brieg, the capital, which stands on the Oder, is one of the handsomest towns in Silesia, well-fortified, and has a college, where the professors are Lutherans; and

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an academy, where the nobility are trained to the liberal arts. The streets are uniform, the houses generally of stone; and St. Nicolas's church is a high, stately, old fabric, with two towers. Most of it, except the public buildings, was burnt, by the Hussites, in 1428; and, in 1740, the Prussians obtained a victory over the Austrians, at a little village called Molwitz, near this place.

Olaw, situated on a river so called, is defended by a castle, contains a copper flatting-mill, and is celebrated for the quantity of tobacco raised in its neighbourhood.

Strehlen has large suburbs, a manufactory of cloth, and in its neighbourhood a quarry of green marble.

Reichenstein and Silberberg are mine towns, and produce gold, silver, and lead ore.

Creutzburg is defended by a strong castle.

Nimptch, a town, with a castle, on the Lohe, is situated in a commandry belonging to the knights of St. John.

The principality of Schweidnitz has a capital of the same name, on the river Weistritz. It derives its name from the great herds of swine kept here before the forest was cut down in 1070, and has a wild boar for its arms. It is situated on a rising ground, with a view over a delightful and fruitful country. Its walls, which seem to be very ancient, are built of brick, and fortified with ramparts on round towers. Here are a castle, a fine square, and a college of jesuits, who have a church, one of the largest and finest in Silesia, with a very high tower, and a clock that is heard at a great distance, with chimes that strike the hours. It is beautified with many other elegant structures, besides its churches; and has an armoury, wherein there is a piece of ordnance of excessive weight.

Striga, one of the towns of this principality, stands on the river Polnitz, and is noted for excellent beer, and that remarkable mineral called Terra Sigillata.

Landshut is a considerable town at the conflux of the Bober and Zeider, having a flourishing linen trade, and giving name to a circle, in which is situated the Cistercian abbey of Grissau, richly endowed. The abbot is vicar-general of Silesia, and wears a mitre.

Reichenbach, on the Peil, is a small town, with manufactures of fustian, canvas, and linen; a commandry of the order of St. John, and a piory dedicated to St. Barbara.

The principality of Jawer, or Jauer, is watered by the river Bober, which rises in it, and runs through it from north to south.

Jawer, its capital, is situated in a pleasant valley, and a good air, near the rocky mountains which divide Silesia from Bohemia. It is not so large as Schweidnitz, but has strong walls with high ramparts, and deep ditches. It has a considerable church, with a convent of Bernardines, and a great citadel, in which resides the bailiff, or lieutenant, of both the duchies of Jawer and Schweidnitz. There is a fine town-house in the middle of a large square of houses, built with galleries for people to walk under. This capital suffered much by the civil wars in 1648, when the church was burnt down, but has been since rebuilt in a more stately manner.

Bunzlau, a small town on the Bober, is noted for a beautiful brown earthen ware, and an excellent quick spring of a mineral nature.

Lawenberg, on the Bober, contains a Franciscan convent, with a commandry of the order of St. John, and a Lutheran oratory. A darkish kind of amber is found here; and within its circle is a linen manufactory.

Hirochberg is one of the handsomest, largest, and most thriving towns in Silesia, situated at the conflux of the Bober and Zaken. It has a large trade, a great bleachery, and a capital linen manufactory; and in the circle, to which the town gives name, are mines of iron and copper, warm baths, manufactures of linen, glass, silk damasks, &c.

The principality of Lignitz is capacious, fertile, and well watered by several rivers, the chief of which is

the Katzbach. It contains many large woods, and is celebrated for producing a fine breed of horses, and plenty of madder.

Lignitz, the capital, is situated on the Katzbach, a rivulet, two German miles north from Jawer, and six west from Breslaw. It was walled round, made a city, and adorned by Boleslaus, the first duke, who resided here about 1170, when it was the chief city of Silesia, next to Breslaw. It was farther beautified and fortified by Boleslaus the Bald. Frederick II. another of its dukes, encompassed it with a ditch in 1532, to secure it against the frequent incursions of the Turks; and Henry XI. augmented the ditch, and made new works to strengthen it. It is, in short, a large town, has a noble castle, a stately town-house and hospital, and is famous for a victory obtained near it, over the Imperialists, in 1635. In 1741 the Prussians took it without opposition. It contains several churches, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, &c. a college, a military academy, and the palace of the ancient princes, with the chapel in which they were buried. Here are many meal, sawing, tan, paper, and powder mills, and a considerable trade in linen and madder.

Goldberg, on the Katzbach, is a considerable town, which took its name from a gold mine that was formerly worked here, and contains a Franciscan convent, with a commandry of the order of St. John. In the neighbourhood is a hill called Spitzbergen, or the sharp-pointed hill, which, at a distance, resembles a pyramid, and is of a green colour.

Luben gives name to a circle, and has a cloth manufactory. Parchwitz, a small town on the Katzbach, has also a manufactory of cloth, and gives name to a district.

The principality of Wolaw is, in general, woody and marshy, yet has a few corn lands. The rivers are the Katzbach and Oder; and the circles are six in number, to which the following towns give name.

Wolaw, the capital, containing a Carmelite convent and church, the Cistercian abbey of Leubus, a palace, and a Lutheran church and school.

Winziz is a small town, containing a Roman Catholic church and a school.

Rautden, a small open town; Steinau, on the Oder, remarkable for its cloth manufactory; Ratzen, on the Bartsch, celebrated for its two mineral springs; and Hertenstadt, on the same river, which had a Roman Catholic and Lutheran church till 1739, when the whole was burnt down by the Austrians.

The principality of Glogaw is the largest in Lower Silesia. It is watered by the Oder, Bartsch, and Bober; yields abundance of corn, wine, and wood; has several woollen manufactories; and is divided into six circles, to which the following towns give name.

Glogaw, the capital, has the epithet of Great, to distinguish it from another town of the same name in Upper Silesia. It is the seat of several courts, offices, &c. has a college, a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and several Roman Catholic churches and convents; and is strongly fortified, and well garrisoned. It was taken in 1741 by the Prussians, and its fortifications considerably augmented; and in its circle is a lake, the fishery of which is farmed out, and brings a considerable sum annually.

Gurau, which, in 1759, was burnt by the Russians; Sprottau, at the conflux of the Sprotte and Bober, is remarkable for its iron works; Grunberg, famous for its vineyards; Schuibus, on the Schwemme, important on account of its cloth manufactory and strong castle; and Treystadt, remarkable for a castle, a convent, a Lutheran and Roman Catholic church, a cloth manufactory, and a mill-stone quarry, which belongs solely to the king.

The principality of Neysz is remarkable for its northern districts being more fertile than the southern. In some parts of it tobacco is cultivated; and it is watered by the Olaw, the Neysz, the Billaw, and the Oppa. The principal places are

Ottmachaw, on the Neysz, where the bishop has a palace, and a court of regency.

Neysz stands on the river of its own name, and is noted for a great trade in bed-ticking. It is watered also by the river Bielan, and is the ordinary residence of the bishop of Breslaw. It is as large as Lignitz or Brieg, and much more magnificent, with spacious suburbs. Most of the houses are high, and built of freestone, forming fine streets and public squares. It is encompassed by a good wall, and a ditch full of water; has several churches and convents; is commanded by a fort on a neighbouring hill, erected in 1743, by order of the late king of Prussia, and defended by a strong garrison.

Grotkaw is but a small town, and the houses mostly built of timber; but the bishop's palace, the church, and town-hall, are of stone. It has good gates and walls, with a triple ditch. It stands in a fine plain, near a forest, in a good air, and a fruitful soil, between Brieg on the north, and Munsterburg on the southwest. It has a large parish church. This town, and its principality, were sold, in 1341, by the dukes of Lignitz and Brieg, to the bishop of Breslaw. It has been subject to divers accidents. In 1490, and 1549, it was burnt down; the last time by lightning; so that only the parish church, and a few houses, escaped. In 1438 it was plundered by the Poles. Duke William, of Troppau, took it in 1445; and it suffered very much in the Swedish war with the empire.

The principality of Oels is sandy and barren, divided into four circles, and has four towns of no importance.

The principality of Sagan abounds with wood and iron, and contains but one place of any note, viz.

Sagan, near the frontiers of Lusatia, remarkable for an abbey, a ducal palace, a Lutheran church, a Roman Catholic church, a college, and several iron and copper mills.

The principality of Munsterburg is very mountainous; notwithstanding which it yields abundance of grain, flax, hemp, wood, hops, cattle, sheep, &c. It is watered by the Neysz and Olaw, and contains

Munsterburg, the capital, which stands in a fruitful plain, at the head of the river Olaw, and takes its name from a monastery built here by the emperor Henry I. who founded the city; but has nothing remarkable, except its old castle, which is a strong fortress, the school, and a handsome town-house.

Henrichau, only remarkable for a Cistercian abbey; Frankenstein, on the Pauso, which contains a palace, a convent, two churches, a Cistercian abbey, several offices, courts, &c. and Wartha, a little town on the Neysz, which has a well endowed priory.

The two last principalities are those of Tranchenberg and Carolath, each of which contains two inconsiderable towns.

The lordship of Wartenberg contains only Wartenberg, a small town, with a palace, a Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist church.

The lordship of Militsh is only remarkable for its large forests, which are the property of the king; and for one town of the same name, which is situated on the Bartsch, and contains a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church.

The lordship of Goschutz is surrounded by the principality of Oels, and contains only two inconsiderable towns.

UPPER SILESIA is divided into six principalities and one lordship, which are as follow:

The principality of Oppelen is very barren, and full of lakes. The only town of any note is

Oppelen, on the north bank of the Oder. It is the capital of the principality, and contains a college, and several convents. In the circle to which it gives name, there is a royal foundery for casting bombs.

The principality of Troppau, watered by the Oppa, is very fertile, and contains

Troppau, on the Oppa, the capital of Upper Silesia. It is a walled town, and contains several churches, convents,

vents, a college, a palace, &c. and Hildschin, a small town, walled and fortified.

The principality of Jagerndorf is likewise fertile, and contains several mineral springs. The principal town is

Jagerndorf, which takes its name from the great number of huntsmen that formerly lived in it, there being plenty of game in the neighbouring woods. It is called, by Latin authors, Cornovienfis, from its arms, which are a pair of horns betwixt two stones; and were given by Lewis, king of Hungary and Bohemia, to George, marquis of Brandenburg, who built a castle, and other fortifications, to defend the town; and though dispossessed of it by the civil wars in Germany, kept up his claim to it till the emperor gave him the circle of Schwibus, in Lower Silesia, for an equivalent. From hence the king of Prussia formed that claim which was a pretence for his invading Silesia.

The principality of Ratibor has a soil tolerably fertile in corn and pasture, and abounds in lakes, ponds, streams, &c. It forms a circle, the inhabitants of which are Poles, or descendants of Poles; and the only place worth naming is Ratibor on the Oder, which contains several convents, a palace, a bridge over the river, &c.

The principality of Teschen is full of lakes, moors, mountains, &c. The only place worth naming is Teschen, a walled town, with a palace, a Lutheran and Roman Catholic church, a college, and two convents.

The principality of Bilitz is tolerably fertile, but contains no place worthy of observation.

The lordship of Pless contains only

Pless, a small city, near the river Weiffel, with the title of a barony. It is well defended by its rivers and marshes, and has a large castle, which is said to have as many windows as there are days in the year, and stands in a great square, encompassed by handsome houses, inhabited by merchants. The Roman Catholics have a church here, and the Lutherans, who are the majority, another.

That part of Poland which, in the partition, was allotted to the monarch of Prussia, has been already described in our account of the former unhappy kingdom, under the title of *Polish Prussia*.

Descent, Manufactures, Titular Dignities of the King, Military Forces, Revenues, &c. of Prussia.

THE nobility are, in general, descended from the ancient Germans; but the peasantry are of a mixed breed, and either vassals to the king or nobles.

The manufactures of Prussia are daily advancing and improving, particularly those of silk, linen, cloth, camblets, glass, iron, copper, paper, gunpowder, brass, &c.

The king of Prussia's title runs thus: Frederick William, king of Prussia, margrave of Brandenburg, of the Holy Roman empire; arch-chamberlain and elector, sovereign and supreme duke of Silesia; sovereign prince of Orange, Neufchatel, and Valengin, of the county of Glätz, Gelders, Magdeburg, Cleves, Juliers, Berg, Stetin, Pomerania, the Cassubi, and Wends, Mecklenburg, and Crossen; duke burgrave of Nuremberg; prince of Halberstadt, Minden, Camin, Wenden, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, East Friesland, and Meurs; count of Hohenstein, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Buren, and Leerdarn; lord of Ravenstein, &c. &c. As an elector he possesses the seventh place; as arch-chamberlain carries the scepter before the emperor at his coronation; and possesses five voices in the college of princes of the empire.

The royal arms are argent, an eagle displayed sable, crowned, Or, for Prussia. Azure, the imperial sceptre, Or, for Courland. To these are added the respective arms of the several provinces subject to the Prussian crown.

The number of troops in the pay of the king of

Prussia is generally computed at 120,000. He has a body of 80 squadrons of hussars, each of 130 men, youthful, comely, and well proportioned, collected by emissaries dispersed throughout Europe, and at any expence.

The arms of the hussars are a light musket and sabre, both which are kept in admirable order. Their cloathing is of coarse red cloth, made close to their bodies, and strengthened at the elbows by leather, in the shape of a heart. Their breeches are of well dressed sheepskins; their boots short and light, but the soles of them durable; and their caps are strengthened in the ordinary, so as to stand a cut. They are the only denomination of soldiers in the Prussian service who have no chaplain. Besides the hussars, the king has a small body of men whom they call hunters, who are reputed the most faithful couriers in the army, and oftentimes have been promoted for their fidelity in hazardous enterprises. When these hunters are taken prisoners, no quarter is granted on either side.

The Prussian soldiers, in general, are remarkable for their very short cloathing, which is obviously calculated for many wise ends.

The king's guards, and some few other regiments, are cloathed annually; but, in general, the army has new regimentals twice in three years only. Frederick II. required the soldiery to wear white spatterdashes, winter and summer; but his successor, the late king, observing the inconvenience, as well as inelegance, of it, gave his men black for the winter, made of fustian, or a thick kind of linen cloth. The soldiers have also breeches of woollen cloth in this season; whereas in summer they are of white dimity or linen, which are very light and clean. They observe an uniformity about their heads, by wearing pig-tails, which are easily kept in repair; and are generally powdered, but always so when on duty.

Their arms are reputed the largest and most weighty of any in Europe; though some of the fuzileers, who are smaller bodied men, have their arms proportioned. Notwithstanding the great weight of their arms, the tactic art is carried here to the highest perfection; and nothing can give more pleasure to those who have any idea of harmony of this sort of motion, than the exercise of the Prussian soldiers, which they go through twice a day. When the weather is bad it is performed under cover, for which proper places are appointed. The least motion of the head, not according to art, is corrected; so that a soldier in this service must apply diligently to his duty, or he will pass his time very ill.

Two thirds of the army, according to their establishment, should be composed of foreigners; and this reason, as well as the small number of inhabitants in the Prussian dominions, renders it obvious how difficult it must be to recruit an army: so that however formidable the monarch may appear, if we consider his country as little plentiful in resources of wealth as of inhabitants, that strength must be deemed artificial, in some measure, which has so great a connection with foreign dependencies.

The pay of a common Prussian soldier is eight groch (fourteen-pence) a week, and of this three-pence is supposed to go in washing and materials for cleaning their arms, for which they are so much distinguished; but they are allowed bread.

The royal revenue arises from the produce of the excise, customs, services, and various taxes, which, in Prussia, are numerous and heavy. The dominions are well situated by nature for trade; and the acquisition of the maritime territories, obtained by the late king, must have greatly increased the revenue, and added to the dignity of the crown of Prussia.

HISTORY of PRUSSIA.

THE ancient History of Prussia, like that of other kingdoms, is enveloped in the mazes of conjecture and fiction. The name of Prussian was unknown till the

the tenth century, and its etymology is very uncertain. The original inhabitants are supposed to have been descended from the Slavonians, and appear to have been a brave and warlike people, as they refused to submit to the neighbouring princes, who, on various pretences, attempted to reduce them to slavery. In particular, they made a noble stand against the kings of Poland; and, in the year 1163, the Polish monarch, Boleslaus IV. was by them defeated and slain.

They remained Pagans in opinion, and independent in circumstances, till the time of the crusades, when the German knights of the Teutonic order, about the year 1230, attempted to convert them by force of arms. Several bloody wars ensued, in which the inhabitants of Prussia were almost extirpated by the zealous fury of the Teutonic knights; and the latter having ravaged the country with incredible barbarity, attempted to re-people it with Germans.

In 1466 a treaty was entered into between Casimir IV. king of Poland, and the Teutonic knights, in which it was agreed, that the country now called Polish Prussia, should continue a free province under the protection of the king, and that the knights should possess the remaining part, on condition of acknowledging themselves vassals to Poland. This treaty was, however, soon broken. Another series of bloody wars ensued, and the knights attempted to become independent of the Poles, but their attempts proved abortive.

In 1525 Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, and the last grand master of the Teutonic order, laid aside the habit of his order, embraced Lutheranism, and concluded a peace, and entered into a treaty at Cracow, in which it was stipulated that the margrave should be acknowledged duke of the east part of Prussia (which on that account was formerly called Ducal Prussia) but still it was to remain as a fief of Poland. In this manner the sovereignty of the Teutonic order ended in Prussia, after it had subsisted near 300 years.

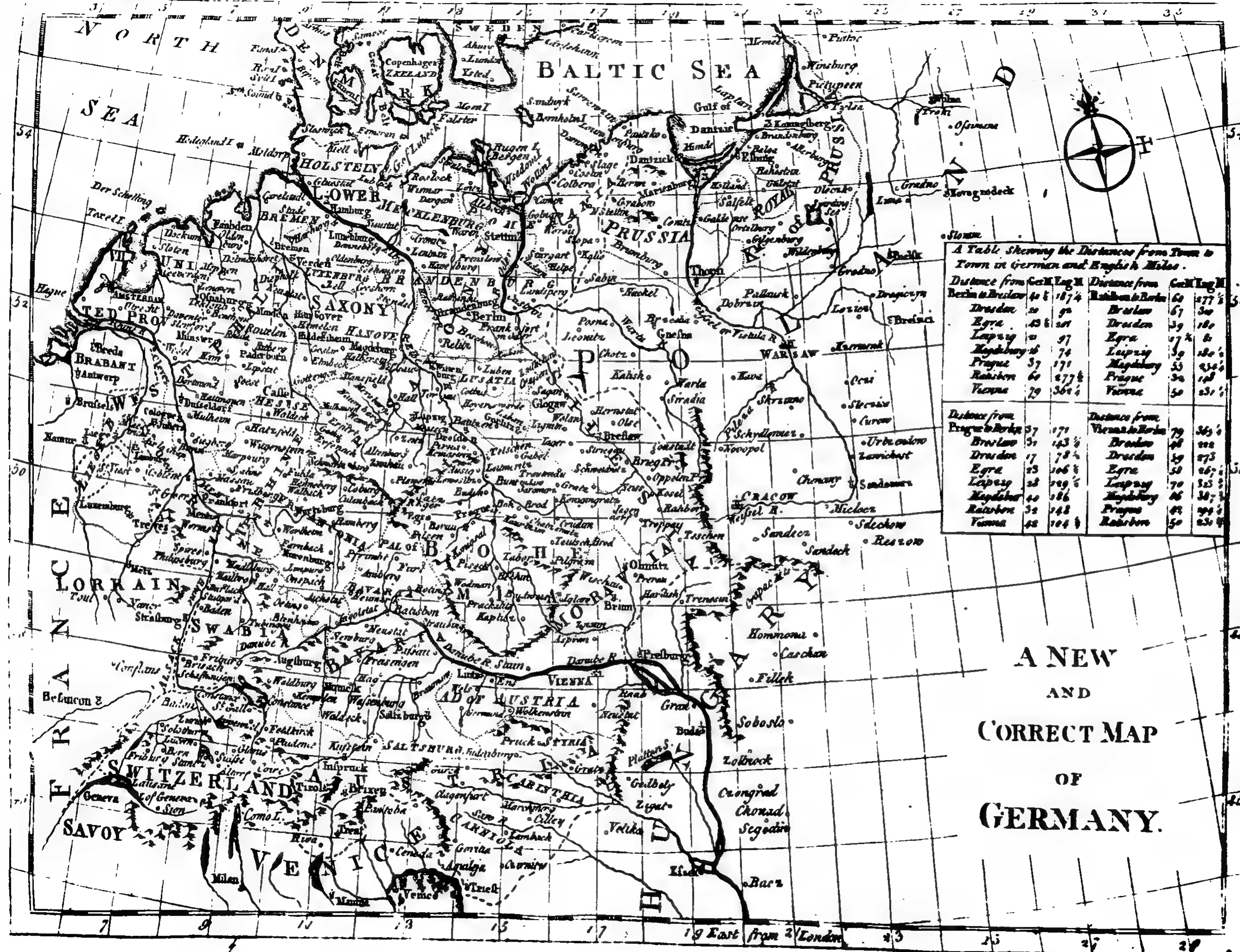
In the year 1657, the elector Frederick William, of Brandenburg, surnamed the Great, had Ducal Prussia confirmed to him; and, by the conventions of Welau and Bromberg, it was freed from its vassalage to Poland; and Casimir, king of Poland, acknowledged its independency. The late king of Prussia, in his memoirs of the house of Brandenburg, says, that this Frederick William began his reign under the most desperate circumstances. "He was (says he) a prince without territories, an elector without power, a successor without inheritance, and just in the flower of his youth; an age which, exposed to the vivacity of passions, renders mankind almost incapable of direction; yet he gave marks of the most consummate wisdom, and of every virtue that could render him worthy of command." This great prince died April 29, 1688, of the dropsy.

Frederick William the Great was succeeded by his son Frederick, who was afterwards the first king of Prussia. This great titular alteration was chiefly owing to the influence of the Protestant powers; for as the reformed religion had been introduced into this country by the margrave Albert, and the electors were of that persuasion, the Protestant interest was made use of to raise Frederick to the dignity of a king, which was effected in 1701; and he was accordingly soon acknowledged as such, not only by the empire of Germany, but by all the other powers of Europe. His grandson, Frederick III. late king of Prussia, in the memoirs of his family, gives no very favourable picture of the virtues, or high opinion of the abilities, of this prince. He, however, speaks warmly in praise of his own father, Frederick William, who succeeded Frederick I. king of Prussia, in the year 1713. This prince certainly had great talents, and uncommon courage; but he too frequently exerted both at the expence of that magnanimity and humanity which ever ought to adorn a monarch. He amassed so much money during his reign, that, at his death, which happened in 1740, he is said to have left behind him the enormous sum of 7,000,000*l.* sterling, a treasure which enabled his late

son and successor to pursue the most important plans; and which, joined to his sagacity, courage, and great military talents, raised him to the utmost consequence in the political scale of Europe.

Frederick III. began his reign January 31, in the year 1740. Nothing remarkable of his early years has been transmitted to us, except that he had then a taste for literature and the polite arts, and shewed a particular passion for fine breeding and delicacy of manners, in opposition to the inelegant customs that prevailed in his father's court. In particular, his father was fond of drinking to excess, a vice which the son abominated. This, and other correspondent circumstances, at length determined him to leave his father in a secret manner, and, as it is generally believed, to retire to the court of England, where he proposed to live under the protection of his uncle (king George II.) till either the death of his father, or some other occurrence, should remove the difficulties of his return. Whatever the design was, it is certain that he had concerted it with a young officer of the gens d'armes, named Katte, and two others. The secret, however, was discovered; and the prince, Katte, and one of the officers were seized; but the other fortunately made his escape. A council of war was appointed to enquire into the conduct of these officers, which assembled at Koppenich. One of them was cashiered, and condemned to three years imprisonment; another, having retired to a foreign country, was outlawed; but, with regard to young Katte, the votes were equally divided; one half of his judges were for finding him guilty of death, and the other half were for acquitting him; so that they were obliged to leave the decision of it to the king. The affair being at this crisis, young Katte wrote a pathetic epistle to the king, imploring his clemency, but in vain; for the king ordered him to be beheaded. Several persons of distinction interested themselves in his fate, and tried to save him. The king, however, remained inexorable; and the unhappy Katte was beheaded. The prince, who had been secured, was soon afterwards set at liberty; but, that he might feel the power of a king and father in its utmost rigour, he was, against his will, married to the princess Elizabeth Christina, of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele. He did not, indeed, oppose the commands of his father, but submissively married the princess, but without professing either esteem or affection for her; and considering the claim of parental affection as fully satisfied by the external ceremony, he abstained, during the life of his father, from her bed. Thus secluded from public business, in contention with his father, in alienation from his wife, his whole time was spent in literary acquisitions and useful speculations. After the death of his father he did an act of justice to his princess, by receiving her as his wife, and acknowledging her as his queen before his whole court. With respect to the wars in which he has been engaged, they are so connected with the political affairs of other countries, that we shall defer a narrative of them till we proceed to our general history of Germany.

This renowned monarch improved the arts of peace, as well as those of war, and distinguished himself as a poet, philosopher, and legislator. In 1782 he expended an immense sum in establishing factories, settling colonies, relieving distress, and other laudable purposes, which evinced consummate philanthropy, as well as sound policy. He paid the debt of nature, August 17th, 1786, in the 75th year of his age; and was succeeded on the throne by his nephew, Frederick William, (son of his deceased brother, William Augustus,) a prince who seems to have imbibed the political tenets, and to inherit the martial prowess of his celebrated predecessor, the latter of which was conspicuous in his strenuous exertion to vindicate the injured dignity of his royal sister during the late commotions in Holland. From this, and other considerations, there is reason to anticipate the glories of his reign, which promises well to his subjects in particular, as well as the political system of Europe in general.



A Table showing the Distances from Town to Town in German and English Miles.

Distance from	German Miles	English Miles	Distance from	German Miles	English Miles
Berlin to Breslau	46 1/2	187 1/4	Ratisbon to Berlin	60	277 1/2
Dresden	20	90	Breslau	67	300
Egra	23 1/2	101	Dresden	39	180
Lipsitz	20	97	Egra	17 1/2	80
Magdeburg	16	74	Lipsitz	39	180 1/2
Prague	37	171	Magdeburg	53	250 1/2
Ratisbon	60	277 1/2	Prague	30	140
Vienne	79	364 1/2	Vienne	50	230 1/2

Distance from	German Miles	English Miles	Distance from	German Miles	English Miles
Prague to Berlin	57	171	Vienne to Berlin	79	364 1/2
Breslau	31	143 1/2	Dresden	48	222
Dresden	17	78 1/2	Dresden	59	273
Egra	23	106 1/2	Egra	50	230 1/2
Lipsitz	28	129 1/2	Lipsitz	70	323 1/2
Magdeburg	40	186	Magdeburg	86	397 1/2
Ratisbon	32	148	Prague	87	400 1/2
Vienne	42	194 1/2	Ratisbon	50	230 1/2

A NEW
AND
CORRECT MAP
OF
GERMANY.

19 East from 2 London

C H A P. IX.

G E R M A N E M P I R E.

SECTION I.

Name, Boundaries, Situation, Extent, Soil, Climate; Productions, Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral; Rivers, &c.

THE ancient Germans went under different appellations, as Allemanni, Teutones, &c. which last is said to have been their most antique designation. The Germans, themselves, call their country Teutichland. Great part of modern Germany lay in ancient Gaul; and the word Germany is of itself but modern. The most probable opinion respecting the derivation of it is, that it is compounded of *Ger*, or *Gar*, and *Man*, which, in the ancient Celtic, signifies a warlike man.

This extensive empire is bounded by the German Ocean, and the Baltic, on the north; by Switzerland, and the Alps, on the south; by Poland, and Bohemia, on the east; and by France, and the Low Countries, or Netherlands, on the west. It lies between 45 and 55 degrees of north latitude, and 5 and 19 degrees of east longitude. Its length is 600, and breadth 500 miles.

The soil of this country is exceeding fruitful, particularly on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube, where the air is very temperate; but in the northern parts it is cold, and the ground less fruitful. In those provinces that lie next the sea, and that abound with lakes and rivers, there is plenty of rain. In other parts, where the surface of the earth is drier, there are sometimes considerable droughts. The north winds from the Baltic, and the bleak mountains of Sweden, bring frosts and snow: The eastern blasts coming over a vast continent of three or four thousand miles, from China and Japan, bring dry and unwholesome weather: the south, in the summer, brings refreshing breezes from the Alps: but the south-west wind, as with us, is both the most frequent and wholesome that blows in Germany. In general, this country, and Poland, are so like Great Britain, both in climate and soil, that no countries in Europe agree better with English constitutions. Besides great plenty of corn, cattle, sheep, wool, cloth, horses, fish, &c. the earth affords mines of divers sorts of metals and minerals, as iron, bitumen, nitre, ocre, copper, tin, lead, and even silver in some parts; allum, vitriol, quicksilver, salt, coal, &c. In general the surface is even; and though, in some parts, it is hilly, it is no where mountainous, except towards the south and south-west, where the Alps, and a few mountains in Alsace, serve as boundaries and bulwarks against Italy and France.

Their forests and wastes afford many things, both for the sustenance of the poor, and the luxury of the rich. They yield plenty of wood for fuel and building, and abound with variety of wild fowl, and all sorts of venison. They also feed vast numbers of hogs; and some of them, as the forest of Ardenne, good mutton. The rivers and lakes abound with fish in the utmost variety and perfection. The orchards are full of fruit-trees; and, in the southern provinces, there is plenty of the more delicate sort, as peaches, apricots, figs, olives, &c. in perfection. They have rich wines, of which the Rhenish and Moselle, in particular, are exported in vast quantities to foreign nations; and not only equal, but preferable, to some of the wines of Italy. The very mountains of the Alps, on the German side, are in some places cultivated to the top, and the valleys abound with pastures and vines. In short, no country, perhaps, in the world produces so great a variety of every thing conducing to the comforts of life as this; though others may exceed it in the goodness of some particular articles: nevertheless, even of these

they have enough of every sort; and they might still have them in greater perfection, were the inhabitants industrious; or rather did the landed men give encouragement to husbandry and industry. For want of this, the people neither understand, nor take care to manure the soil, or to improve the native treasure of the country; and to this general neglect it is owing, that the sovereign princes in Germany are sufferers, as well as the subjects; and the landlord becomes bankrupt with his tenant: for to this ignorance and discouragement of husbandry, on the one hand, and to the excessive vanity and passion of their great men for foreign luxuries on the other, it may in a great measure be attributed, that Germany exports less, and imports more, than any country, perhaps, in the commercial world.

There is a sort of earth found in Germany called Terra Sigillata, which some call Terra Lemnia, because it is also brought from the Isle of Lemnos: it is a hard earth, with white, yellow, and red veins, and said to be an antidote against all kinds of poisons. There are good quarries of marble in Bavaria, Tirol, Liege, and other provinces; and for precious stones, as diamonds, agates, chrystals, jaspers of several colours, fine alabaster, several sorts of pearls, turquois, rubies, &c. this country surpasses most others in Europe, there being vast collections of them in the cabinets of the emperor, the electors of Bavaria, Brandenburg, Hanover, Saxony, and other princes, and of many private men, as well as those which are the ornaments of churches and images. They are dug for the most part out of the mines, and frequently found in the rivers. A remarkable natural curiosity, peculiar to Germany, is the Schiefferstein, a blackish, glittering kind of stone or salt, which melted, yields much copper, and some silver. In one part of Saxony these stones are dug up in the fields. They exhibit a lively representation, by fair copper strokes, of fishes of divers sorts, frogs, and other animals, that abound in a neighbouring lake.

The principal rivers of this country are the following:

The Danube, or Donaw, so called from the swiftness of the current, rises in the Black Forest in Swabia; runs through Swabia and Bavaria to Ratisbon, and thence to Vienna. After dividing Hungary into two parts, it continues its course to Belgrade in Servia, and then proceeding to Turkey, falls into the Black Sea by several channels. It is very broad, and has three great cataracts. The Saw Russel, or Swine's Snout, near Linitz; so called from a pointed rock hanging over, which hath under it a dangerous whirlpool. The Der Strudel, near Greinon, in Austria, where the falling of the water makes a horrid noise. And the Der Wurbel, another very dangerous whirlpool, about a furlong from Der Strudel. The watermen of these parts have a method of passing them without much danger. As soon as this cataract is passed, a man comes on board from a chapel dedicated to St. Nicolas, on the bank of the river, with that saint's picture, and an alms-box for the passengers to throw in something, as an offering to that saint for their deliverance.

This river carries market-boats, &c. of 10 or 15 tons, every week from Ulm to Vienna, which, with the turnings and windings, is a course of about 400 miles. It receives ten other rivers before it comes to Belgrade. It enters Hungary 35 miles beyond Vienna, and, before it leaves Germany, runs about 500 miles, and about 1000 more through Hungary and Turkey in Europe, before it falls into the Black Sea. Its whole course thither, from its fountain, is about 27

degrees; which, reckoning 60 miles to a degree, is 1620 miles, without including its turnings and windings, which must make it at least one third more; so that it may well be affirmed to be longer than the Nile, in Egypt, which, in many particulars, it resembles. It has three heads; but which is the true one the German geographers themselves are not agreed. Cluverius, whose authority seems the best in matters of this nature, places it in the Black Forest, at the foot of a little hill, and says, the fountain is walled in. The waters of this river are always muddy, and whitish; and the channel is kept almost as full in the summer, by the melted snow from the hills, as by the floods in the winter. Its waters have been found, by repeated experiments, to be medicinal, though not to the same degree as mineral springs; and, it is said, that in those places where there are no natural baths, the people bathe with the water of this river warmed. These, with its other virtues, are ascribed to its washing so many mines, and to its saline tinctures, which are so strong, that a sort of salt has been actually made of the water, which has supplied the want of better; yet it is fresh enough for drinking, after it has stood some hours to settle.

The Danube abounds with all those fish that are to be found either in our running or standing rivers; and they are generally much larger, but not so sweet as ours. There are several fish in it not common elsewhere; which seem to be of the salt-water kind, and are supposed to come from the Euxine. Of these the most remarkable is the Hason, a grisly fish, somewhat like our sturgeon, almost as large as a crocodile, some being 18 or 20 feet long. Shoals of them come about the fishermen's boats at the sound of a trumpet or horn. It is deemed a dainty by the Austrians and Hungarians, and is only to be met with at noblemen's tables.

The Rhine rises from two springs in the Alps, which unite eight miles from the city of Coire. It soon after dilates itself into a large lake, called the Boden Sea, or lake of Constance; whence, passing westward to Basil, it turns to the north, and runs between Swabia and Alsace into the Palatinate, receiving the Neckar at Mannheim, and the Maine at Mentz; then it runs to Coblenz, where it receives the Moselle. It afterwards waters Cologne, and passes on through the duchy of Cleves, receiving the Roer and the Lippe, and other smaller rivers, by the way; and passes into the Netherlands at Schenenschans, five miles below Cleves, where it is very broad, and its course very swift: but the navigation of it is interrupted by nine cataracts, the most dangerous whereof are two in Switzerland, one near Schaffhuysen (where the whole river falls 75 feet) and the other near Lauffenburg. Here the watermen either haul their boats ashore, and launch them on the other side, or else let them down by ropes. The direct course of this river is above 400 miles, and, including turnings, 600.

The Elbe rises in the mountains near Hirschburg, in Silesia, upon the confines of Bohemia, through which it runs in eleven several springs; which, being united, pass northward, between Misnia and Lusatia, into Saxony. A little below Gluckstadt it divides into two branches, which fall into the German Ocean 60 miles below Hamburg. It is very large and deep at that city; so that ships of four or five hundred tons ride at anchor in it. The course of this river, which is very winding, is as long as that of the Rhine. It runs above 500 miles through the north of Germany; as the Rhine does through the west, and the Danube through the middle and southerly parts. The tide runs about 10 miles above Hamburg; and the river is navigable, by small vessels, a great way up into Germany; which very much promotes the trade of the country, especially by its communication with the Spree, in the marquise of Brandenburg, and the Moldaw in Bohemia. As the course of it is very slow, it abounds with such fish as are common in standing waters.

The Oder rises in Moravia; and, after a long current through Silesia and Brandenburg, falls into the

Baltic Sea. It runs in a pretty strait course through the north-east part of Germany. It is navigable for small vessels a great way above Stetin. Canals are cut betwixt this river and the Elbe, which very much promote the trade of the electorate of Brandenburg. Before it falls into the sea it forms several islands. This river, and the adjoining lakes, are full of fish; the bare customs on the salmon and lampreys, some of which are of a vast bulk, amounting to a considerable sum.

The Weser rises in the mountains of Thuringen, runs through Hesse and Westphalia, and empties itself into the ocean 40 miles below Bremen, within 20 miles of the mouth of the Elbe. It is so full of fish of several sorts, that here are some in season for every month.

The Aller runs through the country of Lunenburg, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

The Maine rises near the borders of Bohemia, passes through Franconia, the electorate of Mentz, the south part of the principality of Nassau, washes the walls of Franckfort, and other considerable cities, and falls into the Rhine at Menitz. It is not over-stocked with fish, perhaps on account of its clearness, occasioned by the mines of gold and silver through which it passes, some degree of mud being necessary for the nourishment of all sorts of fish.

The Inn is a large river that rises on the frontiers of Switzerland, runs through Tirol and Bavaria, and falls into the Danube at Passau. Its course being among the Alps, it cannot be very navigable; and, as it washes several salt-pits and minerals, it cannot abound with fish.

The vast passion which the Germans have for hunting the wild boar, is assigned as the cause why there are more woods and chaces yet standing in Germany than in most other countries. The Hircanian forest, which, in Cæsar's time, was nine days journey in length, and six in breadth, is now cut down in many places, or parcelled out into woods, which go by particular names. Most of the wood are pine, fir, oak, and beech. There is a vast number of forests of less note in every part of this country; almost every count, baron, or gentleman, having a chase, or park, adorned with pleasure-houses, and stocked with deer, of which there are seven or eight sorts, as roebucks, stags, &c. of all sizes and colours, and many of them of a vast growth; plenty of hares, rabbits, foxes, bears, wolves, boars, &c. The forests also abound with wild fowl.

SECTION II.

Grand Divisions of the German Empire. Particular Description of the several Circles.

GERMANY was formerly divided into ten great circles; but the circle of Burgundy, or the provinces of the Low Countries, being now detached from the empire, we shall, in describing Germany, confine ourselves to the nine circles as they now subsist, viz.

Upper Saxony,	} In the north.
Lower Saxony,	
Westphalia	
Upper Rhine,	} In the middle.
Lower Rhine,	
Franconia,	
Austria,	} In the south.
Bavaria,	
Swabia,	

These we shall describe in their respective order, beginning with

THE CIRCLE OF UPPER SAXONY.

THE circle of Upper Saxony is bounded on the west by those of the Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; on the east by Prussia, and part of Poland.

and Silesia; on the south by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Franconia; and on the north by the Baltic. It is of considerable extent, and contains the following places.

The ELECTORATE of SAXONY.

Saxony, in general, is one of the most fertile countries in all Germany: It yields a rich increase of all kinds of grain and fruits. Hops, flax, tobacco, anise, and woad, are cultivated here. The minerals are of great importance. The porcelain earth is excellent; and the Terra Sigillata (already described) extremely good. The country produces various kinds of marble, and the distinct species of precious stones. Vitriol and allum are prepared here. Coal is dug: and the mines of silver, copper, tin, iron, and lead, are very valuable. It likewise abounds in horses, cattle, sheep, venison, &c. &c.

The principal rivers are the Elbe, Mulde, Pleisse, Schwarze-Elster, Sala, and White-Elster. These rivers, as well as the lakes and rivulets, produce great quantities of fish; and the White-Elster yields abundance of beautiful pearls.

This electorate is, in general, well cultivated and populous. The provincial diets are held every six years, and the select diets convened every two years. Lutheranism is the established religion; though the different branches of the electoral family have usually been Roman Catholics. With regard to ecclesiastical matters, the country is divided into parishes, subordinate to spiritual inspectors, which latter are all accountable to the ecclesiastical council and upper consistory of Dresden. Roman Catholics and Calvinists are tolerated in most parts of the electorate. Learning flourishes here, commerce is encouraged, and manufactures in the various branches are arrived at great perfection.

Among the electors of the empire the elector of Saxony is the sixth in dignity, and great marshal of the empire. His revenues are very considerable. The whole is divided into circles, which are as follow:

The electoral circle, or duchy of Saxony, is very near 40 miles in length, and almost as many in breadth. The soil is sandy; and it contains the following places.

Wurtemberg, the capital, on the east side of the Elbe, 55 miles north-west from Dresden. It is the seat of an aulic judicatory, a consistory, a spiritual inspection, and a general superintendency. It is well fortified, and contains an university and a Latin school. Martin Luther first preached here against the Pope's indulgencies; and in the cathedral of All Saints he was buried. The library, appertaining to the university, is very valuable; but the Prussians taking the place in 1756, did great damage to the fortifications.

Kemberg is a small town, whose inhabitants are noted for the cultivation of hops. Zahna has a seat and voice in the diets. Schmiedeberg is surrounded, in a romantic manner, by mountains: And Remhards contains a curious laboratory for making mechanical and optical machines, in particular the camera obscura.

By means of which, woods, hills, and dales, appear;
Flocks graze the plains, birds wing the silent air.
In darken'd rooms, where light can only pass
Thro' the small circle of a convex glass,
On the white sheet the moving figures rise:
The forest waves; clouds float along the skies.

Barby, on the Elbe, is defended by a castle; Gommern has a castle and superintendency; Annaburg is a borough town on a little island; Herberg has a woollen and a salt-petre manufactory; and Lichtenburg has an electoral palace with pleasure gardens.

Here e'en rough rocks with tender myrtles bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume:

Here western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride;
Blossoms, fruits, and flow'rs, together rise,
And the whole year in gay confusion lies.

There are many inconsiderable towns in this circle, of which nothing more can be said, than that they have all a seat and voice in the diets of the empire.

The circle of Thuringia is very fertile, abounding in corn, cattle, sheep, horses, timber, &c. It contains the following places:

Tenstad, which gives name to a bailiwick. Pforte contains a school, where 150 scholars are maintained; and taught gratis; Frawenpriesnitz, a market town; and Treffurt, a town on a hill, near the Werra.

Weisenfels is a handsome town on the Saal. Above the town is a white rock, at the summit of which a fine castle is erected, called Augustusburg. This town likewise contains manufactories of silk and velvet, a Latin school, and a gymnasium, or school of exercise.

The wise, for health, on exercise depend:
God never made his works for man to mend.

Rosbach is a village, celebrated for the defeat of a formidable army of French and Austrians, in the year 1757, by the late king of Prussia, in its neighbourhood. The other towns and villages of this circle are so very inconsiderable, that they merit not enumerating.

The margravate or circle of Meissen is a plentiful country, and its fields are fertile in grain. Its forests furnish plenty of venison, its rivers are full of fish, and its hills abound with minerals. It contains likewise many considerable vineyards, but the wine is not generally admired. Upon the whole, however, it is allowed to be one of the most fruitful and populous districts in Germany; and its inhabitants have universally the character of being the most lively and polished people in the whole empire. The principal places are the following.

Dresden, the capital, not only of Meissen, but of all Saxony, is situated 67 miles north of Prague, and 210 north-west of Vienna. The name is derived from three lakes in the neighbourhood, which, in the country language, are called Drysen-seen. This city is one of the finest in Germany, with respect to the pleasantness of its situation, the beauty of its structures, and the number and magnificence of its embellishments. It was originally fortified by Charlemagne; and, since his time, the works have been so greatly augmented and improved by its dukes and electors, that it is now a place of great strength and importance. Many of its parts are defended by a double ditch, and the bastions have stone facings. The houses, which are built of free stone, are lofty and substantial; and the streets are strait, spacious, elegantly paved, and well lighted. The cathedral church is a noble structure; and several large squares give the whole city an uncommon air of magnificence. The stone bridge over the Elbe, which divides the city into the Old and New Town, and consists of 17 arches, is one of the noblest structures in the universe. At the entrance of New Dresden is a noble building, called the Palace of the Indies: it consists of three stories, all the apartments of which are filled with the most curious Japan and China wares. All the household goods are Indian; and there is one set of furniture scarce to be paralleled, which consists of feathers of various colours, all natural, but inlaid with so much art, that it might be taken for a fine flowered satin. A very pleasant garden belongs to this magnificent palace, which runs down to the Elbe, and is adorned with statues of white marble, that were purchased for the late elector at Rome, of the cardinals Annibal and Alexander Albani, nephews to pope Clement XI. besides two noble obelisks, and two very fine fountains. Near the Palace of the Indies stands a magnificent

nificent structure, built by the states of Saxony, for maintaining two companies of cadets, all gentlemen of the country, who are here instructed in the several sciences. In the same street there is an amphitheatre, or area, for the battles of wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, bears, and, in short, all the fiercest animals from the four quarters of the world; of which great numbers are kept for the purpose. Here is a hunting-house, where bears are kept; with fountains and ponds, in which they wash; and ragged posts round them, by which they climb up to scaffolds on the top, where they dry themselves. Here is a place called the Horn Gallery, which has several apartments, painted, with a representation of hunting wild beasts and fowls. In the old town there is a large castle; and some of the fortifications still to be seen, which were made by Charlemagne. In this quarter stands also that called the Prince's Palace, which was formerly a very fine building; but all of it has been consumed by fire, except one part, containing very fine apartments, superbly furnished, and accommodated by the elector to the modern taste; but they belong only to the elector and electress; for the electoral prince and princess live in a separate palace, which communicates with it by galleries, where the rooms are perfectly well disposed, and adorned with fine paintings.

The elector's palace, or castle, joins to the bridge at the entrance of the New Town. It is an ancient structure, and makes but a mean appearance. The inside, however, far surpasses the outside; the apartments being noble, and splendidly furnished. There is a great gallery, which contains antique busts, vessels, pictures, and several other curiosities: a spacious hall, adorned with fine drawings of cities, pictures of giants, the habits of many nations; and divers large chambers, full of a surprising collection of rarities, and the greatest curiosities, both of art and nature, especially pictures, of a very great value, and wonderful performances in clock-work. In this palace are two chapels, one for the Roman Catholics, the other for the Lutherans. The first was heretofore a theatre for the operas; but one of the electors turned it into a chapel, on account of the marriage of his only son with the eldest daughter of the emperor Joseph. The second, which was always the chapel of the Protestant electors of Saxony, he left for the use of his wife, who constantly adhered to that religion. The treasure of it is extremely rich, consisting of vessels, and other moveables, of gold and silver, heretofore consecrated and given to this chapel by the electors. In this palace is the regal treasury, commonly called the Grune Gewolbe, or the Green Vault, composed of three arched rooms, which contain prodigious riches, and shine all over with gold and precious stones; so that it is one of the finest places in the world. Here are several sets of brilliant diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, and other precious stones; every set is complete, and consists of buttons, buckles, loops for hats, &c. swords, hangers, sword-belts, canes, muffs, snuff-boxes, watches, tweezer-cases, pocket-books, in short, all the jewels that can possibly be imagined, even to the furniture of a horse; and they are ranged with admirable nicety, in cases of crystal.

Near this palace there is a very fine garden, called the Zwinger-Garten, which is reckoned the Thuilleries of Dresden, though not large enough to deserve the name. It is semicircular, in the shape of a horse-shoe, with magnificent buildings of free-stone, that form arches; over which there runs an open gallery, that unites three large pavilions, and has balustrades adorned with statues. In the middlemost there is a fine grotto, and green-houses for orange-trees, and the most delicious fruits. The upper story contains a very beautiful saloon, faced with marble, and gilded ornaments. The ceiling is magnificent; the windows are of large plate-glass; and the rest of the building, which joins to this garden, is of the same magnificence, but seems a little too much encumbered with carved work, which has more of the Gothic than the modern taste.

In the elector's stables, and the riding-house, is a great number of exceeding fine horses; and some of all sorts of the rarest breed, which have iron racks and copper mangers. There is a curious fountain and pond near them, surrounded with balustrades, for the horses to water and wash in: and before the stables there is a long arched walk, painted with curious horses; over which there is a gallery, with the pictures of all the dukes and electors of Saxony, in their robes and military habits; particularly the two generals, Hengist and Horsa, under whom the Saxons invaded England, are depicted here, after the romantic manner they are described by our monkish historians. In the chambers over the stables are kept the rich harnesses, and other sumptuous equipages, many of which are of the Turkish mode, plated with massy silver, and adorned with precious stones. Here are a great many curiosities, particularly a gun, which discharges 40 times successively, without intermission; and a silver equestrian statue, which, moved by a spring, carries a cup of wine.

They boast of an arsenal here, with great quantities of all sorts of arms, several suits of armour, and coats of mail, in silver and steel, that have been used by the electors in their wars; and representations of Turkish and Hungarian parties of horse and foot, with their commanders at their head, so contrived as to turn round: but this was stripped by the Prussians in the year 1756. There are five or six houses here called hotels, which, in Italy, would pass for palaces; but that called the Hotel de Hoym, which is in the occupation of a family of that name, is esteemed the most considerable of them all.

The suburbs of this city are very extensive, but have no building of consequence, except the palace in the elector's great garden, called the Turkish palace, from being furnished entirely after the Turkish manner.

The electors have other seats, viz. Pilnitz, Moritzburg, Augustusburg (which lies in the circle of the mountains) and Anneburg.

Within three miles of the city there is a bed or quarry of stones, which, according to description, somewhat resembles the Giants Causeway in Ireland. The stones rise about 17 ells above ground, represent columns with several corners, and are joined as if done by art. They have from four to seven columns apiece, are smooth on the outside, look as if they were mixed with iron, are very weighty, and hard as adamant.

The people of Dresden contend with those of Halle for speaking the best High Dutch. It has been observed of them in general, that there are none more devoted to pleasures; such as plays, masquerades, balls, feasts, running at the ring, races on sledges, tournaments, hunting-matches, &c. of all which they have abundance; and plays and masquerades are free for all people of fashion. The citizens wives are more sociable here than in any town of Germany, and fondly give themselves the airs of quality, especially in the article of dress, a luxury which has infected the wives of the mechanics, and even the servants.

Kesseldorf is a small village, near which, in 1745, a bloody engagement was fought between the Saxons and Prussians, in which the former were defeated with great slaughter.

Still pressing forward to the fight, they broke
Thro' flames of sulphur, and a night of smoke,
Till slaughter'd legions fill'd the trench below,
And bore their fierce avengers to the foe.
High on the works the mingling hosts engage,
The battle kindling into tenfold rage;
With show'rs of bullets, and with storms of fire,
Bombs in full fury, heaps on heaps expire.
The western sun now shot a feeble ray,
And faintly scatter'd the remains of day:
Ev'ning approach'd; but, oh! what hosts of foes
Were never to behold that ev'ning close.

Dipoldiswalda, Rabenau, Dohna, Gottleuli, and Berggieszhubel, have each a seat and voice in the diets; and

and the latter has a mine office, an acid spring, and a cold bath.

Liebstadt and Barenstein are both defended by castles; and in the neighbourhood of the latter is a tin mine: New Geyfznig contains a mine office; Hohenstein is a Bohemian fief; and Neustadt has a linen and stocking manufactory.

Meissen, from whence the marquifate is denominated, was formerly its capital, but is now inconsiderable. It stands 12 miles north-west of Dresden, on a river of its own name, on the left side of the Elbe, over which it had the best wooden bridge in the empire, till destroyed in the German wars. It was made a bishopric about the middle of the 10th century, but secularized after the reformation, and subject to the elector ever since 1581. It lies partly in a valley, and partly on the side of a hill; on the top of which are the palace, a venerable old pile, in form of a castle; and the cathedral, in which are the tombs of many princes and noblemen. Here was a monastery formerly, which has been converted into a public school, and the revenues applied to the maintenance of the students. In Meissen is an admirable porcelain manufactory, which produces goods esteemed by many to be superior to those brought from India.

Schandau, on the Elbe, has a great trade in timber and corn; Beschofswerda, on the Wefenitz, in white yarn; Stolpen, on the same river, had its castle demolished by the Prussians in 1756; and, in the same year, at the village of Ebenheit, the capitulation was drawn up for the surrender of the Saxon army to the Prussians.

Hayn, or Haya, on the river Reder, was plundered and burnt, by the Hussites, in 1429, and again burnt in 1538. It was formerly a flourishing town, and the seat of the margraves of Misnia, the remains of whose palace are still to be seen; and before the long wars in Germany, here was a great manufacture of woollen cloth.

Torgaw has a bridge, with stone pillars, on the Elbe. It was built by John Frederick, the elector, in 1535, and beautified with a stately castle. It once had a very flourishing trade, and the electors of Saxony held their diets here; but it was so often harrassed and oppressed by the Swedes in the German wars, that the face of this once fair city is quite changed. The castle, which is adorned with a beautiful church, has several very large and noble apartments. There is a spacious hall, adorned with the pictures of several emperors, kings, electors, and other princes; and in another room there are the pictures of their fools, or jesters. In a gallery of this castle there is the genealogy of the Saxon family, with the pictures, arms, and abstract of the lives of its princes.

Mulberg, on the Elbe, is famous for the victory won by Charles V. over the Protestants in 1547, when Frederick, duke of Saxony, was taken by the duke of Alva, who commanded the Spanish auxiliaries. It is the capital of a bailiwick near the forest of Rederwack. Here is an ancient castle, which was a few years ago repaired. This was yielded to the elector by the bishop of Meissen, at the same time with the castle of Dreskau, a little below it. Near this place, in 1730, the elector made a grand encampment for a month, which was 12 miles in compass, formed of 28,000 men, and visited by the king of Prussia, and several other princes, besides many other persons of distinction.

Frederickthal has a looking-glass manufactory; and Seinstenburg gives name to a bailiwick.

Zeithayn is a village celebrated for having been the seat of the pleasure camp formed by Augustus II. at the expence of 5,000,000 of dollars. On the spot where the camp stood are six large pyramids, erected to commemorate the circumstance.

Konigstein, on the Elbe, has a fustian manufactory, and is defended by an impregnable fortress on the top of a rock. On the side towards Dresden there are strong works, and a triple battery of cannon. The castle can neither be undermined, or raked with shot from the adjacent eminences; and, as it contains a

well, magazines of all kinds of provisions, pasture and arable land, gardens, &c. &c. it would be impossible to reduce it by blockade. It is the repository of the archives, and the place of retreat of the electoral family in times of danger; and, besides, commands the navigation of the Elbe.

As there are, in this circle, as well as throughout the empire, a number of places, so inconsiderable as to afford no one object worthy of note, we pass them over without mention.

Leipfic stands in a charming fruitful plain, between the rivers Saal and Mudle, abounding with all the necessities and luxuries of life, particularly large and rich meadows, mowed constantly twice, and sometimes thrice a year; besides pleasant woods, and many fine orchards, with all sorts of fruits; there being neither orchards nor gardens within the walls of the city. It is situated at the conflux of three other lesser rivers, the Elster, Pleiffa, and Pardo, or Barde, 28 miles north-west of Meissen, 41 west of Dresden, and 238 north-west of Vienna. It is supposed to have been built by the Vandals, about anno 700, and to have derived its name from Lipzk, a lime-tree, with which the country once abounded. It was in this city that, in 1520, Luther disputed with Eckius against the pope's supremacy, and the people soon after adopted reformation principles.

This part of the country having been the chief theatre of the long German war, this city was, in two years, taken five several times, and last by the Imperialists in 1633, but restored by the treaty of Prague in 1635. It is remarkable for three signal victories obtained near it by the Swedes over the Imperialists, viz. in 1631, when Gustavus defeated Tilly; in 1641, and in 1642, when the archduke Leopold, and general Piccolomini, were defeated by the Swedish admiral Torstenson, who afterwards obliged the town to surrender. It is famous also for an university, which was founded in 1409, by Frederick and William, dukes of Saxony, out of a detachment of the scholars from Prague, of whom there came hither not less than 2000 in one day, by reason of the quarrel between the Hussites and Papists. It has 24 professors in four colleges, wherein the nations are distinguished by several classes. It has bred many learned men, and been honoured with the dukes of Sleswic and Holstein, Stetin, Pomerania, and Mecklenburg, and other sovereign princes, for its rectors. It is not subject to the elector, but to the town. The library has abundance of MSS. that belonged to the monasteries demolished at the time of the reformation, of which the most valuable, because it is a rarity, perhaps not to be met with elsewhere, is Tretzer's Greek commentary on Homer's Iliads, in excellent preservation. There is a monthly book published here, being a sort of Journal des Scavans, or Memoirs of Literature, containing an account of remarkable pieces in all parts of learning, intituled, Acta Eruditorum Lipsiæ; which shews that physic, anatomy, and the mathematics, are very much cultivated; though divinity is their chief study.

The city is the seat of a high court of judicature, where the elector himself is obliged to appear, when summoned. It was first opened about the year 1520, when Augustus, the then elector, established the college, to consist of a president, and six assessors; of whom three are civilians, and the other three of the city council, with a registering clerk.

Some call this city the jewel of the electorate of Saxony, not only for its fine structures, but for the considerable revenue it yields to its sovereign. The town itself is not large, but populous, with regular streets, and stately houses, generally five or six stories, but, about the market-place, eight or nine stories high, substantially built of free-stone, adorned with fine windows. The town-house is a noble structure. St. Nicholas's church is the best adorned within of any Lutheran church in Germany. The ground-floors of most of the houses are warehouses, where the merchants store

their goods for the fairs at New-Years-Tide, Easter, and Michaelmas, which a vast concourse of merchants attend from the most noted places in Europe, who are exempted from tolls. So many rich curiosities are then brought hither, and there is so great a vent for them, that an immense sum accrues to the revenue. The German tongue is spoken here with great purity. The town is fortified with ramparts and a ditch; but they are not of so much importance as its strong castle of Pleissenburg, on the river Plesse, which, however, when Charles XII. of Sweden, marched into Saxony, in 1706, the elector did not think tenable, and ordered the governor to surrender it, without hazarding a siege.

The suburbs are very large. The city has four magnificent free-stone gates, at each of which is set up a post, after the manner of the Romans; which kind of posts are at the gates of all the towns, and even of the villages, of the electorate; and from hence they count the leagues, which are divided at the end of every quarter of a mile by other posts, not so large, upon all the great roads, shewing the distances. The gardeners of Leipzig are esteemed the best in Germany, and value themselves upon forcing the products of nature more early than others. Their asparagus is delicious, and extraordinary large. This place is particularly remarked for its larks, which are sent all over Germany, Poland, Holland, and Denmark. In the woods are abundance of nightingales, of which great numbers are taken, and kept in cages. There are tolerable good ordinaries here as well as at Dresden: but the provision at the towns and villages in the road betwixt those cities, though so much frequented, is ill-dressed, and the houses nasty. There is a remarkable wood in this neighbourhood called Rosendahl, which, in the language of the country, signifies the Vale of Roses, and consists of 14 walks, all agreeably diversified, with a great meadow in the middle, each walk having a noble point of view.

Old Ranstadt is the village where the peace was concluded between Augustus, king of Poland, and Charles XI. king of Sweden. Delitzsch is noted for its stocking manufactory.

Grimmia, on the Mulde, has a school for 100 students, and a superintendency. It gives name to a district, and is noted for manufactories of thread and flannel.

Leipzig is remarkable for its salmon fishery; Dobeln is a manufacturing town; and Rochlitz has a feat and voice in the diets, several manufactories, a strong castle, and a superintendency.

The circle of Erzgebürg receives its name from its mountains, which are rich in mineral ores. The most considerable places in it are the following:

Freyberg, the principal mine town on a branch of the Mulde, 13 miles to the south-west of Dresden, is strongly fortified. Near the principal church is a chapel, in which many of the electors have been buried; and the town is so pleasantly situated, that there is a Saxon proverb, which may be thus rendered into English:

Did Leipzig's wealth on me depend,
My fortune I'd at Freyberg spend.

It is the seat of several mine offices, a court of justice, superintendency, &c. In the neighbourhood are several valuable mines of silver, copper, tin, lead, sulphur, vitriol, &c. The wood for the mines is brought down the Mulde from Bohemia. Here is likewise a brewery, a lace and thread manufactory, a bell foundery, a cannon foundery, a gymnasium, and a public library.

Brand is inhabited with miners; Grimthal is the place where the silver is separated from the copper; and Schöpa contains a smelting-house.

Oedern is a manufacturing town; Chermnitz was once an imperial city, and is now a large town with a superintendency; Fromkenberg has a stuff manufactory,

and gives name to a district; and Mulde gives name to a bailiwick, has manufactories of cloth and leather, and is defended by a castle.

Granaten is a borough town near the wood of Tharand; Travenstein is a small town with a castle; Reichenberg has a castle; and Altenberg has a lace manufactory, a tin mine, and a cement spring. It gives name to a bailiwick, in which are several tin, silver, and iron mines, mills, smelting-houses, &c. with an electoral forest and hunting seat.

Soon as Aurora draws away the night,
And edges eastern clouds with rosy light,
The healthy huntsman, with a chearful horn,
Summons the dogs, and greets the dappled morn:
The jocund thunder wakes th' enliven'd hounds;
They rouse from sleep, and answer sounds for sounds.

Zoblitz has an iron foundery in its vicinity; and is celebrated for the great quantities of asbestos of divers colours, granites, &c. found in its neighbourhood, which likewise abounds with the serpent stone. This stone is of various colours: the red being the most valuable, is claimed by the electors; but all the several kinds are worked into various trinkets and utensils, by the inhabitants.

Wolkenstein, on the Zschöpa, contains several small towns, the inhabitants of all which are either employed in the lace manufactory, or in mining, as this bailiwick produces great quantities of minerals, of which we shall describe the following.

Allum is either native or factitious. The former fort is, at present, very little known. The latter is usually distinguished by the name of the country from whence it comes. It is of a very binding nature, and has always been looked upon as a great styptic. That of the ancients had a smell like aqua-fortis; but the factitious has none at all; and, when placed over the fire in an iron pan, it bubbles up and melts like water. When allum is set to crystalize, it concretes into a figure with eight sides, which looks like a triangular pyramid, with the angles cut off; insomuch that it is composed of four hexagon surfaces, and four that are triangular. From a chymical analysis it appears, that allum consists of an acid vitriolic salt, and an astringent earth or bole intimately united. Allum is recommended for swellings of the gums, and against fluxions upon the tonsils. When burnt, it will take down proud flesh in wounds and ulcers. It is of no use internally; only it is sometimes given, with a large portion of nutmeg, for the cure of the ague.

Cobalt is a fossil body, which is heavy, hard, and almost black, not very unlike antimony. It has a sulphureous, nauseous smell, when kindled in the fire; and is commonly mixed with a portion of brass, and sometimes of a little silver.

Vitriol is either native or factitious, and, with regard to the colour, is distinguished into white, blue, and green. White vitriol is made into large lumps, which looks almost like loaf-sugar, and has a sweetish taste. It is found in mines, where it springs forth from the sides, under the appearance of a woolly substance, which being dissolved in water, must be boiled to a due thickness; and, at last, it will turn into a white mass like sugar. Sometimes there are found in the same mines pieces of vitriol, which are already crystalized, and appear transparent.

Blue vitriol is dry to the touch, and is formed into blue crystals, like sapphires, of a rhomboidal form, but flat, and with ten sides. It obtains its fine colour from copper, and has a pungent taste.

Green vitriol is of an herbaceous colour, and has various names, according to the different places from whence it is got. It abounds with iron, from whence it has its colour; and is either in large crystals, of a rhomboidal form, or in pieces composed of crystalline grains, united together, which feel a little oily to the touch. It has a sharp taste.

Common

Common sulphur, or brimstone, is either native or factitious, or rather depurated. Native sulphur, commonly called sulphur vivum, is either transparent or opaque. The transparent appears like a gem of a gold colour; though some is met with that is yellowish or greenish. The opaque is usually met with in hard, solid masses, of a greenish shining colour, or under the form of an ash-coloured clayey glebe, inclining to yellow.

Factitious sulphur is prepared several ways; for in some places it is boiled in water; but, in the hot baths, sulphur is raised in vapours from the water, and sticks to the cover of the spring in hardish lumps, that have the appearance of flour or sulphur; and a great quantity of this is gathered every year. Sometimes it is extracted from a whitish clayey earth; and is as often obtained from the stone called the pyrites.

Arsenic, properly so called, is extracted from the mineral called cobalt. If this be mixed with calcined flints and pot ashes, the mixture, in a very strong fire, will turn into a glass, of a blueish colour, that, when reduced to powder, is called smalt. In the preparation of this glass a copious smoke is exhaled, or rather flowers, which, sticking to the sides of the furnace, and collected together, appear in the form of a white powder, which, put into a crucible, and melted in an exceeding strong fire, turns into a white, heavy, hard, glassy mass; and this is named white arsenic, which is a most dangerous poison. But when to ten parts of the former powder one of sulphur is added, and melted as before, then yellow arsenic will be produced. Again, if two parts of the sulphur are added to ten of the powder, and melted as before, it will turn to a reddish mass, which goes by the name of red arsenic.

Stolberg has a cloth manufactory; and Grunhayn gives name to a bailiwick, which contains Elterlein, Zwonitz, and Schlottan, all of them mining towns. The miners here are remarkably civil, and exceedingly fond of shewing the subterraneous wonders of the mines to strangers.

Now those profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of ore.
Here, sullen to the sight, at large is spread
The dull unweildy mass of lumpish lead:
There, glimm'ring in their dawning beds, are seen
The more aspiring seeds of sprightly tin.
The copper sparkles next in ruddy streaks,
And, in the gloom, betrays its glowing cheeks.
The silver then, with bright and burnish'd grace,
Youth, and a blooming lustre, in its face.
To th' arms of those more yielding metals flies,
And in the folds of their embraces lies.
So close they cling, so stubbornly retire,
Their love's more vi'lent than the chymist's fire.

Schwargenberg is an ancient town, defended by a castle, and inhabited by miners and artificers in iron.

Schneeberg, on the Mulde, has a considerable trade in gold and silver lace, thread, silk, smalt, &c. Newstadt is a small mine town in its neighbourhood; and Lybenstock is a mine town. The mines not only produce metals, but various kinds of jewels.

Johann Georgenstadt is a town famous for the mines in its neighbourhood, for a lace manufactory, and for a great quantity of emery made by its inhabitants.

Korchberg has a cloth manufactory; Zschorlaw a foundry and smalt mill; Westlau a stuff manufactory; and Criminitzschau, on the Plessa, a linen and stuff manufactory, with several dyers and callico printers.

Zwickau, on the Mulde, has a free school, library, and castle, called Osterstein. It was formerly an Imperial city, and had a mint, which was afterwards removed to Dresden. It carries on a great trade in divers valuable articles.

The circle of Vogtland contains the following places.

Oelsnitz, on the Elster, remarkable for a pearl fishery. Mark-Neukirchen is inhabited by some of the best musical instrument-makers in Germany; and Schoneck has many peculiar privileges granted by the emperor Charles IV. in the year 1370.

Plauen, on the Elster, 68 miles from Dresden, is the capital of this circle, and the seat of a superintendency, and defended by an old castle. This place is so pleasant, that many persons of opulence retire hither to pass their time in a kind of rural leisure, or to divert that leisure by various innocent amusements.

Keichenback is celebrated for its excellent scarlet dying.

In the circle of Neustadt is the town of Neustadt, on the Orta, which has a castle, mine office, and seat of superintendency.

The circle or foundation of Merseburg, lies betwixt Saxe-Hall and Naumburg. It was formerly a bishopric (suffragan to Magdeburg) but secularized by the treaty of Passaw, in favour of the house of Saxony. One of the dukes, who was administrator of it, having introduced Lutheranism here about 1562, it has been since applied as a portion for one of the younger sons, to whom it gives the title of duke, who, with the revenues of other bailiwicks, as well as of this once noble bishopric, is enabled to keep a splendid court.

Merseburg, where the duke resides, is a city in a charming situation, amidst gardens and meadows, on the banks of the Sala or Saal. The emperor Otho I. who founded its see in 952, made it also an Imperial city. It is a large populous town, and thought to derive its name from Mars, whom the Pagan Saxons worshipped here by the name of Irmanseul. The great church, which was the cathedral, founded by the emperor Henry II. a Gothic building, is remarkable for the magnificent tomb of the emperor Rodolph, who died, after the loss of a hand, in battle with his competitor Henry IV. and near it is a library of very ancient MSS. It may be observed here, that part of the revenues of this, and the other bishoprics, secularized in favour of the Saxon and Brandenburg families, is appropriated towards the maintenance of a number of canons belonging to each cathedral, and the rest to the administrators of the respective princes. The city is well built, though not in the modern taste. Its walls, and its seven towers, are of free-stone. The wars in the last century did great damage to this place, which was successively the prey of the contending armies. Count Tilly took it in 1631, as the Swedes did afterwards; and the Imperialists and Saxons also mastered it in their turn. It had formerly a very flourishing trade, and a very famous yearly fair, from the year 1047 to 1200, when it was almost burnt down, and the merchants removed, with their effects, elsewhere.

Lauchstadt is celebrated for a medicinal spring; as is Lutzen for a famous battle fought near it, between the Imperialists and the Swedes, in which the former were defeated: but the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus lost his life.

Hark! the shrill trumpet sends a mortal sound,
And prancing horses shake the solid ground;
The furly drums resounding from afar,
With all the dreadful music of the war.
From the drawn swords effulgent flames arise,
Flash o'er the plains, and lighten to the skies.
The heav'ns above, the fields and floods beneath,
Glare formidably bright, and shine with death.
In fiery storms descends a murd'rous show'r;
Thick flash the lightnings, fierce the thunders roar,
As when, in wrathful mood, almighty Jove
Arms his fire-bolts, red hissing from above,
Through the sing'd air, with unresisted sway,
The forked vengeance rends its flaming way;
And, while the firmament with thunder roars,
From their foundations hurls imperial tow'rs.
So rush the globes with many a fiery round,
The shape of man half bury'd in the wound;

And

And lo! while in the thock of war they close,
While swords meet swords, and foes encounter foes,
The treach'rous earth beneath their footstep cleaves,
Her entrails tremble, and her bosom heaves;
Sudden in bursts of fire eruptions rise,
And whirl the torn battalions to the skies.
Thus earthquakes, rumbling with a thund'ring sound,
Shake the wide world's firm base, and rend the ground;
Rocks, hills, and groves are tost into the sky,
And in one mighty ruin nations die.

The foundation or bishopric of Naumberg lies betwixt Saxe-Altenburg, on the north-east, and Saxe-Gotha on the west, and was seized by the elector of Saxony in 1718, on the death of the last duke of Saxe-Zeitz.

The city of the like name, which was once a bishop's see, under the archbishop of Magdeburg, and an Imperial town, stands on the river Sala, or Saal. This town is famous for its fairs, which are the most considerable in Saxony, next to those of Leipzig. An historian of credit says, that, in 1714, it was burnt down upon its fair day, which is June 29; and that here is a large castle, built by one of the landgraves of Thuringia. Its ancient cathedral is yet standing; and the Lutherans have a chapter of canons, who must prove their nobility by 16 descents, both by the fathers and mothers side. The suburbs of this city are almost all vineyards, but the wine is bad. The bishopric was founded by the emperor Otho I. in 951, at Zeitz, and transplanted hither in 982. Lutheranism was introduced here in the beginning of the 16th century, by its bishop, after whose death the elector took the administration. It was ceded to him by the treaty of Passaw in 1552; and it gave a title to a branch of the family, which was called administrator: but the last prelate turned Papist in 1717, by which he was rendered incapable of enjoying the Protestant bishopric.

For a description of the electorate of Brandenburg, the reader is referred to our account of the Prussian dominions, in which it is included.

The Principality of WEIMAR lies between the river Saal and the county of Schwartzburg, and contains the bailiwicks of Bercka, Jena, Orlamund, Dornsborg, and Tondorf, with several forests and towns. Besides that which is properly the duchy of Weimar, the duke's other estates in Upper Saxony are those of the branch of Saxe-Jena, of which this prince is joint-sovereign with the duke of Saxe-Eisenach, with whom he enjoys many other things in common, such as the reversion of several estates, archives, tolls and mines. His revenues are computed at about 80,000*l.* a year, with which he maintains 1000 regular troops in the finest order, and keeps a tolerable court. The chief places in this principality are the following:

Magdela, a market-town; Buttstoff, on the Lofse, considerable for a beast fair; and Salza, on the Ilm, famous for a salt-work.

The Principality of EISENACH lies on the frontiers of Hesse. It is mountainous, and the surface barren; but the hills are replete with mines of iron, copper, allum, vitriol, saline springs, &c. Lutheranism is the established religion, and the principal places are,

Eisenach, which gave name to the principality, and is its capital. It is situated on the Nesse, and contains a gymnasium, a ducal palace, a seat of colleges, and a superintendency. In a castle, on a neighbouring mountain, Martin Luther suffered 11 months imprisonment.

Allstert, a town of great antiquity, is defended by a castle, and gives name to a superintendency and bailiwick. The emperor Otho had a palace in this town, and held a diet here in 974. Many of his medals have been found in digging about the town and its environs.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,

Thro' climes and ages bears each form and name:

In one short view, subjected to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties lie.
With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore:
This the blue varnish, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years!
Oh! when shall Britain, conscious of her claim,
Stand emulous of Greek and Roman fame;
In living medals see her wars enroll'd,
And vanquish'd realms supply recording gold.

Jana, on the Saal, 14 miles east of Weimar, is a well-fortified town, pleasantly situated amidst vineyards. Here is an university, with a library, observatory, physic-garden, &c. a consistory, Latin and German society, free-school, and ducal palace. Both the town and university have fine gardens.

The Duchy of COBURG is situated in the circle of the Upper Saxony, though the inhabitants call themselves Franconians. It belonged formerly to the counts of Henneberg, but has been possessed by the dukes of Saxe-Gotha ever since 1674.

Its capital, of the same name, is one of the most ancient towns in Germany, pretty large, well built, and defended by the duke of Saxe-Gotha's strong castle, on a neighbouring hill, where Luther, who resided here for the most part during the diet of Augsburg, in 1530, to be at hand to instruct his adherents, was several times imprisoned, and where he composed several hymns and epistles. Here is a college, with 11 professors of several faculties, called Casimir college, because founded in 1602, by John Casimir, elector of Saxony, who had, in 1597, also built the house for the courts of justice. The court, or palace, where the dukes resided, is in the town itself, very near the great church. The Augsburg confession is the religion professed in this duchy. In the citadel are old archives, wherein are preserved many important instructions relating to the history of the reformation.

The duchy of Coburg belongs, in part, to the duke of Hildburghausen, or Hilperhausen, which is the name of a town, with a fine castle, where he resides. It is a grand building, of free-stone, according to the modern taste. To him also belongs Holdburg, another town, with a fine castle, and several others of lesser note.

Steinhead is a small town, and was anciently a gold mine.

Senneburg gives name to a bailiwick, in which are two market towns, named Indenbach and Murschnitz: Eisfeld, on the Werra, contains a ducal palace, a Latin school, glass-house, vitriol manufactory, powder blue manufactory, has a superintendency, and gives name to a bailiwick.

Koningsberg is situated on a hill, and defended by an ancient castle. It contains a superintendency, and gives name to a bailiwick. In Ummerstadt town, on the river Rodach, are a hunting palace and a salt work.

The Principality of SAXE-GOTHA is bounded by Naumberg on the east; the landgraviate of Hesse and Saxe-Eisenach on the west; the county of Eufurt and Halle on the north and north-east; and Franconia on the south. Its dukes are descended from the elector John Frederick the Magnanimous, who was deposed by the emperor Charles V. in 1574, since which the youngest branch has enjoyed the electorate.

The estates of its sovereign are (besides the duchy of Gotha, including the lordships of Tenna, Wachlenburg, and Ichtershausen) the bailiwick of Kranickfeld, the monastery of Volkenroda, and, in the country of Altenburg, the towns of Altenburg, Orlamunda, Kala, Leuchtenburg, Schmoelle, Sichweighoff, &c. His titles are the same as those of the duke of Saxe-Eysenach, with the addition only of the lordship of Tonna, and they differ but little from those of the elector of Saxony: and as of all the Saxon princes of the Ernestine branch, this duke is the most powerful,

so of all the courts of Saxony, next to that of Dresden, his is the most numerous and magnificent. He has all the officers of state that are common to sovereign princes. By the prudent management of his public finances, his subjects are the least burdened with taxes of any state in Germany. His guards are well clothed, his liveries rich, and his tables served with more elegance than profusion.

Gotha, the capital city, is a large walled town on the river Leina. It is situated in a fine corn country, about two days journey south of Hanover. Its chief trade is in dyers woad, of which they have three crops, the third growing wild. This herb is esteemed such a sovereign balsamic, as to cure wounds almost with a touch, if taken in time. It resembles plantain, but has a longer leaf. The roots fatten barren ground exceedingly; and, being brought over to England, thrive well in several places. Here are two churches and an hospital.

John Frederick, elector of Saxony, being taken prisoner by Charles V. the old castle of Gotha was, by his order, demolished. When the elector was set at liberty in 1552, he rebuilt it, and made it larger. The place being again taken in 1567, was demolished a second time, after a long and expensive siege; but duke Ernest, surnamed the Pious, rebuilt it, caused both that and the town to be encompassed with ditches and ramparts, and gave it the name of Friedenstein, or the Castle of Peace, in opposition to its ancient name of Grimmerstein, or the Castle of Furies. It stands by itself on a hill, from whence there is a vast prospect over a fertile plain. It contains a library, a cabinet of curiosities, a chapel, a mint, an armoury, a theatre, and a laboratory; and is embellished with fine gardens; as is Frederickshal, another ducal palace in the suburbs. Here are several churches, a military and other hospitals, an academy for cadets, various schools, a college, foundry, riding-house, green-house, water-works, porcelain, and other manufactories.

The Principality of ALTENBURG is well watered, has a fruitful soil, and rich mines. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and have five superintendents; and the principal places are as follow:

Carnburg, on the Saal, which was formerly the capital; Sulzia, on the Ilm, remarkable for its salt works; Roda, on the Roda, a market town, containing a cloth and stocking manufactory; and Orlamunda, on the Saal, a town much decayed from its pristine grandeur.

Ronneburg has manufactories of woollen cloth, earthen wares, &c.

Altenburg, on the Plesse, 37 miles west of Dresden, is the seat of the chief offices for the districts of the principality. The town, which is large, and was once an Imperial city, contains a foundation for the education of young ladies of decayed families, a house belonging to the Teutonic order, an orphan house, a house of correction, a college, library, and museum. It gives name to a district, which contains Lucca, Schmollen, Gosnitz, and Muschwitz.

The most considerable places in the small principality of SAXE-COBURG-SAALFELD, are

Saalfeld, a handsome town on the Saal, which contains the mint for the circle of Upper Saxony, a ducal palace, a grammar-school, vitriol-house, smelting-house, several churches, manufactories of cloth, gold and silk stuffs, &c. Saalfeld-abbey, a Benedictine monastery, once stood on an eminence near this town, the abbot of which was always a prince of the empire, and had a seat and voice in the diets.

Posneck is a small but populous town, full of potters, clothiers, and curriers; Lehten is a town celebrated for having a quarry of excellent slate in the neighbourhood; and Grafenthal is a small town near the river Zepten, in which are some iron and copper works, with a glass-house.

The territories belonging to the house of Hatzfeld, contain only Blankenhayn, a small town, and Wandersleben, a market-town, on the Apfelfet.

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The little Principality of QUERFURT contains the following places:

Querfurt, from which the principality receives its name, is a considerable town, including the suburbs, with a castle, on a hill, in the vicinity. It is the seat of a superintendency, and has a great annual fair on the Wednesday in the Easter week.

Dahrne is the seat of a superintendency, and has a ducal palace in the neighbourhood.

Juterback, on the Angerback, is a small town, near which, in 1644, a battle was fought between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which the former were victorious.

The Principality of ANHALT, situated between the rivers Elbe and Saal, is divided into the four branches of Dessau, Bernburg, Zerbst, and Cothen. When the dominions were thus divided, it was agreed to submit to the eldest of the family, who has the supreme government, and the only power to assemble the rest upon matters of consequence. They have all but one vote in the diet, in which they generally depute one of their number to represent them. The right of seniority has been established for some years in the branches of Bernburg and Zerbst, which are the most numerous. It appears, from history, that this family has been productive of mighty warriors, and many other famous men; and that they have matched into the greatest families of the empire.

The estates of the prince of Anhalt-Dessau are the principality of Dessau, with the town of that name; Worlitz, upon the Elbe; Rudcast, Sunderleben; Oranienbaum, a seat on the confines of the electorate of Saxony; Ragun, Jesnitz, &c. The prince of Anhalt-Bernburg possesses the lordship of Bernburg, on the Saal, and Ballenstadt; Old Anhalt, from whence the family is denominated; Hartzgerode; Little Zeitz, where he resides; and the abbey of Gernrode, for ladies; of which last the princes of Anhalt have the advowson. The prince of Anhalt-Cothen has the town and territory of that name, between the Saal and Mulda, with Plotzkow; the bailiwicks of Nienburg, on the Saal, heretofore an abbey; Wolfen, the upper county of Warenndorf, and Gutsen. The prince of Anhalt-Zerbst possesses the town of that name, with the bailiwicks of Lindau, Coswitz, Roswick, Rosla, Muhligen of Magdeburg, Water-Nienburg, Dornburg, Meckern, and the lordship of Javern, or Yevern, in Oldenburg. He has also the reversion of the territory of Kniphausen. It is computed, that the revenue of each is about 7000*l.* a year. There is no university in this country; but prince Lewis of Cothen founded a learned society, the members of which have been chiefly employed in translations of ancient Greek and Latin authors, and the improvement of the German language. He was the first president; and, in a short time, above 20 princes, and 600 noblemen, entered into the society, which is called the Fructifying Society, and has very much advanced the learning, and improved the language of the Germans. The people of Dessau, according to the Present State of Germany, are Calvinists, and the others Lutherans; but, in the town of Zerbst, there are both Calvinists and Lutherans. It is a good corn country, watered by the Saal and the Mulda, and its principal trade is in beer.

The chief towns are

Dessau, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Mulda, 8 miles south of Zerbst, and 20 east of Bernburg. It lies in a pleasant fruitful country, is well fortified, and adorned with the prince's palace. In one of the chapels there is the tomb of one Rehebeck, an old miller, who, having followed Waldemar, marquis of Brandenburg, to the wars, where the latter was slain, the former personated him so artfully, that he was respected as the marquis himself. The trade of this town is in excellent beer, which is transported all over the country. It had a fine bridge over the Elbe, which the Imperialists burnt in 1631.

Zerbst stands a little east of the Elbe, 10 miles north of Dessau, and 46 north of Leipzig. It is very ancient,

and well fortified, according to the import of the name, which, in the Wendish dialect, signifies Fort. It is remarkable for little now but being the seat of its prince, and a brewery, productive of such excellent malt liquor, that in Franconia it sells dearer than wine.

Bernburg is a fortified town, in a fruitful territory, on the banks of the Saal, 8 miles from the Elbe, 13 east of Dessau, and 20 south of Magdeburg. The prince has a palace here, separated from the town by the river. This place was taken in 1636, by the troops of the elector of Saxony, when they put the Swedish garrison to the sword, and plundered the town.

Barbi belongs to a prince of the Weissenfels branch of Saxony, who has erected a noble castle in it, with commodious apartments, and crimson velvet furniture, embroidered with gold. Here is a superb saloon, which, with the closet and ceiling, are finely painted. It has gardens delightfully situated by the side of the Elbe. The duke of Barbi is the only Calvinist prince of the Saxon Family. The town stands near the influx of the Saal into the Elbe, betwixt Anhalt and Magdeburg.

Quedlinburg is a little state in this circle, betwixt the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, which has the title of an abbacy, from an abbey of great note, that was founded here by Henry I. who was buried in it in 936; and because he spent much of his time here in taking birds, was surnamed the Fowler. After he had defeated 40,000 Huns near Mersburg, he began to build the church, to fulfil a vow which he had made for the prosperity of his arms; but, dying soon after he had dedicated the church to St. Servetus, his widow Matilda carried it on, his son the emperor Otho completed and richly endowed it, and his daughter Matilda was the first abbess. Succeeding emperors were also very bountiful to it, and declared themselves its protectors; but, on the extinction of the then Imperial family, the protectorship passed into that of Anhalt, and thence into that of Saxony, in which it continued till the close of the last century, when the late elector sold the protection-fee of the abbey, and of the city of Northausen, to the elector of Brandenburg, who garrisoned the town, and established several courts in it. The abbesses being a princess of the empire, and the first of those princesses who derive their title solely from their abbeys, complained of this to the diet, wherein she has her deputy among the prelates of the Rhine, but without effect; so that now she has little more than the shadow of power in the city, and the abbey itself has lost much of its ancient splendor: for the abbesses have not, as formerly, their hereditary officers, &c. The chapter has four dignitaries, viz. the abbess, the prioress, the deaness, and the canonesse, or nuns. All these ladies must be at least baronesses, and prove their noble extraction for eight descents. The abbesses have commonly been of the Imperial or Electoral families. Those of Brandenburg, Brunswick, and Anhalt, possess fiefs, which they hold of the abbey. No abbess can be chosen without the consent of its hereditary protector; and the emperor's confirmation is sufficient to render his election valid, without any from Rome; for that court has had nothing to do with the abbey since 1539, when Lutheranism was brought in by its abbess, the countess of Stolberg. Here are no vows made; the canonesse, who receive and return visits, know no restraints; both the abbess and her nuns may leave the abbey and marry; and since the reformation several of the abbesses have been widows. The revenue of this Lutheran abbey does not exceed 5000*l.* a year; its estate, besides the little city of Quedlinburg, being only the villages of Ditsfurt and Suderole; which last is claimed by the elector of Brandenburg, as belonging to his secularized bishopric of Halberstadt. The abbey has more the air of a little court than of a religious house. The abbess gives audiences with all the affected pomp of secular princes, and is seated under a canopy, surrounded by her chaplains and officers.

Quedlinburg, her place of residence, is a little city on the river Bode, that was formerly a Hans Town,

and afterwards subject to the abbey; but the citizens rebelling against their abbess in 1745, they were made subject to the elector of Saxony, though now it is in other hands. It had formerly a castle on the top of a neighbouring hill, since demolished. A famous council was held here in 1085. This town is so very near the frontier of Lower Saxony, that some geographers have placed it in that circle.

The free Imperial abbey of Walkenried belongs to the family of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, who possess it as a bailiwick; but, on its account, pay an assessment to the empire, and to the chamber of Wetzlar. The only places of the least importance, in the whole bailiwick, are the town of Walkenried, on the Zorge, and the town of Zorge, which contains iron manufactories.

The south part of the principality of SCHWARZBURG, which is separated from the north, is surrounded by Coburg, Altenburg, Eisenach, and Erfurt; and the north part is encompassed by Thuringia, the electorate of Saxony, the counties of Stolberg, Hohenstein, Eichsfelde, and the territory of the imperial town of Mulhausen. In this principality are many fertile spots, yielding all kinds of grain, roots, fruits, &c. The country likewise produces wine, game, silver, salt, timber, venison, copper, and alabaster.

The rivers are the Schwarze, Saal, Helme, Wepper, Ilm, Gera, Zorge, and Elbe.

The inhabitants amount to about 100,000. Lutheranism is the religion professed, and the principal places are the following:

Sonderhausen, on the Wepper, has a palace near it, the apartments of which are fine, and the gardens elegant. In the armoury is an image of Pustich, a Wandish idol, in shining black metal. Its head, on which the right hand rests, is large and disproportionate, with a hole in the top of it; and its belly is prominent and hollow. In lieu of a mouth a round hole is substituted. The legs are both mutilated, and the right is bent in a particular manner. The middle of the left arm, which rests on the lap, is broken off. This town gives name to a bailiwick, and is the seat of the public offices.

Arnstadt, on the Gera, has a handsome stone bridge of six arches. On the same river are brass and iron works, with several mills, and a salt-petre house near the town, in which are two palaces belonging to the prince, several churches, and a public school.

In Augustenburg is a fine palace, and a garden. Geren is a market-town, with iron works, and a saw-mill; Langewiesen, on the Ilm, is a fief of Mentz; and Breitubach, on the same river, contains a palace.

The principal places in the territories of RUDOLSTADT, are Rudolstadt, on the Saal, with a castle on an eminence in the neighbourhood, several colleges and courts, a Latin school, and superintendency; and in the bailiwick to which Rudolstadt gives name, there is a small town called Teichel.

Blankenburg, on the Rhine, has some paper-mills and copper-mines; Konitz is remarkable only for its silver mines; Leutenberg has silver and copper mines, a copper mill, smelting-house, &c. Ehrenstein is defended by a castle; and Ilm is a small town, on a river of the same name.

Frankenhausen is environed on all sides by hills, and gives name to a bailiwick: Arnburg is an ancient castle; at Stranberg there is the ruins of another castle; Hermingea, on the Helme, is very pleasantly situated; Scholeheim is a market-town, belonging to the Hopsgarten family; and Kalbra is surrounded by the plentiful district called the Golden Plain.

STOLBERG county, which lies north of the lower county of Schwartzburg, east of Hohenstein, and west of Mansfeld, is about 20 miles long, and 10 broad; and gives name to counts of an ancient, and once a very powerful family, whose domains lie dispersed; but most of them are in the circle of the Upper Rhine; and they have right to the succession of the counts of Schwartzburg.

Schwartzburg. They are divided into the two chief branches of Ilfenburg and Gudern, and the latter into those of Stolberg and Ortenberg. They are sovereign counts, of the Lutheran religion; and, besides their large bailiwicks in the circle above mentioned, they have the county of Weringerode, in the principality of Halberstadt, near the borders of which, among the mountains, stands the castle of Stolberg, which, it is said, was built by Otho Colonna, a Roman gentleman, to whom the emperor Justin gave this part of the Hyrcanian Forest, in reward for his services; and who gave it this name from the iron mines he met with in the foundation of it, which, in the German tongue, are called Sthalgrub.

MANSFELD is one of the four Hyrcanian counties, the other three being Stolberg, Hohenstein, and Regenstein. It is about 30 miles from east to west, and 18 from north to south. It abounds with several sorts of minerals, very profitable to the inhabitants; particularly that called the Scheifferstein, peculiar to this and the neighbouring provinces. It is a blackish glittering kind of slate, which, melted and bruised, yields much copper and silver. An authentic writer says, there is scarce the like in the world; that out of it the inhabitants melt copper, each hundred weight of which contains 10 or 12 ounces of pure silver; and that this stone is very common here. He adds, that in these stones are lively representations, in fair copper strokes, of fishes of several sorts, frogs, water-rats, and other animals, that abound in a neighbouring lake.

The pedigree of the counts of Mansfeld is supposed to be derived from Burchard V. count of Quernfurt, to whom the emperor Frederick Barbarossa gave this county, for his service in the Holy Land; and his successors have enjoyed it ever since, but pay homage to the elector of Saxony. There have been several great men of this family, some of whom have been privy-counsellors to the emperors of Germany, and deputy-governors of Saxony; and the names of several of them shine in the annals of Germany and the Netherlands; but it is now divided into four or five branches, which makes them less considerable than formerly. Some of the young counts, in the 16th century, opposed several of the Lutheran doctrines, which gave rise to a sect called Mansfeldians. The two chief branches left, are those of Bornstet and Eisleben. The latter resides in the town of that name, and has nothing to depend on but the hunting, fishery, and patronage of the churches; the family being so deeply in debt, that the greater part of the estates, which formerly belonged to it, were seized by the creditors; and the remainder was sequestered to the elector of Saxony, who mortgaged his part, in 1715, to George I. king of Great Britain; so that all the present count is possessed of, is only Bornstet, with its district, two estates in Bohemia, and the small principality of Fondi, in the kingdom of Naples.

The prince of this county being an hereditary count of the German empire, we shall here give some account of that dignity. These counts have a voice in the Imperial diet, may purchase estates in any part of the emperor's dominions, may lift volunteers, and cannot be sued by the emperor but only in the Imperial chamber. But that which properly relates to counts of territories, such as those of Mansfeld, is, that they were anciently created and invested by the delivery of one or more banners for seisin of their territories, as dukes were invested; and the surrender of them was made by the re-delivery of those banners to the emperor.

None of the towns or villages in this county are worthy of description, except Eisleben, the capital of the county, which is divided into Old and New, and celebrated for the birth and death of the great reformer Martin Luther. It is populous, a great thoroughfare, contains many breweries, and has a castle to defend it.

The county of WERNIGERODE, situated on the borders of the principality of Halberstadt, is 12 miles

long, 9 broad, partly level, and partly mountainous. The Blockberg mountain here is reckoned the highest in Germany, and the snow generally covers it all the year round. The level parts of this county are fertile in grain, pulse, flax, fruit, herbs, timber, &c. And the whole abounds in horses, game, chalk, lime-stone, marble, lead, cattle, salt-petre, cobalt, freestone, clay, and iron.

The established religion is Lutheranism; and the principal places are

Wernigerode, which gives name to the county, and is defended by a stately castle, adorned with admirable gardens, and containing a fine library, and many valuable archives.

The town consists of three parts, the Old Town, the New Town, and the Suburb of Noschonsfede. It may be laid under water by means of the Zillicher Rivulet. The corporation has a property in some large woods, from which the burghers are allowed timber for building, and a certain quantity for fuel. The inhabitants are employed in breweries, distilling, and cloth and woollen manufactories. Along the Zillicher River are several oil, fulling, copper, meal, sawing, and other mills.

Drubeck, a large village, has a foundation for six Protestant ladies; and Ilfenburg is defended by a strong castle. In the neighbourhood of the latter there are various mills; and in the bailiwick of Hasserode, is a colour mill and a lead mine.

The Lordships of REUSSEN are surrounded by Erzgebirg, Vogtland, Neustadt, Culmbach, Bamberg, Saalfeld, Leutenberg, Altenberg, and the bailiwick of Zeits. The plains are fruitful, the hills rich in minerals, and the rivers abound in fish. The people, who are Lutherans, employ themselves in woollen and iron manufactories.

The principal places are,

Greitz, on the Elster, a town encompassed with woods and mountains. It contains a handsome church, Latin school, orphan-house, and some woollen manufactories.

Zeulenroda has a manufactory of stuffs, stockings, &c. an allum mine, and an annual fair.

Trawrenth is a market-town, celebrated for its iron works; and Moschlitz is a market town, which has an allum mine work.

Gerad is a handsome little town, situated in a pleasant vale near the Elster, and contains a gymnasium and woollen manufactory.

Schlewitz has a woollen manufactory, and gives name to a lordship, which contains three market towns, viz. Tanna, Gorgwitz, and Market Hohenleuben.

The great industry of the inhabitants of these lordships renders them very rich; for the people seem to make business their pleasure, and to consider labour an amusement.

The greatest part of the inhabitants of the lordships SCHONBURG are Lutherans, very industrious, and have several flourishing manufactories. The counts of Schonburg have a seat in the diet of the empire, and in that of the circle.

The principal places are,

Waldenburg, on the Mulde, famous for its brown and earthen wares. Losnitz has a cloth manufactory; Wechselbur, on the Mulde, contains a noble seat; and Burgstadt has a stuff manufactory. The people of these lordships are particularly attentive to their religious duties, and seem to be unaffectedly pious in their demeanors.

Hail! heav'nly piety, supremely fair!

Whose smiles can calm the horrors of despair,

Bid in each breast unusual transports flow,

And wipe the tears that stain the cheek of woe.

How blest the man who leaves each meaner scene,

Like thee, exalted, smiling, and serene!

Whose rising soul pursues a nobler flight,

Whose bosom melts with more refin'd delight,

Whose

Whose thoughts, elate with transports all sublime,
Can soar at once beyond the views of time;
Till loos'd from earth, as angels unconfin'd,
He flies aerial on the darting wind;
Free as the keen-ey'd eagle, bears away,
And mounts the regions of eternal day.

The County of *HOUSTERN*, though rather hilly, abounds in corn, grass, cattle, deer, game, timber, iron, alabaster, and jasper, which latter it may not be improper here to describe.

The jasper differs little from an agate, only it is softer, and will not bear so fine a polish, because it consists of grosser particles; besides, it is not so transparent, and is most commonly green; and the nearer it comes to an emerald, the higher is the value. However, it is of other colours, and, on that account, is divided into different species, among which are included the nephritic stones.

The white nephritic stone has a very fine, compact, firm texture, with a smooth glossy surface, and is of various sizes; but the common sort is two inches in diameter. The shape is very irregular, like a common flint; and it is naturally of a fine white, with great brightness and transparency. It has sometimes a blueish tinge, which makes it appear of a deep pearl colour, and, upon that account, is more valued by some; but when it is yellowish, it is not in great esteem. It looks pretty much like marble, but breaks into fine glossy bits, and is heavy, as well as very hard. It is often cut into small cups and other toys, which are extremely bright.

The green jasper is a bright semi-transparent stone, and of a close, hard, irregular texture. It has been found in masses of many feet in diameter, and sometimes no larger than a horse-bean. It is of a deep beautiful green, and almost always of the same colour throughout, though it has been sometimes found clouded with white. It is externally bright and glossy, and breaks into smooth pieces, apparently of a texture between flint and marble. Its very great hardness renders it capable of a fine polish.

The soft dusky green jasper is not so heavy or valuable as the former, and is generally found in stones of a flat shape, from two to five inches in diameter. The surface is pretty full of superficial cracks, and the colour always dull, with sometimes a blueish and sometimes a brownish cast. The most remarkable places in this county are,

Houster, which gives name to the county, and to a bailiwick; *Ilfeld*, a village on the *Behr*, that belongs to the elector of *Brunswic-Lunenburg*, and contains a small college; and *Bleickrade*, a small town in the lordship of *Lora*, which, with the town of *Kaettenberg*, is now incorporated with the principality of *Halberstadt*.

Ebrich, on the *Zorge*, has several manufactories, and is the seat of a superintendency; *Sachsa* is a small town with a ruined castle, a flitting mill, a paper mill, and a gunpowder mill; *Benneckstein* is famous for its iron mills; and *Great Bodungen* is a market-town on the *Bode*.

THE CIRCLE OF LOWER SAXONY.

THIS circle is bounded, on the north, by the duchy of *Sleswic* and the *Baltic*; on the south by the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and a part of that of the *Upper Rhine*; on the west by the circle of *Westphalia* and the *North Sea*; and on the east by part of the circle of *Upper Saxony*. In some parts it is woody, sandy, and marshy; but, in general, it may be deemed a very fruitful country.

Having already described those parts of this circle which are included in the dominions of *Denmark* and *Prussia*, we proceed to those which have not been noticed, and are as follow:

BRUNSWIC LUNENBURG.

Though many places in this country are heathy, marshy, sandy, and barren, yet several districts are fruitful in grain of all the various kinds, as well as many valuable roots. Here are likewise great quantities of timber, honey, wax, pitch, fish, salt springs, cattle, game, minerals, turf, &c.

These territories have many manufactures of woollen cloths, stuffs, linen, thread, lace, cotton, carpets, gold twist, galoons, fringe, sword-knots, tassels, halberts, embroidery, tobacco-pipes, salt, fire-arms, colours, paper, gunpowder, hats, skins, &c.

Lutheranism is the established religion; but Roman Catholics are tolerated in some places, particularly at *Hanover* and *Gottingen*. Calvinists and Jews are tolerated throughout all the electoral territories.

With respect to the ancestors of this illustrious house, we observe, that the house of *Brunswic* being united in the two sons of *Henry*, duke of *Zell*, in 1546, the branch of *Brunswic Wolfenbuttle* and *Beveren*, descended from *Henry*, the eldest of those sons; and the electoral branch of *Brunswic-Lunenburg*, from *William*, the youngest son; and that the ancestress of both branches was *Margaret*, queen of *Scotland*, wife of king *Malcolm III.* and sister to *Edgar Atheling*, the *Saxon*, who was the true lineal heir of the crown of *England*, both of the *Danish* and *Saxon* race; which *Edgar* dying without issue, the right of succession fell to queen *Margaret's* posterity, in whom centered at once the hereditary titles of the *Scottish*, *Pictish*, *British*, *Danish*, and *Saxon* royal families. It appears that his *Britannic* majesty is descended from the *Scottish*, *Norman*, and *Welch* royal families, after the conquest, and particularly from the *Plantaganet* family; from *Margaret*, queen of *Scotland*, daughter to our king *Henry VII.* from the house of *Lancaster*; from the *Scots* royal Family of *Baliol* and *Bruce*; and, lastly, from king *James*, the first monarch of *Great Britain*; so that his majesty participates the blood of all the royal families that ever reigned in this island. It might be demonstrated, that this family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in *Europe*; that it descended from, and has intermarried with, most, if not all, the sovereign families in *Christendom*; that there have been two emperors of *Germany*, and an empress of *Constantinople*, of this family; not to mention the share which queen *Caroline*, consort of *George II.* might have had in the *Imperial* throne of *Germany*, had it not been for her inflexible attachment to the *Protestant* religion; and that from this family are descended the kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Prussia*; the electors of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*; the families of *Hesse*, *Baden*, *Mecklenburg*, and several princes of the house of *Saxony*; to whom we might also add several mitred prelates, there having been 18 archbishops and bishops of this family, all princes of the empire, besides one cardinal.

The creation of the electorate, which is attached to the duchies of *Hanover* and *Zell*, was concerted at the congress at the *Hague* in 1692, in the reign of king *William III.* of glorious memory, and happily effected by his influence, in conjunction with most of the *Protestant* princes of the empire, in order to counterbalance the accession of the *Popish* branch of the *Palatine* family to the electorate of the *Rhine*. It was opposed by several *German* princes, and particularly by the duke of *Brunswic Wolfenbuttle*, from a principle of envy; but the then emperor *Leopold*, in order to testify his gratitude to the *Protestants* for their assistance in the war against *France*, and, considering not only the personal merit of duke *Ernest*, but the great dignity of the *Brunswic* family, who had the first seat in the college of princes at the diet, and was one of the most considerable in the empire for antiquity, wealth, and power, ordered it to be put to the question in the college of electors at *Ratisbon*, wherein it was resolved, the

the 17th of October, 1692, that the electoral dignity should be conferred on the said prince Ernest and his heirs. The college of princes immediately entered their protest against this resolution, as contrary to the laws of the empire, because entered into without their consent. Nevertheless, in December following, the emperor gave prince Ernest the investiture, by delivering the electoral cap to his plenipotentiaries, and declaring him elector.

The extent of the particular dominions of the elector is as follows:

	Miles long.	Miles broad.
The principality of Grubenhagen	40	40
The duchy of Hanover, or Calenburg	40	12
The duchy of Lunenburg	80	50
The duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg	30	15
The duchy of Bremen, including Verden	60	40
The county of Hoya	30	15
The county of Diepholt	30	10

The elector's revenues arise from the salt-pits, or springs, within the walls of Lunenburg; from taxes on land, cattle, merchandize, public houses, and inns; but principally from the rich mines of silver, iron, and copper. The mines of Clausthal, with those of St. Andrew and Altena, yield near 200,000*l.* a year. Upon the whole, this elector's annual revenue is calculated to amount to at least 400,000*l.* In the year 1692 he had near 14,000 regular troops on foot. Now that the estates of the electorate are larger above one-half, by the addition of Lunenburg and Bremen, he may raise an army of betwixt 30 and 40,000 men, without greatly burthening his subj-cts. In the year 1729, he reviewed a body of 19,890 men; and in September, 1735, that number was augmented to 22,000 regular troops. In 1687 there was an hereditary and perpetual union made between this electoral family and that of Saxony; which was renewed in 1731 and 1736, for the mutual guarantee of the peaceable possession of their estates against all invaders.

The Duchy of BREMEN has the Weser on the west; the Elbe, and part of Lunenburg, on the east; the German Sea on the north; and part of Verden and Oldenburg on the south. It is divided into the land of Bremen, properly so called, which lies some miles round the city; Wursterland, along the coast, from the Weser to the mouth of the Elbe; Hadeland, the north part of the duchy, at the mouth of the Elbe, where the people are deemed ignorant, but so fond of gay cloaths, that their neighbours have a proverb, that "There are no peasants in Hadeland." Part of it belongs to Hamburg, and part to Saxe-Lawenburg. Kedingerland, in which lies Stadt; and Altland, a pleasant fruitful track, of about 14 miles in length. Betwixt Bremen and Stade the country is desert; but the other parts, towards the rivers, are very pleasant, and abound with fields, meadows, and orchards. The inhabitants, who formerly relied so much on their valour, that they scorned to build forts, are still esteemed as good soldiers as any in Germany; and it is said of the Wursterlanders, in particular, that they will fight and drink with the best men in Germany. The situation of the country between two such navigable rivers, has disposed the people in general to trade.

The emperor Ludovicus Pius gave this country to Ansgarius, the first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg, whom he had made metropolitan of Denmark, and all the known countries to the north. He died in 865; and his death is annually observed by the common people here with great solemnity. Denmark and Sweden were no longer dependent on this see, when Lunden was erected into an archbishopric: but this country continued subject to its archbishops, till, by the treaty of Westphalia, the archbishopric was secularized, converted into a duchy, and given to the Swedes for restoring the peace of the empire, and giving up other places which they had taken during the war. As their ancestors had frequent wars with their archbishop in defence of their liberties, they pleaded for the same

exemptions when made subject to the Swedes, who continued their masters till 1712, when this country and Verden were conquered by the king of Denmark. This prince mortgaged it soon to the elector, who, in 1715, had 250,000*l.* granted him by his parliament, to enable him to make the purchase of it. There was an opposition, indeed, made to it, in both houses, and a clamour raised against it without doors; but, however convenient it might be for the elector of Hanover, whose family was possessed of Bremen once before, and to whose dominions it lay contiguous, the legislature wisely judged it might be of the most dangerous consequence to the crown of Great Britain, that any foreign prince, especially a maritime power, should hold the key, which the king of Denmark then had, of the Elbe and the Weser. On surveying the maps of this part of the empire, it appears that, whilst that king was in possession of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, he was master of the sea-coast from Denmark almost to the Seven Provinces. The maps shew, that the Elbe runs for about 500 miles, through Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, and the rest of Germany; and that the Weser passes, for about 250 miles, through Hessia, Westphalia, Oldenburg, and some other countries of the empire. The vast importance of those rivers to our trade will be manifest from considering that all our woollen, and other English manufactures, and almost all our commodities, both domestic and foreign, to the value of many hundred thousands a year, are by those streams conveyed to innumerable markets; and that by the same navigation a great part of our riches flows continually home to us; a trade too precious to have lain at the mercy of any foreigner, either to lock it up from us, or to lay what impositions he pleased on it, as might have been the case, if the king of Denmark had not been dispossessed of Bremen and Verden. In 1717 this country suffered very much by inundations from the Elbe, the banks of which are in some places very low, and would be frequently overflowed, were it not for the dykes. In 1720 the crown of Sweden consented in form to the dismemberment of this duchy from its other dominions, and confirmed it to the house of Brunswic.

The common dialect of this, and a very large part of the lower circles of Germany, is a sort of Lower Saxon, neither Dutch nor High German, but partaking of both; or rather the root of both; for it seems to have retained more of the ancient Anglo-Saxon than of the Dutch or High German: yet every one understands High German; and it is the language of their printed books, sermons, and written letters.

This duchy is watered by many rivers. The Tech, the Umme, and the Hamma, join together, and fall into the Weser; as do the Brept, the Lun, the Stotel, and several others. The Essa, the Schwingel, and the Oste, fall into the Elbe. The most remarkable places are,

Boxtehude, situated on the Essa, or Est, 15 miles west of Hamburg, and 48 north-east of Bremen, in a pleasant country, so fruitful as to be reckoned one of the granaries of Hamburg. It is a pretty large town, with broad streets, and is surrounded with a ditch and wall, upon which there are old ruinous towers. Its river, which comes out of Lunenburg, and is navigable for boats up to the town, falls into the Elbe at Cranitz, about four miles off, where the latter is about a mile over; and from hence there is a fine prospect of Hamburg. The town, which first had its rise from a nunnery of ladies of a family of that name, was of such note formerly, as to be admitted into the Hanseatic League, and still retains the privileges of a city, with burgo-masters and senators. One of the dukes of Brunswic attempted, in vain, to reduce this place in 1424, as did, in 1552, one of the counts of Mansfeld, who, because he could not take it, set fire to the neighbouring nunnery. During the civil wars of Germany, it was several times taken from, and re-taken by, the Swedes, who being at length restored to it in 1679,

kept it, with the rest of the duchy of Bremen, till the whole country was conquered by the Danes, and then made over to the elector of Hanover.

Stade has a good trade, and a healthy air. It is situated on the river Zwinga, or Schwingel, which falls into the Elbe 2 miles below it, 27 miles west of Hamburg, and 44 north of Bremen. This place, besides having been a free imperial city, and one of the Hans Towns, was formerly endowed with great privileges; particularly that of being an asylum or sanctuary for all offenders, with a right of toll for ships passing up the Elbe; but became so poor, by Hamburg outstripping it, that it was put under the protection of the archbishop of Bremen. After its decay, the English merchants, upon some disgust taken at Hamburg, removing hither, revived its trade; so that it became rich and populous, and is still in good condition; though the English merchants returned to Hamburg. The town is well built; and its town-hall, market-place, and churches, are handsome.

Bremerfurd, or Breme-Verden, is a walled town, with a good castle, that commands the neighbouring plains; and a palace, which was formerly the archbishop of Bremen's, on the river Oste, that runs into the Elbe. It is 15 miles south from Stade, and 28 north of Bremen; and the chief trade of it is by passengers betwixt those towns. The chancery of the duchy is kept at this place.

Ritzbottle is a bailiwick, consisting of a castle, with 14 villages, belonging to the Hamburgers, and situated on the coast, where the Elbe falls into the North Sea, not 10 miles from the utmost point of land of this country, and 32 north-west of Stade. Here the Hamburgers have a harbour, called Cuxhaven, which is of great benefit to ships coming on the Elbe in winter, when the river is full of ice. Here likewise their ships often stop, on their arrival from long voyages, for orders and news. Here are privileged pilots, who, by the statutes, are obliged to have a yacht always at sea, near the outermost buoy, ready to put a pilot or two, as occasion shall require, on board of every ship coming into the Elbe. But, notwithstanding this is one of the most dangerous rivers in Europe to enter, as all ships coming to Hamburg are obliged to pay half pilotage, whether they have pilots on board or not, they are seldom at sea, but in good weather, when they are least wanted, which has occasioned the loss of many rich ships. The Hamburgers have another fort in this neighbourhood, called New-wreck, or Nieu-wark, which serves for strengthening the former, on the land-side, against the country.

Adjoining to the bailiwick of Ritzbottle is the little district of Hadeln, or Hadeland, (the most northern part of this duchy,) which, with its capital, Ottendorff, on the river Medame, and the town of Hadeln, came, in the 16th century, from the archbishops of Bremen, to the house of Saxe-Lawenburg: but the male line of that house becoming extinct in the year 1689, and a dispute arising about the inheritance, between the female heirs and the king of Sweden, the emperor caused it to be taken into sequestration, under which it still remains. The castle of Ottendorff, which belongs to Saxe-Lawenburg, commands most of the district.

Carelstadt is rather a fortress than a town, on the river Geeste; which, having filled its ditches, falls into the Weser, 31 miles north-west of Bremen. It was founded by Charles X. of Sweden; taken by the dukes of Brunswic in 1676, and restored, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, in 1679. Charles XII. in 1698, granted liberty of conscience, with 30 years exemption from taxes, to all Protestants that would settle here: but the inhabitants are few.

Bremen, the capital of the duchy, stands in a fruitful plain, 23 miles east of Oldenburg; and about 460 north-west of Vienna. It is an ancient, large, populous, flourishing, free, imperial city, and the third in rank among the Hans, which are Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen. The latter, though it is reckoned the

least considerable, is certainly much the oldest, being noted for shipping when the monks, sent by the pope to convert the Saxons, embarked here for England, which was 200 years before Hamburg was built, and above 500 before the building of Lubec. An archbishopric was founded here by Charles the Great, who made it the metropolis of the north. Henry V. granted the citizens great privileges, as a reward for their valiant performances in the holy wars. It had several privileges also granted it by the emperor Wenceslaus, for clearing the coast from pirates, and protecting the merchants trading on the Weser; and no goods were allowed to go down the river, and pass this city, without being first landed here. The inhabitants have their privilege also of fishing from the bridge of Hoya, four German miles above Bremen, down to the sea; as likewise in the rivers Hunte, Ochtum, Wemme, and Leefsum, which flow into the Weser. The city is well supplied with fish, both from its rivers and the sea; and they have every month several sorts in season. Among others, they catch great quantities of salmon and lampreys; the former of which, being dried and smoked, and the latter pickled, are in great esteem throughout all Germany. Rodolph II. endowed them with the privilege that neither their persons or goods should be liable to arrest, attachment, or other imposition, throughout the empire; and Charles V. gave them the right of coinage: but, on its receiving the reformation in 1552, and zealously defending it against one of their archbishops, that emperor ordered the city to be besieged by the duke of Brunswic; against whom it made so gallant a defence, that, after almost a year's continuance, he was forced to raise it. The archbishops did not embrace the reformation till 1585. This city claimed a right of vote and session in the diet ever since Charlemagne, which was confirmed to them (though the archbishop opposed it) by the emperor Ferdinand III. in 1641. Afterwards, on the secularization of the archbishopric, in the reign of queen Christina, of Sweden, new disputes arose, which came to a rupture in 1654; and though they were composed under Charles Gustavus, in 1658, they broke out again under Charles XI. who claimed the sovereignty of the city, as well as that of the duchy, which had been yielded to the Swedes by treaty: but the senate totally disclaimed it, on the basis of the 10th article of the treaty of Osnaburg, whereby it was declared a free imperial city; though the archbishopric, with all the rights belonging to it, was annexed, by the emperor and empress, to the crown of Sweden. The Swedes, nevertheless, not being satisfied, besieged it above six weeks, but raised the siege, at the interposition of the neighbouring princes; and then followed the treaty of Hahenhausen, in 1666, by which the city was obliged to part with some of its ancient privileges, and to waive its pretensions to the right of sitting and voting in the diet. It is governed by a senate, composed of 4 burgomasters, or consuls, and 24 senators, or common-councilmen, consisting of four divisions, viz. one burgomaster, and six senators, to each of the four wards. They are chosen out of the chief citizens, so that the government is a kind of aristocracy. This senate decides all causes, ecclesiastical, criminal, and civil; and from it there lies no appeal, except in the latter, where the sum litigated exceeds 600 Rhenish guilders of gold, or about 210l. sterling; in which case there may lie an appeal to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. If any of the members die, or become incapable, they must chuse another in 24 hours; for which end, one elector is chosen out of each class by lot, and then shut up in a room, without seeing any one till the election is over. They have their own statute-laws, which were enacted in 1281, but have been since amended. It has a jurisdiction of about 10 miles round, abounding with pastures well stocked with cattle, and is bordered with territories belonging to his Britannic majesty. The river Weser, which is navigable about 30 miles from the sea, runs through it, and divides the old city from the new; but

but there is a communication by a bridge of boats, and several wooden bridges. The river is not navigable for ships of burden farther than Fegeſack, fix miles below the town, where there is a custom-house, and where all ships load and unload: ſo that all goods are brought up from thence in flat-bottomed veſſels. It has a conſiderable trade to England, eſpecially with all ſorts of Weſtphalia linens, and ſends ſeveral ſhips, particularly to London, every year; there being a great conſumption of the Engliſh woollen manufactures, which they receive not only directly from England, but by way of Hamburg and Holland, and diſperſe them again through the whole circle of Weſtphalia. It likewiſe ſends ſhips to France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and a great number to Davis's Streights. It has alſo a conſiderable inland trade, particularly to the great fairs and marts in Germany, to which, among other goods, it ſends large quantities of calicoes and ſugar, printed and refined here, though not to that perfection as at Hamburg. Its beer is very much eſteemed in Germany, and therefore exported in large quantities. The other commodities are minerals, timber, corn, cattle, and leather; in dreſſing of which, and cloth, they are very expert; ſo that both are ſent hither, for that purpoſe, from other countries. The duties upon importation and exportation are very low, which is a great encouragement to trade, and gives the inhabitants an advantage over the Dutch in the countries betwixt this city and their republic. Bremen is deemed the next port to Hamburg, in the whole empire, for commerce: and, in time of war, it ſits out ſhips of force to convoy their merchantmen. It generally ſends 20 or 30 ſhips a year to the whale-fiſhery in Greenland; and their harpooners, being eſteemed the moſt expert in all the country, are frequently hired both by the Dutch and Engliſh.

Both the old and new towns are fortified with high walls, a broad ditch, and a counterſcarp. The former has ſeveral towers on the walls, after the old manner: but the walls of the new town have eight fine bulwarks. It is, however, ſtronger by nature than art. Here is a gariſon of 600 men, beſides the guard kept day and night, at the town-houſe, by 200 of the citizens. On the city wall, or ramparts, which are planted with rows of trees, there is a road for coaches, as well as foot-paſſengers, and a moſt agreeable proſpect of the river, and adjacent country.

The new town has a grand arſenal, well ſtored with artillery, ſmall arms, and other utenſils and tools of war, both ancient and modern. There is a leſſer, which is a ſort of armoury for the burghers, being a ſpacious hall, where their council of trade meets, the walls of which are adorned with ſmall arms. At the entrance there is the figure of a warrior in complete armour, who, by ſome mechanism under the ſteps, as ſoon as you tread on them, lifts up the beaver of his helmet with his truncheon to ſalute you.

From the gallery of the grand arſenal, which contains the greater part of the ſmall arms, ranged in a very beautiful manner, there is a paſſage to the gymnaſium, or academy, built after the reformation, which was at firſt only a free ſchool, but afterwards advanced to the title of an univerſity; which, by the munificence of ſeveral worthy citizens, makes as good a figure as ſome of the beſt in Germany, and has produced many great men.

The ſenate, council, or town-houſe, is a large Gothic ſtructure, built in 1405, and adorned on the outſide, with ſeveral ſtatues of the emperors and electors, beſides thoſe of Plato, Ariſtotle, Cicero, and other ancients; and a picture of the old and new towns. The council-chamber has the pictures of 12 German emperors, down to Leopold. The courts of juſtice, and other apartments, are plainer than ſuits with the dignity of the offices they are put to; and the lower part, or hall, in which there are doors that lead to the courts of juſtice, is filled with toy and print ſhops, and others for ſtationery and haberdaſhery wares.

At one end of this building, but ſeparated by a ſtreet, there is a public ſtructure, with a piazza and ſhops under it, which ſerves for an exchange; but is not near ſo much frequented as thoſe of London and Amſterdam, and only reſorted to by the merchants on poſt days.

Here are ſeveral hoſpitals, particularly one for ſuperannuated or diſabled mariners; and another for the ſick, lame, decrepid, and old, of both ſexes. It is a plain but commodious ſtructure, with a very handſome chapel. Adjoining to it is a houſe of correction for vagabonds and criminals, where lunatics are alſo kept, and ſuch as happen to kill a perſon inadvertently, the plea of chance-medley not being admitted in this country. Such ſtrict diſcipline is kept here, that it is obſerved, though there are at leaſt 100 profligate perſons in it, not an indecent word is heard out of their mouths, being almoſt continually obliged to accompany the taſk-maſter in ſinging pſalms and hymns.

The new town, on the ſouth-ſide of the Weſer, in which ſtands the univerſity and arſenal, conſiſts chiefly of gardens, and little pleaſure houſes, belonging to the principal merchants, and other inhabitants, of the old city; has larger and much more regular ſtreets than the latter; and they are moſt of them planted with rows of limes and wild cheſnuts.

The ſtreets of the old town, on the north ſide of the river, in which are the cathedral and the ſenate houſe, center in the market-place, wherein ſtands an old gigantic image, one of thoſe erected in many of the German cities, by order of Charles the Great, by the name of Statua Rolandina; on which is an ancient inſcription, denoting it to be a teſtimonial of the liberty granted by Charles the Great to this city. On the oppoſite ſide of the market is a public-houſe, which, at the ſame time, ſerves as a ſort of common-hall for the ſeveral colleges, or aſſemblies of the burghers, and the council of trade. This old town is ſaid to have been walled 800 years ago. On the largeſt of its wooden bridges, there is an engine that raiſes water, and diſperſes it all over the city; and there is a fort at the head of it, which is well guarded.

Under the ſenate houſe is a ſpacious wine cellar, wherein are five huge veſſels, each of which holds much above 100 hogſheads, whereof four are always kept full of Rheniſh wine, and the fifth is left empty, with a ſmall door at the head of it, to gratify ſuch as have the curioſity to enter. There is one vault of choice old hock, the key of which is kept by the preſiding burgomaſter, and only a number of bottles left in the hands of the maſter of the cellar, to be ſold at about a dollar, or 4s. 6d. a bottle. The city coins a little piece of money of its own, called a groat, which is worth about a halfpenny: 163 of their yards make 100 Engliſh. The cuſtom, which afterwards became general in the other Hans Towns, of ſwearing new comers by bread and ſalt, and making them free, on paying a fine of good liquor to the company, is ſaid to have been inſtituted here.

Ottersburg, a little fortified town, 14 miles north-eaſt of Bremen, with a ſtrong caſtle, or paſs, on the borders of the biſhopric, was formerly the biſhop's ſeat. It was taken twice by the Imperialiſts, and once by the Swedes, in the German civil wars. It is a pretty large borough, on the river Wemme, from whence the road towards Bremen is very bad, ſandy, and full of the branches of the river, in the middle of which is a fort, with four baſtions, that commands a long dyke, or cauſeway, with ſeveral cuts in it, over which are bridges. On the other ſide of the town, 12 miles from it, ſtood the monastery of Cloſterzeven, charmingly ſituated, which is now a conſiderable borough, adorned with many fine gardens, and a handſome church. This is the place where, in 1757, the convention was concluded between the duke of Cumberland and the duke de Richlieu, through the mediation of count Lynel, the Daniſh governor.

Shamsbeck is a large village, which gives name to a district, and has a woollen manufactory; Stoel does the same; Bardel is a village, where the nobility hold a meeting twice a year; and Neuenwalde is a village, where there is a foundation for an abbess and 12 other ladies.

The bailiwick of Wildeshausen, on the Hemte, has but a very indifferent soil. In 1700 the crown of Sweden mortgaged this bailiwick to the electoral house of Brunswic Lunenburg; and, in 1720, at the peace of Stockholm, made over all right and claim thereto, as well as to Bremen and Verden. The only place worth mentioning in this bailiwick is the town of Wildeshausen, from which the whole receives its name. It is situated on the Hemte, contains about 300 dwelling houses, a few churches, and some other public buildings. About half the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, who are not allowed the use of bells, church music, or processions: nor are they permitted to be baptized, married, or buried by their own priests, but must have those ceremonies performed by a Lutheran minister. Here are still to be seen the vestiges of an ancient abbey, and the ruins of an old castle.

The principality of LUNENBURG-ZELL is bounded, on the north, by the duchy of Lawenburg, or Lauenburg, and the Elbe; on the south by Calenburg, Hil-desheim, and part of Brunswic; on the east by another part of Brunswic, and the duchy of Mecklenburg; and to the west by Bremen, Verden, and Hoya. In many parts the soil is sandy, heathy, and marshy. The banks of the Elbe, Aller, and Jetze, are, however, fertile, and abound in grain, roots, trees, and fruits of various kinds.

Here are likewise plenty of cattle, bees, venison, salt-springs, and lime-stone. The rivers Elbe, Aller, and Ilmenau, produce great quantities of fish; and being all navigable, are of great advantage to the country in a commercial point of view. The whole principality contains about 200 Lutheran churches, which are under the direction of two generals, and 15 subordinate superintendants. The manufactures are linen, ribbons, hats, bleached wax, gold wires, silver ditto, cottons, stockings, starch, refined sugars, wooden wares, barges ready built, with boats and some small ships.

On account of this principality the king of Great Britain has a seat and voice, both in the college of the princes of the empire, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The revenues arise from the demesnes, tolls on the Elbe, contributions, duties on cattle, beer, wine, brandy, and other commodities; and the principal places are the following:

Lunenburg, the metropolis of the principality, is a large city, situated on the river Elmen, or Ilmenau, which is navigable from hence to the Elbe. It is 27 miles from Hamburg, and 68 from Hanover. It was formerly an Hans Town, and an Imperial city. The name has been derived by some from Lina, the ancient name of the Ilmenau; and by others from Luna, the moon, an image of which was worshipped here, by the inhabitants, in the times of Paganism. Here was formerly several convents, out of the revenues of one of which, the Benedictine, an academy for martial exercises was founded, where the youth of the principality are taught, gratis, dancing, fencing, riding, and the French language.

Out of the same revenues a Latin school, consisting of four classes, was likewise founded, and well endowed. The superintendency of these, and the estate appropriated to their support, are invested in a landschaft-director, and an aufreiter, who are both selected from the Lunenburg nobility. The first of these officers is the head of the states of the principality, and the president of the provincial college. He assumes the title of excellency, and in public writings styles himself, *By the grace of God, Landschaft-Direktor, and Lord of the Mansion of St. Michael in Lunenburg.* The public edifices are three parish churches, three hospi-

tals, a salt magazine, an anatomical theatre, the ducal palace, the town-house, the academy, the barracks for the garrison, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which the ancient dukes lie interred, and where the celebrated table, taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho, is deposited. It is eight feet long, and four broad, was plated over with chased gold, and had a rim richly embellished with precious stones of immense value; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers broke into the church, and stripped this magnificent table of a large diamond, 200 emeralds and rubies, and most of the gold. Here are many rich salt-springs, a fifth of the product of which belongs to the king of Great Britain. The salt is the best in Germany. The other articles, in which the commercial part of the inhabitants deal, are wool, honey, wax, lime-stone, flax, linen, beer, &c. and warehouses are erected along the borders of the Ilmenau, for the reception of goods from all parts of Germany, to be forwarded to Hamburg and Lubec.

Ahlden, on the Old Leine, has a palace, in which Sophia Dorothea, consort of his Britannic majesty George I. resided after their separation till her death, in 1726. It is the seat of a bailiwick, and has a great trade in horses and timber.

Ultzen, a compact town, at the conflux of the Wiper, and two other rivulets, which form the river Ilmenau, was formerly called Lawenwald, i. e. Lion Forest, and had its present name from the neighbouring monastery of Oldenstadt, formerly called Old Ulfen. It is said, that the first English Saxons came to Britain from this place; and that those who returned, hung up a tin gilt ship in the market-place, as a memorial of their success, which continued there till 1646, when most of the town was burnt down, and never wholly rebuilt: but the streets are larger, and the houses more splendid and regular, than before.

Essel, on the Aller, gives name to a district, wherein the noble family of Bothmar have three manors and a village, from which they take their name, with a church of their own, to which they appoint a minister.

Soltau, at the conflux of the Soltau and Bonne, gives name to a bailiwick, which abounds with wood, and contains manufactories of canvas, plush, lindley-woolsey, woollen cloths, baize, stuffs, &c.

Hitzacker is a small town in a little island in the Jetze. The castle was formerly the residence of some of the dukes. Here is a great annual fair; and the bailiwick to which the town gives name, contains the forest of Ghorde, which is about 16 miles in compass: it abounds with a kind of feathered game, deer, wild boars, &c. and on its east side stands a royal hunting seat.

Zell is seated on a sandy plain, near the conflux of the Aller and the Fuhse, 24 miles north of Hanover, and 47 south of Harburg. The town is ancient, having a charter, dated in 1203, wherein it is called Tsele. It consists of three streets, that run parallel, is well fortified, the ramparts being broad and high, and well mounted with cannon, but not regular. Here are held the chief courts of judicature for this duchy; and, in 1485, its duke (Henry) built a palace near that called the Hanover Gate, which is a square building, with four platforms at the four corners, moated round. Several coaches may go in front on the terrace round the town, which is adorned with trees planted all along; and the adjacent fine gardens, orchards, and groves, form a very agreeable landscape. There is but one church in the town, and that without a steeple. The French refugees have their church in the suburbs, which are very large. Here are still many French Catholics, as well as Protestants, and the former have a chapel. All the buildings are of timber, except the churches, the castle, and the house of correction, which are of brick. The elector has a regency here, which judges all causes without any appeal, but to the council of state at Hanover. Betwixt this town and Harburg it is a sandy road, with scarce any thing but heath. The post-stages,

post-stages, which are of four miles, are very ill served, and the inns the worst in Germany. Though there is much heath betwixt this town and Hanover, yet the country is well cultivated; for the inhabitants not only make turf of the heath for fuel, but it also serves for pasturage and manure. There is a trade from hence to Bremen, by the river Aller.

In the neighbourhood of this town there is the castle of Ahlen, where the heiress of Lunenburg-Zell, who was married to the late elector, and afterwards divorced, died, after 30 year residence. It was rather a voluntary retirement, than confinement; as she had the best of usage, and full liberty to go whither she pleased. Here also the late queen of Denmark retired, after the severe treatment she met with as before-mentioned.

During the war in the year 1757, a most barbarous and inhuman transaction reduced the inhabitants of Zell to great distress; for the duke of Richlieu ordered not only the suburbs of Zell to be burnt, but even the orphan-house, which contained a great number of children, to be set fire to, when the whole was reduced to ashes, together with the poor innocent infants. An instance of cruelty scarcely to be paralleled in history!

Bardewic, on the Luke, four miles from Lunenburg, though now only a straggling village, was formerly a strong, populous city. It had nine churches, of which only the cathedral is left, wherein there is still a college of eight residentiary canons, and a few vicars: but the bishopric was transferred to Verden; and the district about the church transformed into kitchen gardens. Over the gate there are some barbarous Latin verses, in an old Gothic character, which shew that the town was built 235 years before Rome, and destroyed by Henry the Lion, in 1189. They write, that he took this revenge on the city because it refused to acknowledge him, after he was proscribed by the emperor Frederick I.

Dannebeug stands in the most eastern part of this duchy, on the river Jerze, six miles from its influx into the Elbe, and 33 south-east of Lunenburg. It is the chief town of the rich and fruitful county of this name, which was given by its count, in 1462, to Otho, duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle, and yielded by the latter to the house of Lunenburg-Zell. The Germans write it Daunenburg, consistent with the etymology of its name, which signifies a Mountain of Fir-trees. This county lies along the Elbe, having Mecklenburg on the north, the marquisate of Brandenburg on the east and south, and the duchy of Lunenburg on the west.

Snackenburg, is a large trading town, at the conflux of the Elbe and the Weckr, or Bessé.

Harburg, on the Seeve, 50 miles from Zell, is a trading town, with a good harbour. It is well fortified, populous, has a castle, garrison, armoury, magazine, and barracks.

Lune is a village with a Lutheran convent, and a medicinal spring. Medingen, on the Ilmenau, has likewise a Lutheran convent, which was formerly a Cistercian monastery.

Winsen-an-der-Luke is a city on the Luke, over which it has two stone bridges. It contains a Lutheran abbey, has a voice and seat in the diets, is a great thoroughfare, and gives name to a bailiwick.

Ebstorf is a town pleasantly situated, and containing a convent, which was formerly a Benedictine nunnery; but consists now of a Lutheran abbess, a prioress, and 14 other ladies. The religious restrictions here are not very great; but love usually fills the convent, as it is celebrated for being the retreat of ladies who have been disappointed in their affections; and it is supposed that some of the beautiful recluses have, with the *Fair Penitent*, said,

Oh! shut me in a cloister; there, well pleas'd,
Religious hardships I will learn to bear:
To fast and freeze at midnight hours of pray'r,
No. 68.

Nor think it hard within a lonely cell,
With melancholy, speechless saints to dwell;
But bless the day I to that refuge ran,
Free from the marriage-chain, and from that tyrant man!

Wienhausen is a village on the Aller, with a Lutheran convent, consisting of an abbess, a prioress, and 23 other ladies.

Isenhagen, on the Ise, contains also a Lutheran convent; but the nuns here, contrary to the other institutions, may be of plebian extraction.

Walstrode, i. e. Walo's Cross, on the river Bohme, 25 miles north-west of Zell, and 40 south-west of Lunenburg, is not far from the confines of the duchy of Verden. It was at first only a monastery, built by one Walo, but is now a Lutheran convent, consisting of an abbey, a prioress, and nine other ladies. It is likewise the seat of a bailiwick and superintendancy.

Some parts of the Principality of GRUBENHAUSEN are very fertile, producing variety of grain, pulse, marble, and minerals; the mines and quarries being chiefly in the mountain and forest called the Hartz. The rivers are the Leine, the Oder, and the Ocker. The states are composed of the abbey of St. Alexander, and that of the Blessed Virgin, at Einbeck; the noble proprietaries of nine manors; and the cities of Einbeck and Osterode, at which the diets are alternately held once a year. Lutheranism is the established religion; and the manufactures and commodities of the country are flax, linen, sand-stone, marble, copper, salt, sulphur, zink, starch, printed cottons, thread, timber, slate, iron, lead, vitriol, lapis calaminaris, power blue, woollen goods, and fire-arms.

On account of this principality the electors have a vote in the college of princes, both in the diet of the empire, and in that of the circle of Lower Saxony. The sovereign's revenues arise from the produce of the demesnes, and of the mines; and appeals lie from the courts here to the chancery of Hanover. The principal places are the following:

Einbeck, the capital of the principality, is situated at the conflux of the Ilme and the Leine, about 42 miles from Hanover. It is well fortified by towers, bulwarks, ramparts, a double ditch, and outworks; and surrounded by a fine country, very fertile, particularly in corn. It was formerly a free Imperial town, and its magistrates still possess some valuable privileges. It is large and populous, divided into three parts, called the Munster, the Newstadt, and the Markt, and has a tolerable trade, particularly in beer, woollen manufactures, and printed cottons. Formerly it was a bishop's see, the cathedral and chapter of which still remain. The latter consists of a Lutheran senior, nine canons, one vicar, and four vicars in ordinary, who, together, send a deputy to the diet. The revenues of the ancient abbey of the Blessed Virgin are now enjoyed by a senior and nine canons, who have likewise a representative at the diets. A large district belongs to, and is subject to, the jurisdiction of Einbeck, which was a town so early as the year 1256, and formerly coined gold, silver, and copper money.

Wildeman is a mine town, surrounded, on all sides, by lofty, rugged mountains: Lautenthal and Schulenberg, are small towns, containing smelting-houses; and Cellerfeld is an open mine town, with a mint for coining money.

St. Andreasburg is a mine town, with a manufactory of powder blue, and a silver smelting-house; and near it is a reservoir, from whence, by a canal, water is conveyed to all the mine works. This town is so pleasantly situated, that a person, with a philosophical turn of mind, might retire hither, and, with propriety, exclaim,

Hail, ye soft seats! ye limpid springs and floods,
Ye flow'ry meads, ye vales and mazy woods!
Ye limpid floods, that ever murmur'ing flow!
Ye verdant meads, where flow'rs eternal blow!

Ye shady vales, where zephyrs ever play!
 Ye woods, where little warblers tune their lay!
 Here grant me, heav'n, to end my peaceful days,
 And steal myself from life by slow decays;
 With age, unknown to pain or sorrow, blest,
 To the dark grave retiring as to rest;
 While gently with one sigh this mortal frame,
 Dissolving, turns to ashes, whence it came;
 While my freed soul departs without a groan,
 And joyful wings her flight to worlds unknown.

Altenau is a small mine town, in a valley, surrounded by high rugged rocks. It contains a silver smelting-house, the aqua fortis from which runs into the river Ocker.

Clausthal is a large open mine town, in which are a silver smelting house, and a mint. The place is defended by a garrison, and contains two churches, an orphan-house, a grammar-school, a mine-office, and a forest bailiwick-office. Though the rest of the country is so pleasant, the air of the Hartz Forest, almost the whole year round, is so cold, and rain, hail, snow, fogs, and storms, are so frequent, that the cultivation of the land cannot be pursued with any degree of success. The mountain, which part of the forest covers, consists of oaks, ash, alder, pines, beech, aspen, birch, and fir. This amazing plenty of wood is of the utmost importance, as, without such a profusion of timber, the mining works could not be carried on. That part of the forest called Brunswic-Lunenburg-Hartz, is divided into Upper and Lower, and again subdivided into mine and forest bailiwicks, part of which belong to the king of Great Britain, and part to the prince of Brunswic.

Osterode, a town situated not far from the Hartz, is divided into Old and New Town. It contains a large granary, three parish churches, and a grammar school; has a manufactory of woollen cloths; and is defended by a castle, in which several dukes of Brunswic and Lunenburg have formerly resided.

On an eminence, not far from the above town, formerly stood the castle of Grubenhagen, which, as well as the principality itself, took its name from the noble family of Gruben, every branch of which is now extinct.

Salader-Helden, on the Leine, contains some salt works; as does the small neighbouring village of Salbeck, which is romantically situated, and surrounded by a very pleasant country:

Where on the trees sweet honeysuckles blow,
 And ruddy daisies paint the ground below;
 Where the shrill linnet charms the solemn shade,
 And zephyrs pant along the cooler glade;
 Or shake the bull-rush by a river-side,
 While the gay sun-beams sparkle on the tide.
 Oh! for some grot, whose rustic sides declare
 Ease, and not splendor, was the builder's care;
 Where roses feed their unaffected charms,
 And the curl'd vine extends her clasping arms;
 Where happy silence lulls the quiet soul,
 And makes it calm as summer waters roll.
 Here man may learn to check each growing ill,
 And bring to reason disobedient will;
 To watch his incoherent breast, and find
 What fav'rite passions rule the giddy mind.

Herburg has a castle, linen manufactory, and iron works.

Scharzfels is defended by a castle situated on a high rock. It contains a small garrison, and is sometimes used as a state prison. The castle gives name to a bailiwick, which contains stone quarries, iron works, plenty of flax, chalk pits, copper mines, and a linen manufactory.

In the neighbourhood are fine caverns, called the Scharzfels Caves, where the obur fossil and drop-stone are found.

Lautenbury, on the Oder, is a fief of the abbey of Quedlinburg; has mines of copper and iron in its neighbourhood, and is inhabited by miners.

Elbingerode is a small town, which gives name to a bailiwick, that abounds in warm baths, pine, slate, marble, iron ore, jasper, &c.

At the village of Lucashof is a mill for sawing marble: at those of Luderhof, and New Hutte, are flattening-mills; and at Koninghof stood anciently the palace of Konigsburg, where the emperors and princes of the Saxon race used anciently to reside, when they came to this part to partake of the diversion of stag-hunting. This diversion, however, is on the decline in Germany, and a fondness for music prevails in almost all their courts; so that the German sovereigns seems to have sacrificed huntsmen to musicians, and to have exchanged horns for violins: so capricious are the inclinations of man, and so fluctuating is that thing called taste!

Thro' his young wood how pleas'd Sabinus stray'd,
 Or sat delighted in the thick'ning shade;
 With annual joys the red'ning shoots to greet,
 Or see the stretching branches long to meet.
 His son's fine taste an op'ner vista loves;
 Foe to the dryads of his father's groves;
 One boundless green, or flourish'd carpet views,
 And all the faded family of yews.
 The thriving plants ignoble broomsticks made,
 Now sweep those alleys they were born to shade,
 But not our passions only disagree:
 In taste is found as great variety.
 Sylvius is ravish'd when he hears a hound;
 His lady hates to death the odious sound:
 Yet both love music, tho' in different ways:
 He in a kennel, she at operas.
 A florist shall, perhaps, not grudge some hours,
 To view the colours in a bed of flowers;
 Yet, shew him Titian's workmanship divine,
 He passes on, and only cries, 'tis fine.

The Principality of CALENBURG is 35 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. A considerable part of it is mountainous and barren; but other districts are rich and fertile, and abound in corn, pulse, timber, cattle, salt, and medicinal springs, stones, minerals, &c. The rivulets abound with all kinds of fish. In the principality are three Protestant abbeys and six convents, of which three are inhabited by men, and six by women. Lutheranism is the established religion, but Calvinists and Roman Catholics are tolerated. The commodities and manufactures of the country are wool, cotton, tobacco, flax, silk, iron, copper, glass, galleons, sponges, tassels, gunpowder, linen, brass, leather, gold lace, silver ditto, embroideries, stone wares, carpets, &c.

In the year 1757 the French over-ran this principality, and did great damage, though they were soon dispossessed of it. The proprietor of it is entitled to a vote in the college of princes at the diet of the empire, and that of the circle. To the supreme tribunal of Hanover it nominates two assessors, and two to the high court of appeal at Zell. The revenues arise from demesnes, excise, a military tax, stamp-duty, card ditto, duty on corn, cattle, sheep, magazines, &c. The principal places are the following:

Hanover, the metropolis, and seat of the elector, as it always was of the dukes, after the removal of their court hither from Calenburg, on the death of George, the last duke of Brunswic-Calenburg. It is pleasantly situated in a sandy soil, on the river Leine, which is navigable here for small boats. It is 26 miles south-west from Zell, 27 from Brunswic, and 365 east from London. It was anciently called Lawenroda, from a neighbouring castle, subject to the counts of that title; and had its present name in Henry the Lion's time, because of a ferry here; Hanover, in the old Saxon dialect, signifying the same as Have-over in English. It is divided by the river into the New and Old Towns. Most

Most of the houses are of timber and clay, but there are many of brick and stone. The streets are regular, broad, and well furnished with lamps. It is regularly fortified, and the ravelins before the gates are well mounted with cannon. Here was once a monastery, since metamorphosed into a palace, at one end of the city, near the ramparts, though they scarce deserve that name. It has a large structure of free stone, with several square courts, and a fine stair-case; but the whole is rather commodious than magnificent. This is, however, adorned with fine tapestry and paintings, and very richly furnished. Here is a cabinet of curiosities, with a noble collection of medals, ancient and modern; and a very fine chapel. When the court is here, there are frequent concerts, balls, and assemblies; and a French comedy used to be acted three times a week, at a theatre in the palace, where all people were admitted gratis, the expence being defrayed by the elector. Here is also an opera-house, visited by all foreigners. The most remarkable of the churches are St. James's, in which there are two crucifixes, with fine pictures of the apostles, and many saints; though the Lutherans pay no adoration to them. That of the Holy Cross is much finer and neater than the other, having a double row of galleries round it from the altar; and, upon the first, the history of the gospel, in 53 parts, painted by the ablest masters. Besides these, there are St. George's and St. Giles's churches. Here are four fairs a year, much frequented by foreigners. It was once a free Imperial city, and a Hans Town, when it had a flourishing commerce; but its chief trade now is in that sweet, but muddy liquor, called Brewhan, which they send in great quantities to the neighbouring towns and villages. This liquor had its name from a famous brewer, one Conrade Brewhan, of this neighbourhood, who, having served his time at Hamburg, came and set up here in 1526. The Roman Catholic church here was granted to those of that communion by Ernest, the first elector, as one of the conditions demanded by the emperor Leopold, who invested him, and also engaged him to admit of an apostolical vicar in his dominions, and to permit him to reside at Hanover. There is a considerable number of Roman Catholics; but the nobility and gentry are almost all Lutherans. The princess Sophia caused a new church to be built here for the French refugees, to which our king William III. was also a benefactor. Besides a house for orphans, there is one hospital within the town, and another without. This city has acquired new lustre since the accession of the illustrious house of Hanover to the electoral college in the diet of the empire; but more especially since its advancement to the throne of Great Britain; and is of particular note for the famous treaty concluded here in 1725, to counterbalance that of Vienna.

In the environs are several rural seats, particularly one called the Fancy, or Whim; and another Mount-brilliant, or Mount Pleasant, which were built by two sisters-in-law, Madame de Kilmansec (late countess of Arlington) and the countess of Platen. These lead to the pleasant palace of Herenhausen (i. e. the house of the lord of the manor) a castle built on the river Leine, by order of the prince, who was the first elector, about the same distance north from Hanover, as the palace of Kensington is from that of St. James's. A strait walk leads up to the house, which is adorned with charming gardens; a wilderness of evergreens; one of the largest and noblest orangeries in Europe; a perfect theatre cut out into green seats, with arbors and summer houses on both sides of it, for the actors to dress in, the whole set off with fine statues, many of them gilt; and, above all, here are noble fountains, with very large basins, beautiful cascades, and water-works, that throw the water up much higher than the famous fountain at St. Cloud in France, which was always looked upon as the most considerable of the kind, till this was set up, by the direction of a very capital English artificer, under the patronage of the elector in 1716.

Rehburg is the seat of a bailiwick, which yields grain, flax, hops, oak, beech, coals, &c. and has a medicinal spring; and Ricklingen is a parochial village, near which there is a stone monument, erected to the memory of duke Albert of Saxony, who, in 1385, in besieging the castle, had his leg shattered in such a manner as to occasion his death.

Newstadtam Rubenberge, on the Leine, over which there are two stone bridges, has likewise a sluice in the same river, gives name to a bailiwick and superintendency, and was formerly defended by a castle.

Calenburg is an ancient ducal palace, from which the principality took its name; and Barfinghausen contains a Lutheran convent for ladies, and has a seat and voice in the diets.

Mariensee, Wennigsen, Marienwarder, and Wulfsinghausen, have each Lutheran convents for ladies, and send representatives to the assemblies of the states.

Marienrode contains a convent of Roman Catholic monks; Munder is a town on the Hamel, with salt-works; Lockum is a village, with a Lutheran abbey; and Pattensen has still the remains of its ancient moat, walls, ramparts, &c.

Wunstorf is the seat of a superintendency, and of a Lutheran abbey, to which belong an abbess and four conventualists, who must all be of noble birth, together with several canons, the senior of whom is superintendant. The abbey has a seat and voice in the diets of the principality, and was founded in 870, by a bishop of Minden.

Hamelen is a very ancient city, situated in a fine country on the river Hamel, from which it has its name. The Hamel disembogues itself into the Weser, on which an admirable sluice was finished in 1734, at a great expence. Over the Weser there is likewise a bridge of nine wooden arches. The other public edifices are an abbey, two Lutheran churches, a Calvinist ditto, an hospital, a town-house, a free-school, a poor-house, and barracks.

There are woollen, silk, linen, and leather manufactories. The magistrates are allowed to coin money, and have very extensive privileges, and civil and criminal jurisdiction, within their liberties, which contain many villages, forests, a ferry, &c. The abbot of Fulda, who was formerly sovereign of the town, having sold it to the bishops of Minden, when the latter came to take possession of it, the citizens opposed him; but were defeated, with great slaughter, near Sedemunde. This event is supposed to have given rise to a story, which, though ridiculous, and bordering on the marvellous, we present, as it may afford some entertainment to the reader.

There came into the town of Hamelen a very singular character, who being by profession a piper, and affecting a fantastical dress of various colours, was called the *Pied Piper*. This man, for a stipulated sum, undertook to exterminate all the rats in the town, which had long been annoyed by those vermin. To effect this the Piper went throughout the town with his instrument, producing the shrillest tones, which bringing forth all the rats, he led them to the river Weser, and drowned them therein. Having accomplished his undertaking, he demanded his reward; but the inhabitants receding from their contract, and offering him much less than the sum stipulated, he threatened them with revenge, and resuming his pipe, went through the streets as before, followed by a number of boys, out at one of the gates of the city. Coming to a hill, there opened in the side a wide hole, into which the Piper, and all the boys, except one, entered, the hole closed up again. The parents deplored the loss of their children, and men were sent out in quest of them, but no other intelligence than the boy's could be obtained. To perpetuate the memory of an event so extraordinary, it was, by a statute, ordained, that from thenceforth, no drum, pipe, or other instrument, be sounded in the street leading to the gate through which they passed. It was also established,

that, from that time forward, in all public writings that should be made in that town, after the date herein set down of the year of our Lord, the date of the year of the going forth of their children should be added; which they have accordingly ever since continued. This great wonder happened on the 22d of July, 1376."

Bodenwerder is situated on the Weser, over one branch of which there is a bridge, and over another a ferry. It has some trade, particularly in coarse linens, and is subject to inundations.

Lauenau, a market-town, gives name to a bailiwick; and Rehcr contains a brass foundery, and a powder-mill.

Sprunge, a small town, with a great beer trade, gives name to a bailiwick, which contains some salt springs, woods, pit coal, manufactories of glass, linen, earthen-ware, &c.

Lauenstein is the capital of a bailiwick, in which are salt springs, a coal-mine, a linen manufactory, and a glass-house. The town was formerly walled; and near it stood a castle, the remains of which are still to be seen.

Hemmendorf, on the Saal, was the rendezvous of the states before they agreed to meet at Hanover; Dorpe is famous for its manufactory of earthen ware, and black furniture for stoves; Salz-Hemmendorf is a borough with three salt springs, and twelve boiling-houses; Dungen has a manufactory of stone ware; Grohnde has a ferry and toll; and Polle, on the Weser, is the seat of a bailiwick, in which thread stockings are knit, lime made, vessels for the Weser built, and from whence large quantities of timber are carried to Bremen.

Göttingen is situated on the New Leine, which is a canal drawn from the Old Leine, and about 50 miles from Hanover. It is strong, well built, and well paved. The ancient gymnasium was, in 1734, converted, by his Britannic majesty, George II. into an university. Its library is the best in Germany. Here is also a fine observatory, an anatomical theatre, a physic garden, a school for teaching midwifery, an academy of sciences and Belles Lettres, and a German society, which are all included under, and belong to, the university. The Latin school has eight masters, and is under very good regulations. There are also an armoury, six Lutheran churches, one Calvinist church, an alms-house with a church belonging to it, and an orphan-house. On a hill, in the territory belonging to the town, anciently stood an imperial berg and palatine town, called Grone, which was the principal residence of the Saxon emperors after Otho the Great. The town's estate and jurisdiction are very considerable, consisting of several villages, woods, meadows, and pastures. Formerly it was one of the Hans, and had a mint for coining. In the campaigns of 1757 and 1758, it was, for some time, in the hands of the French.

Hedemunden, on the Werra, contains a linen manufactory; Sichelstein, in English, Sickel-stone, formerly had a castle, opposite which was another fortress, called Sensenstein, or Scythe-stone. Bursfeld was anciently one of the most celebrated convents of Benedictine monks in Germany; and had the permission of holding a market, the power of coining, and the privilege of electing its own abbot.

Northeim contains some manufactories, a parish church, a free-school, and anciently had a Benedictine convent for both sexes, founded in 1051, by Otho, duke of Bavaria.

Hardeggen, on the Espolde, has a castle, and is the seat of a superintendency and bailiwick; and Uslar is divided into Old and New, the former of which is walled.

Munden is situated in a vale on the Fulda, which, a little below, joins the Werra, and then the united streams take the name of the Weser. These rivers, with the islands they form, and the neighbouring gardens, hills, woods, &c. afford a most enchanting prospect. The public buildings are two Lutheran churches,

one Calvinist church, a bridge over the Werra, a free-school, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers.

The gardens within and around the town are very numerous. The manufactures are of silk, flax, and tobacco. This being the commercial center for Hesse, Thuringia, Nuremburg, Franckfort, Franconia, Bavaria, and all parts of Saxony, a number of factors reside here; and none, who are not freemen of Munden, are allowed to trade beyond this town; but must consign their goods to factors here; and whatever is brought in any vessel, must, according to the staple weight, be unladen here. On stated days a vessel goes up the Fulda from hence to Capel, which none but freemen of Munden have a right to navigate.

The principality of WOLFENBUTTE, which is part of the duchy of Brunswic, is divided into two parts, by the diocese of Hildesheim, and the principality of Halberstadt. The northern part is rather level, and produces considerable quantities of grain, flax, hemp, pulse, fruits, cattle, silk, &c. The southern parts contain several mines and salt-works. The rivers are the Weser, Leine, Ocker, Schimter, and Aller. The states depute representatives to the diets, which are held at Brunswic four times a year. Lutheranism is the established religion. The chief manufactures are flax, wool, silk, tobacco, glass, lead, iron, steel, porcelain, wax, blacking, &c. The high colleges for this principality are the privy council, convent office, chancery, treasury, high court of justice, and consistory.

Brunswic, the metropolis of the county, is 61 miles west from Magdeburg. It had its name from its founder, Burno, duke of Saxony, who erected it in the year 861. It was once a Hans Town, and an Imperial free city. Though it is much decayed from its pristine splendor, it is still rich and populous, contains handsome houses, is well paved, and strongly fortified. It is about two miles in circumference, and divided into the Old and New Town. The principal trade is in leather, butter, hops and mum.

The chief buildings are the ducal palace, which is capacious, magnificent, splendidly furnished, and contains many fine paintings, an excellent library, and a cabinet of curiosities; an armoury, an academy for martial exercises, a college, a theatre, a custom-house, a house of correction, a council-house in the Old and New Town, a mint, an orphan house, two gymnasiums, a college of physic, an anatomy and surgery school, a lazaretto, a castle, St. Leonard's hospital; a kind of college, called the Templehof, which formerly belonged to the knights templars; and the following churches; one for the Calvinists, one for the Roman Catholics, and ten for the Lutherans; among which is the cathedral, dedicated to St. Blasius, which contains the ducal burying place, the records of the electoral family, and two large monuments of duke Henry the Lion, and his second consort. The chapter of this cathedral consists of a provost, a dean, a sensor, ten canons, and several inferior prebends and vicars: The dean is the first member of the states. The Lutheran foundation of St. Eyriac consists of a dean, who is one of the states a great committee, and five canons. The convent of Riddaghausen is about two miles from Brunswic. The ramparts of the city are planted with mulberry-trees and the gardens belonging to the ducal palace are laid out in exquisite taste. Spinning was invented here in the year 1530, by one Jurgen, a statuary and stone cutter. This was the first capital place that embraced the reformation. The road from hence to Wolfenbutte is paved, and lined on each side with trees. The French got possession of this city during the war in Germany, in the year 1757, but evacuated it in 1758. The Lutheran convent of the Holy Cross has a church of its own, and is situated without St. Peter's gate.

Lucklum is a village, where there is a commandery of the Teutonic order; and Scheppenstadt, on the Altau, is the seat of a superintendency.

Salzdalum is a village, which gives name to a bailiwick, and takes its own from a considerable salt-works.

In the neighbourhood. The ducal palace here has a fine large gallery, which contains above a thousand pictures, by the most eminent masters. Here is likewise a small gallery, embellished with many beautiful paintings. In the china cabinet are above 8000 pieces of exquisite beauty; and in another above 1000 enamels of Raphael de Urbino, admirably executed. The great gallery is 200 feet long, 50 broad, and 40 high; and the lesser one 160 long, and 20 broad. In the latter, besides the above cabinet, are six small ones, for curiosities of art and nature. The garden, the chapel, &c. are extremely grand. Adjoining to the palace is a convent, which sends representatives to the diets; was founded by duke Anthony Ulrich and his duchess, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and has a provost, a domino, and 15 sisters of noble families.

Wolfenbuttle, from whence the duchy is denominated, stands on the river Ocker, seven miles south-east of Brunswic. It is the ancient seat of the dukes; and so well fortified, that it is deemed one of the strongest towns in Germany. Here is an arsenal also, well furnished. Wollen is divided into two parts, one called *Arx Guelphica*, which is the ducal palace, so named from duke Ecbert, of the family of the Guelphs; the other *Henrickstat*, from the founder, duke Henry. The palace, which is the strongest and most stately that belongs to the duke's family, has noble apartments, rich furniture, costly paintings, and a library reckoned one of the best in Europe, which was founded by the learned duke Augustus. The librarian's catalogue, published in 1604, numbered the volumes at 124,000; another in 1660, mentioned only 27,666 volumes, and 115,504 tracts, by 56,393 authors. There are 2000 MSS. particularly 438 folios of French embassies, transcribed from the French king's library; 41 volumes written by the founder himself, 12 of which are on music; besides a very learned tract on the antiquity and mystery of the game of chess.

The new church is an admirable piece of architecture; and many dukes and duchesses are interred under it. Here is also an academy, and a museum. The town is not half so large as Brunswic, and the houses are of timber; but there are several pretty seats near it, in the road to Brunswic. There is another palace of the duke's at Saltzdahl (about a league from the town, and from Brunswic) the road to which is lined with a very fine row of trees. The castle, built by duke Anthony Ulrich, is a very magnificent structure. Besides its immensely rich furniture, there is a numerous, but choice collection of pictures, in a great gallery, which is one of the finest rooms in all Germany. There are two cabinets, one full of the finest porcelain; the other of vases and urns, painted by Raphael.

Helmstadt, which has its name from the elms about it, stands 20 miles east of Brunswic and Wolfenbuttle, and near the frontier of Magdeburg. It was built by Charles the Great, anno 782, and is chiefly noted for the *Academia Julia*, or university founded and richly endowed, about 1576, by duke Julius, and his son Henry Julius, who also furnished it with a good library. It has very considerable privileges, particularly one granted by the emperor Maximilian II. that its rector is for ever to have the title and dignity of count palatine. The elector of Hanover, and the duke of Wolfenbuttle, are joint sovereigns, and have the direction of it alternately. No university in Germany has made a better figure, or had more learned Lutheran professors, than this. The three faculties in which it confers degrees, are divinity, law, and physic. Among the manuscripts in its library, there is an ancient Hebrew pentateuch, in two volumes, for which some Jewish Rabbies offered a great sum. The faculty of divines here was charged with giving their opinion in the case of the marriage of the princess of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle, with the emperor Charles VI. that a Protestant princess might, with a safe conscience, embrace the Romish religion; but they refuted it in 1708, by a public declaration, as a Popish forgery. The

town is encompassed with walls, ditches, and ramparts, and has three churches, and a fine suburb, called Ostendorff.

Ganderheim is an abbey on the borders of the bishopric of Hildesheim, 18 miles south-west of Goslar, which was founded by a duke of Saxony, in the ninth century, for ladies of noble families; and its first abbesses were successively the founder's three daughters. As considerable as it was formerly, it is now greatly reduced, and depends on the duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle, who maintains an abbess, four canonesses, and eight canons. Though this abbey is in Lower Saxony, the abbess takes her seat among the prelates of the Rhine. It embraced the reformation in the 16th century, so that the abbess and nuns are Lutherans. There is a castle in its bailiwick, which is watered by the river Ganda, that runs into the Leine. The bailiwick is about two miles in compass, and contains about 20 villages.

Scheningen is a small town, with a superintendency and a Latin school; and near it is a salt-work, and a convent.

Königsutter is a town standing on the rivulet of Lutter, celebrated for a peculiar kind of beer, called Duckstein. Here was anciently a Benedictine monastery, which at present consists of a Lutheran abbot, a prior, and four conventuals. In its church lie buried the emperor Lotharius, his empress Richenza, and duke Henry the Magnanimous. It takes precedence of all the other convents in the principality, and sends a representative to the diet and the grand committee.

Supplengenburg is a commandery of the order of St. John; Calverde, on the Ohre, has an old castle; Vorsfeld, a market-town, on the Aller, is the seat of a bailiwick and superintendency; Hefsen has a ducal palace; Marienburg contains a Lutheran nunnery; and Marienthal has a Lutheran monastery, and a free-school.

Seesen, the seat of a superintendency and bailiwick, receives its name from an adjacent lake; Gittel is a small town with an iron foundery; and Julius Halle is a salt-work in the bailiwick of Hartzburg.

Between the Weser and the Leine are

Holzmunten, which has a toll, and some iron and steel-works; Amelunxborn, which contains a Lutheran convent; and Turstenberg, which has a manufactory of porcelain, and is defended by a strong old castle on a rock.

The Duchy of MECKLENBURG is bounded by Pomerania on the east; by the bishopric of Lubec, and the territories of Brunswic and Lunenburg, on the west; by the Baltic on the north; and by the electorate of Brandenburg on the south. It is situated between 53 deg. 10 min. and 54 deg. 40 min. north lat. and between 31 and 34 deg. 35 min. west lon. from the island of Ferro, being 135 miles in length, and about 90 at its greatest breadth. It is well watered by several fine rivers and lakes, and well supplied with fish. It is likewise extremely fertile, and yields plenty of corn, hemp, timber, pasture, sheep, butter, cheese, flax, fruit, game, cattle, wool, &c.

The peasants here are in a state of villinage; but the nobility enjoy considerable privileges. The states are composed of the nobility, with the diets, that are summoned annually, are held alternately at Sternburg and Malehin. The inhabitants of this country are mostly Lutherans, under the direction of their superintendants. There are also some Calvinists and Roman Catholics. The whole duchy is divided into three circles, which are those of Mecklenburg, Wenden, and Stargard. The principal places in which are as follow:

In the circle of Mecklenburg are Schwerin, the capital of the duchy, a compact town, on a great lake of that name. It was the see of a bishop, translated hither from Mecklenburg in 1062, and suffragan to the archbishop of Bremen; but converted into a secular principality by the treaty of Osnaburg, and granted

to Adolphus Frederick, duke of Mecklenburg, as an equivalent for Wismar, which was to remain in the possession of the Swedes. Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, who fortified the town, built and endowed a cathedral here, and drove the Pagan Mecklenburghers, by thousands, into a part of the lake of Schwerin, where the then bishop baptized them; from whence that part of the lake is still called the Font. The duke of Mecklenburg has his residence here at a castle, in which were imprisoned the burgomasters of Rostock, in 1716; but, after six months confinement, they were set at liberty, on renouncing their immunities and privileges.

Parchin is situated on the Elbe, which divides it into the Old and New Towns. It had once a castle and a mint, and has still two churches.

Domitz, 43 miles east of Lunenburg, stands in an island made by the conflux of the Elbe and Elda, with a castle on the former, where the duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin obliges ships to pay toll. This fort, which is said to be the strongest, if not the only one, in the duchy, is accessible but by a timber bridge. In 1328 the elector Lewis of Brandenburg, alienated this town to the count of Schwerin, with the customs, and all the country on both sides the Elbe, for 7500 marks of Brandenburg coin. Great part of the country, however, returned back to the Brandenburg family by marriage; but the castle remained in the hands of the dukes of Mecklenburg, who are still possessed of it, together with the customs, which amount to a considerable sum. In 1627 the Imperial general, count Tilly, took this town; but, in 1631, it was retaken by the Swedes. In 1637 the Imperialists and Saxons re-took it. The Swedish general, Bannier, attempted to recover it in 1639, and blocked it up part of the following year, but did not master it till 1643. Those prisoners who are intended for a long confinement, are generally sent hither.

Gadebush is remarkable for a great victory obtained near it, in 1712, by the Swedes over the Danes.

Mecklenburg, which gives name to the duchy, and title to the dukes, though formerly a large town, is now but an indifferent village. It formerly had three convents, and was the see of a bishop, but gradually declined as Wismar rose.

Eldena, on the Elda, has a hill containing allum, a salt work, and gives name to a bailiwick.

Dobberan, which was anciently a Cistercian monastery, is now only a hunting seat. In the church many great personages have been formerly interred.

In the circle of WARDEN are Gustrow, a well fortified town, 17 miles south of Rostock, and 37 from Schwerin. It has a castle, which was the residence of the dukes of Gustrow; after the extinction of which branch, the emperor adjudged this city, and its dependencies, in 1691, to the late duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who reinforced the garrison; but the troops of Sweden and Lower Saxony refused to quit the place. The duke, however, continued there till April, when 3000 of the troops of the directors of the circle attacked and obliged him to surrender, and compelled the duke and the Imperial minister to quit the place, into which they put a garrison, and desired the emperor to name commissioners to take the administration upon them till the succession was settled, which was in 1701. Its castle, a grand edifice, with four fronts, said to be the finest in all the country, is adorned with a most elegant garden.

Rostock, a free Imperial city, and one of the Hans-Towns, stands on the river Warna, which falls eight miles below it into the Baltic Sea. It is an ancient city, walled in 1160, by Burevinus, king of the Heruli, and, as appears by its charter, dated in 1218, modelled by the laws of Lubec. This town being, with the duchy, seized by the Imperialists in 1629, was retaken by the Swedes in 1631, who, after the treaty of Munster, built a fort here, and, by their garrison, demanded a toll of all ships, which very much lessened

the trade of the town. Most of the town was burnt in 1677, but it was since rebuilt, with more magnificence. In 1712 it was seized by the Swedes, on pretence of its having furnished their enemies with provisions; and, in 1715, the duke of Mecklenburg; not being powerful enough to defend it against the Danes, agreed that they should have a garrison and magazine here, but no concern with the civil government.

The university, one of the best and largest in Germany, was founded in 1419. The city, being at half the charges with the duke, chuses nine of the eighteen professors; and out of them their Rector Magnificus, who appoints their meetings, and superintends their treasury. For these two last centuries this has been one of the most flourishing universities in Germany. The bishop of Schwerin was, by charter, made perpetual chancellor, who deputed one of the eldest professors vice-chancellor. The city is divided into the Old, New, and Middle Towns, consisting of 14 wide long streets, besides smaller, and many thousand stately houses. It boasts of seven remarkable things, each seven in number: seven doors in St. Mary's church, seven large streets centering in the great market-place, seven gates, seven bridges over the Warna, seven towers on the town-hall, seven great bells belonging to the town-clocks, which chime at certain hours, and seven vast lime trees in their common garden. The chief commodity is beer, the same as formerly called Lubec beer, which they export in great quantities; for some years ago they had 250 privileged brewers, who brewed, it is said, as many thousand tons a year, besides what particular persons brewed for their own use; so that the duke of Mecklenburg's revenue, from the excise on beer, must be greater than from all other articles together. The river Warna is navigable to the very walls; but large ships come no farther than Warnemunder, a little town, seven miles lower, where the Swedes built their fort. The city of Rostock is governed by 24 aldermen, chosen from the nobility, university, and merchants. Four are burgomasters, two chamberlains, and two stewards, or bailiffs, for the river, to cleanse and take care of the haven at Warnemunder. There are two judges to determine all causes, civil or criminal. The 24 aldermen are called the upper house, determine all causes finally, coin money, and chuse officers; but, on matters extraordinary, a lower-house, of 100 common-councilmen, chosen out of the different trades, is summoned to give their opinion.

Sulte is famous for its salt springs and boiling-houses; Ribnitz is situated on a lake, and has a nunnery for ladies, of the order of St. Clare; Schwan, on the Warna, has several capital brick-works; and Dargen contains a ducal palace.

The Circle of STARGARD contains New Brandenburg, the capital, situated on a lake. It sends a deputy to the lesser committee of the states, has a grammar-school, two churches, a superintendant, and is noted for its hop trade. The neighbourhood is singularly pleasant; and the inhabitants are all remarkably healthy, that a stranger might be induced to think they had unanimously pursued, with great strictness, the advice given in the following expressive lines:

Toil and be strong; by toil the flaccid nerves
Grow firm, and gain a more compacted tone.
The greener juices are by toil subdu'd,
Mellow'd, and subtiliz'd; the vapid cold
Expell'd, and all the rancour of the blood.
Come, my companions, ye who feel the charms
Of nature and the year, come, let us stray
Where chance or fancy leads our roving walk;
Come, while the soft voluptuous breezes fan
The fleecy heavens, enwrap the limbs in balm,
And shed a charming languor o'er the soul.
Nor when bright winter sows with prickly frost
The vigorous æther, in unmanly warmth
Indulge at home, nor e'en when Eurus blasts
This way, and that convolve the lab'ring woods.

My liberal walks, save when the skies in rain
Or frogs relent, no season should confine;
Or to the cloister'd gallery; or arcade.
Go climb the mountain; from the ætherial source
Imbibe the recent gale: the chearful morn
Beams o'er the hills; go mount th' exulting steed:
Already, see, the deep-mouth'd beagles catch
The tainted mazes; and, on eager sport
Intent, with emulous impatience try
Each doubtful trace. Or if a nobler prey
Delight you more, go chase the desp'rate deer,
And thro' its deepest solitudes awake
The vocal forest with the jovial horn.

Wesenburg is the principal place in a fertile territory, called Pomel, the inhabitants of which are some of the most humane and benevolent of human beings, and practice charity without ostentation.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind;
Knows with just reins and gentle hand to guide,
Betwixt vile shame and arbitrary pride.
Nor soon provok'd, she easily forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes:
Soft peace she brings, wherever she arrives;
She builds our quiet, as she forms our lives;
Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even,
And opens in each heart a little heaven.

Each other gift which God on man bestows,
His proper bound, and due restriction knows;
To one fixt purpose dedicates its power,
And, finishing its acts, exists no more.
Thus, in obedience to what heaven decrees,
Knowledge shall fail, and prophecy shall cease;
But lasting charity's more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
An happy triumph shall for ever live,
And endless good diffuse, and endless praise receive.

Strelitz gives name to a branch of the ducal family, and is situated among marshes. It consists of Old and New, which stand at a small distance from each other. The prince's palace, which is at the latter, is adorned with pleasant gardens, and has a very elegant appearance.

Nemaro was anciently a commandery of the order of St. John, but is now a bailiwick; and Miro contains a ducal seat.

Wismar stands among fens on a bay of the Baltic, between Rostock and Lubec, 25 miles west of the former, and east of the latter, and 55 west of Stralsund. It is supposed to have been built in the 13th century, out of the ruins of Mecklenburg; for being of timber, it was burnt in 1262, and rebuilt handsomely of stone; and its government modelled in 1626, upon the plan of Lubec; so that it soon became one of the chief Hans-Towns, strongly fortified, and the harbour for their men of war. It was taken by the Imperialists during the civil war in 1629; but retaken by the duke of Mecklenburg, and the Swedes, in 1632, and by the treaty of Munster given to the latter. It has been several times taken by the Danes, but again restored to the Swedes. Its magazines were blown up by lightning in 1690, most of the new city destroyed, with one of the new gates; the arsenal, churches, and houses damaged; and many people killed and wounded. It was, in 1711, besieged by the Danes; and, in 1716, surrendered to the allies, Danes, Brandenburgers, Hanoverians, Saxons, and Russians, who found in it 300 pieces of cannon, a vast quantity of bombs, grenadoes, and ammunition. But it was, by treaty in 1720, restored to the Swedes, on condition that the walls and fortifications should be demolished; and in such state it now remains.

It is here proper to observe, that the house of Mecklenburg is divided into two branches, Schwerin and

Strelitz. The latter commenced with duke Adolphus Frederick II. younger brother of the duke of Schwerin, and grandfather of the present duke of Strelitz, Frederick IV. who was born May the 5th, 1738, and succeeded to the government Dec. 11, 1752. He was made a knight of the garter in 1764; and has three brothers and two sisters; the younger of the latter being our gracious sovereign Sophia Charlotte, who was born May 19, 1744; and married the 8th of September, 1761, to his present majesty, George III. king of Great Britain, &c. As her majesty's shining virtues have endeared her to the British nation, we think it necessary here to give a small specimen of her literary accomplishments, for which she is as remarkable as for her other amiable qualities. The following elegant epistle was written by her to the late king of Prussia, during the war in Germany, and has been equally admired for the humanity of the sentiments, and elegance of the diction.

" May it please your MAJESTY.

" I AM at a loss, whether I should congratulate, or condole with you, on your late victory; since the same success, which hath covered you with laurels, has overspread the country of Mecklenburg with desolation. I know, Sire, that it seems unbecoming my sex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to study the arts of pleasing, or to inspect subjects of a more domestic nature. But however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of interceding for this unhappy people.

" It was but a few years ago, that this territory wore the most pleasing appearance; the country was cultivated, the peasant looked chearful, and the towns abounded with riches and festivity. What an alteration, at present, from so charming a scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but surely even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospects now before me!

" The whole country (my dear country!) lies one frightful waste, presenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and despair. The business of the husbandman and the shepherd are quite discontinued. The husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the soil they formerly cultivated. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or loss of limbs rendered unfit for service, left at his door: his little children hang around, ask an history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate insolence of either army, as it happens to advance or retreat in pursuing the operations of the campaigns. It is impossible to express the confusion which even those who call themselves our friends create. Even those from whom we might expect redress, oppress us with new calamities. From your justice, therefore, it is that we expect relief. To you even women and children may complain, whose humanity stoops to the meanest petition, and whose power is capable of repressing the greatest injustice."

As the above epistle has been elegantly paraphrased, we subjoin some of the principal lines of the poetical version:

WHILE conquest seats you on the throne of fame,
And martial deeds immortalize your name;
On burnish'd arms, which glory brightly beams,
And deeds victorious fill the soldier's dream;
Trembling I view, from whence the glory springs,
Of king-like heroes or of hero-kings:
Shock'd I behold the source whence start those rays,
Which shine on victors, and round conquerors blaze.

Hence

Hence I'm in doubt, while prompted to express
My weak ideas on your late success,
Whether congratulations to bestow,
Or melt to tears, and swell the stream of woe:
For all those laurels which your brows entwine,
Crown your success, and bid your conquests shine,
Meant as immortal trophies to adorn,
Were from my country's bleeding bowels torn;
While, in what's truly brave, and greatly bold,
You outstrip heroes dignify'd of old.
My native Mecklenburg, a prey to arms,
Is desolated of her fertile charms:
No more her plains their plentuous verdure yield,
No longer Ceres decks the happy field;
Nothing is seen, or heard, where'er ye go,
But scenes of horror, and the signs of woe.

I know, great Sire, a patriotic theme,
In my weak sex may unbecoming seem:
For, in an age so viciously refin'd,
By folly led, and to caprice resign'd,
Perhaps you deem the very name of arms,
The thoughts of rapine, and of wars alarms;
Of slaughter, by contending armies made,
Or burnish'd swords for mortal ends display'd;
Of mourning widows, and of bleeding swains;
Of burning towns, and desolated plains:
Perhaps you deem such thoughts unfit for those,
Who shou'd their minds to softer themes compose;
Who ought to study only how to please,
And court the prospect of domestic ease;
T' inspect with care the finer art to charm,
And point the light'ning, when their eyes they arm;
To practise smiles, by art to look serene;
Catch the free air, and dignity of mien;
To lose themselves in all that's idly vain,
The approbation of the world to gain.
If these, my Liege, are arts for females fit,
Who shou'd no other sentiments admit,
I must for once transgress, and, unconfin'd,
Obey the dictates of a feeling mind:
I must, by soft humanity inspir'd,
Express the thoughts from shocking scenes acquir'd.
With truth, great Sire, permit me to unfold
What I've beheld—ah!—what I yet behold;
And while the natives of my country bleed,
For the unhappy let me intercede.
A few years since, in Mecklenburg's domain,
Fair plenty smil'd on ev'ry fertile plain;
The placid years serenely fled away,
The fields were fruitful, and the groves were gay:
Now my dear country, (here the tear will flow,)
Now my dear country is a waste of woe:
Depopulation makes a frightful void;
The peasant flies, or staying is destroy'd.
Turn to what part I will my aching eyes,
And all the horrors of the war arise;
The devastations of the martial train,
With streaming gore empurples ev'ry plain;
With native blood the silent rivers flow,
And on their bosoms streaming purple show;
While into camps the fertile fields are made,
And gloomy woods can scarce from danger shade;
Woods were sequester'd families abide,
And die each moment while from death they hide;
Who watch thro' fear, or thro' reflection weep,
And from exhausted spirits borrow sleep;
Whose sweetest rest is but a troubled doze;
Who thank fatigue for ev'ry small repose.
A famish'd babe, perhaps, lifts up its eyes,
And for assistance to the mother cries;
The fainting mother, ready to expire,
Replies with tears, and supplicates the sire:
The sire, unable to relieve their woe,
Can only answer with a briny flow;
And while his silent sorrows grief express,
Increase his own, by sharing their distress.
Thus wing'd by fear, no husbandman remains,
By cultivation to restore the plains;

No gentle shepherd tends his fleecy care;
Both join the war, and in the horrors share;
And soldiers grown, a strange reverse of fate,
Destroy those fields they us'd to cultivate.
With anguish'd age, the women sit and wail,
As fears for husbands or for sons prevail.
Perhaps a warrior here and there is found,
Debar'd the field by many a rankling wound;
Or, by the loss of limbs, not want of will,
Deny'd the use of sanguinary skill.
Round him the curious prattling children swarm,
Hang on his tongue, and, as he speaks, grow warm;
Demand the hist'ry of each aching wound;
Devour each word, and catch the martial sound;
And while the soldier eagerly recites
The rage of battle, and the blood of fights;
The steeds loud neighing, and the clank of arms;
The rumbling drum, that beats to war's alarms;
The clang'ring trumpet, and the cannon's roar;
The dying groans, and fields of streaming gore;
The little auditors erect their crests,
While a new ardour fires their youthful breasts.
To you, great Sire, we therefore make appeal,
Whose justice only can our suff'rings heal:
From you alone, great Sire, we hope relief;
'Tis your compassion must assuage our grief:
To you e'en helpless females may complain,
Nor shed their tears, nor plead their cause in vain;
And trembling babes, with tender looks, implore
The royal hand to open mercy's door.
To you, whose kind humanity stoops down,
To shield the peasant underneath the crown;
To guard the meanest, who for justice press,
And give the humblest suppliant redress;
To you affliction speeds with tearful eye,
Whose power relieves, and bids injustice fly.

HAMBURG, an imperial city, the greatest emporium of Germany, and the second of the Hans Towns, stands on the north side of the Elbe, 27 miles north-west of Lunenburg, and 416 north-west of Vienna; east long. 10 deg. 11 min. lat. 53 deg. 41 min. It owes its origin to Charlemagne, who, to stop the progress of the northern Slavonians, built two forts on the Elbe, one of them at this place, and erected a church, the only one in Hamburg, for above 350 years. It was first declared a free and independent city in 1220. The emperor Maximilian, in the diet of Augsburg, in 1510, declared it free and imperial. Since that time it has been invested with sovereign power within its own jurisdiction. In 1641 it was summoned to the diet of the empire; though, as both Denmark and Holstein protested against it, the Hamburgers have not yet enjoyed the right of sitting and voting there. Great privileges have, however, been granted them by several emperors; and, for their keeping a light-house at Helgoland, four German miles within the sea, they are excused from paying toll at Stade, to our king, as elector of Hanover; yet the kings of Denmark have since compelled them several times to pay tolls at Gluckstadt.

The continual jealousies between Sweden and Denmark used to be the chief security of the Hamburgers; but, in 1712, on occasion of the northern war, the Danes, Muscovites, and Saxons, having their armies in the neighbourhood, made their separate demands, with threats in case of refusal; and they were obliged to compound with them for very large sums of money. Denmark has extorted money from it six times since 1645. After this the czar of Muscovy got large sums on some other pretensions. In 1713 the city was visited by a plague.

It is seated with all possible advantage for trade, foreign and domestic, having such a port and river as nothing in Europe excels, except the Thames. Besides the Elbe, which enters the German Ocean here, the inhabitants have a channel opened to the Trave, for the sake of a communication with Lubec and the Baltic, without

without being at the trouble and hazard of going about by the East Sea, round the coast of Jutland and the Scaw, and without the obstructions of the toll, and other difficulties of the Sound; so that the vessels in the Trave are within 40 miles of the Baltic, whereas it is 400 miles and more round Jutland.

The trade of Hamburg exceeds that of any city which has no kingdom or republic annexed to it; and the exports and imports of it singly, exceed those of many great kingdoms even in Germany. The Elbe, and many great navigable rivers that fall into it, after a course through some of the largest, richest, and most trading parts of Germany, furnish it with all the products and manufactures of Austria, Bohemia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. By the Havel and Spree it has trade with the Brandenburg electorate; and, by a canal from the Spree to the Oder, its commerce extends into Silesia, Moravia; Poland, and almost to Hungary: so that it has more manufactures for exportation than most cities in the world. The chief exports (chiefly to Great Britain) are of various linens of several countries; particularly Silesia diapers, and the lawns of Misnia and Lusatia; Germany linen from Osnaburg, Lunenburg, &c. Hamburg dowlas, and other strong linens, from Lower Saxony; coarse linen, barras, crocus, hinderlands, and many other sorts from Lower Germany; linen-yarn from the same countries; tin-plates, brass, iron and steel wire, chiefly from Upper Saxony; clap-boards, pipe and hoghead staves, wainscot boards, oak plank and timber, kid-skins, from Brandenburg; corn from many provinces, chiefly Brandenburg and Saxony. Of the number of articles which they import from abroad, the chief are the woollen manufactures of England. The value of such from Yorkshire only is said to be above 100,000*l.* The article of English stockings comes to above 20,000*l.* per annum. The whole of the English manufactures vended here, amount to several hundred thousand pounds annually. The English merchants, having great privileges, make an extraordinary figure here. They appear as a body, hold a court, with particular jurisdiction and powers among themselves; and as they are called in London the Hamburg Company, so are they here called the English Haps or Society. They have a church and minister of their own. The English are numerous, this place being really still the staple of the English trade. They have the same privilege to import herrings allowed the Dutch. The Hamburgers drive great trade to Russia and Livonia; and for goods sent to the north of the empire and to Poland, they have great returns, not only in linen-yarn and fine flax, but in honey, wax, anniseed, linseed, drugs, &c. all by the Oder into the Spree, and so into the Elbe, in the marquisate of Brandenburg; therefore the Danes cannot interrupt this trade, nor obtain any part of it. About 200 English ships come into this harbour in a year, though mostly from Spain, Portugal, and Italy; from and to which the Hamburg merchants pay them double the freight they do for their own ships; because the English being free from the Turks by their Mediterranean passes, they save more than that in insurance. Indeed they, in 1751, aimed at taking much of this trade into their own hands, on their own bottoms, &c. but happily the king of Spain so deeply resented their treaty with the piratical states of Barbary, and furnishing them especially with warlike stores, &c. that he not only inhibited commerce with Hamburg, but laid an embargo on their goods in Spain. The difference, however, was reconciled, and matters accommodated, on condition of not having any more such trade with the Barbarians.

This city has great part in the Greenland whale fishery; and the fins and whalebone is a manufacture managed by its inhabitants. It commonly sends 50 or 60 ships annually in this trade; so that they export great quantities of oil and fins; though they buy from the Dutch more than their own ships supply. In war it fits out ships of force to convoy the merchantmen, and

may be said to be strong both at land and sea, being able to arm 12 or 14,000 men, and having a constant garrison of near 2000. It exports great quantities of beer, brewed here; and has several manufactures, as weaving of damasks, brocades, velvets, the richest silks, and sugar-baking, there being as good loaf sugar made in Hamburg as in London; though, indeed, they are forced to buy their Muscavado sugars chiefly from Great Britain. Callico printing employs numbers of people; and of late they have begun to print linens also. In short, Hamburg is become a rich and powerful city, and, without dispute, drives the greatest inland trade, at this time, of any city in Europe, London and Amsterdam excepted. It has an undoubted right to a place in the diet of the empire. It has pretensions also to being so free a city, as not to be subject to the empire, as other Imperial cities are, and, on that account, always refuses to pay contributions to the military chest in time of war: but then the Hamburgers, under colour of a particular treaty with the emperor, wisely avoiding to embarrass themselves, in case of a war in Germany, do the same thing in effect.

The government here is vested in the senate and 3 colleges of burghers, and is a mixture of the aristocratical and democratical. Of the latter, because all their taxes and imposts are granted by the burghers, without whose consent the senate cannot raise one penny, and because the management of the finances is in 10 of the burghers. Of the former, because they have a senate chosen out of the principal persons of the republic, who alone have the power of assembling and dissolving the convention of the burghers; to whom the burghers, that are managers of the finances, are accountable; who treat with foreign princes, without the intervention of the burghers; and who are vested with almost every act of sovereignty, but that of laying taxes and managing the finances.

The government thus constituted, is under the protection of the emperor, for which the Hamburgers pay him 80,000 crowns a year. But how little this has availed them is too well known; and the protection they have from England, for the sake of trade, is certainly their greatest security. The senate consists of 4 burgomasters, of whom there are 3 lawyers, and 1 merchant (2 of whom preside alternately for a year;) 24 senators, viz. 11 lawyers and 13 merchants; 4 syndics, who are all lawyers, and give their opinions as our judges do in the house of lords, but have no vote; and 4 secretaries, of whom the principal is called prothonotary. All these are, upon every vacancy, chosen out of their own bodies. Here is also a court of admiralty, consisting of a burgomaster, four senators, 6 merchants, and 2 masters of ships, assisted by a secretary, and a water-bailiff.

Their law is the civil, or Justinian: and, in criminal causes, the statutes of the emperor Charles IV. with which they have likewise their own statutes, but both puzzled and obscured by numberless comments, and contradictory precedents. The first or chief of three colleges is that of the Ober-Alten (or principal Elders) which consists of 3 members, chosen out of each of the five wards of the city; has great power, like that of the tribunes at Rome; can demand of the senate to call a convention of the burghers, and even impeach a senator, and require a conference with the senate, on that or other occasions. When the three colleges, consisting in the whole of 180 members, are assembled, and the senate at the same time, which is in all extraordinary cases, particularly for laying taxes, the gates of the city are shut, a strong guard is drawn up before the senate house, and centinels posted at all its avenues. Each ward debates and votes by itself; and, when the question is put by the senate, the majority of the 5 determines it. Their ecclesiastical government, of which the senate is the head, is managed by a consistory, or convocation of the pastors, archdeacons and deacons, (29 in all,) of the 5 principal, and 7 smaller, churches or chapels.

In general the religion is Lutheran; and the Calvinists were obliged to go to worship at Altena till within these few years past, that they have been allowed 1 or 2 churches within the walls of this city; but this is a favour not granted to the Roman Catholics; against whom they were so exasperated in 1719, upon a public attempt of their priests to make proselytes in the city, that a mob stripped and demolished a chapel that was building here by the Imperial resident, together with the said minister's house; for which the Hamburgers being threatened by the emperor Charles VI. with military execution, they were forced to find another house and chapel at their own expence, and to make good all the other loss and damage, besides paying a fine, and sending 2 members of the senate, and 2 of the burghers, to Vienna, to beg the emperor's pardon; after which, he took the citizens into his special protection, and espoused their cause warmly, against the antiquated pretensions of the Danes. They are obliged, however, to allow the Roman Catholics their worship in the ambassadors houses. They have here what they call a private confession, previous to the holy communion; though it differs in nothing from ours that is general, and the absolution the same; but even the poorest of the people here are forced to give a fee to the priest for such confession; a custom not being known in any other Protestant city, is reckoned the more inexcusable in this; because its churches are immensely rich, and have great sums of money at usury, out of which they might afford the clergy a competent maintenance. But the fame of Hamburg is justly great for its care of the poor; here being more hospitals, in proportion to its size, than in any other Protestant city in Europe: one in particular for orphans, like our Blue-Coat Hospital in London, the yearly revenue of which amounts to betwixt 50 and 60,000*l*. Sometimes they have above 300 infants abroad at nurse, who, when able to dress themselves, are taken into the house. The boys that are qualified, are put out and maintained at the university; the rest are put to trades; and the girls, after they can read, spin, knit, &c. are sent to service. The building is decent, but not very costly, and borders on one of the canals. There is a large sumptuous hospital for receiving poor travellers that fall sick; and another for the relief of maimed, ancient, and decayed seamen; where also care is taken of the widows, as well as children, of those who lose their lives in the service of the public. In that called the oldest hospital, 114 poor, old, blind, and lame people, are maintained. There is St Job's for those poor that have the French disease; and a pest-house for those that have the plague, or other infectious distempers; to which even people of the best rank come for cure, but pay for it to the house. There are many lesser hospitals, besides these, for poor widowers, widows, orphans, &c. and great numbers of free-schools; besides 2 work-houses, or houses of correction, where they manufacture rugs, and coarse kerseys, with which those confined there are clothed, and where they also spin. Here are also societies for making good losses and damage by fire.

The houses in Hamburg are about 30,000. The churches are ancient, large, and handsome fabrics, but open thoroughfares all day long; and in some there are booksellers shops. Here are six lofty steeples, some of them covered with copper, which make a grand appearance, though the frames are only of timber. The great spire of St. Peter's is the highest in the city. That of St. Nicholas is supported by large gilt globes. St. Michael's steeple is 400 feet high. St. Catherine's has a stately front, with abundance of statues in niches; and the steeple is formed of sundry lanterns, diminishing gradually to the last, which supports a spire, like St. Bride's in Fleet-street, but much taller. Round the middle of its steeple is a crown richly gilt. Its pulpit is of white marble, curiously carved, and adorned with figures, and other ornaments of gold; and its organ, reckoned one of the best in Europe, has 6000

pipes. That called the thum, or dome, was the cathedral while the town remained an archbishopric, and was built about the year 830. The spire, and tower that supports it, are near 360 feet high. There still belong a dean and chapter to it, though secularized, from whose court there lies no appeal, but to the imperial chamber at Wetzlar. Many of the counts of Schawenburg and Holstein are buried here, whose names are written in a fair catalogue, with their other benefactors, and hung up in the body of the church. This cathedral, with the chapter, and a large number of houses belonging to it, are under the immediate protection of his Britannic majesty, as bishop of Bremen, and independent of the city jurisdiction. There are 5 other very large churches here, and 8 lesser churches, or chapels of ease. There is a Schola Illustris, or university, here, well endowed, and furnished with 6 able professors, of whom were lately the learned Fabricius, and M. Hubner, the geographer. The senate-house and town-hall is an ancient, large, and noble structure, adorned with the statues of emperors, and the 9 worthies; and a building is lately added for their new bank. Their exchange is fine, but inferior to that in London; and is opposite to the senate-house. One part of the square is planted with large trees; and the other covered with a hall, where the elders or council of commerce meet. At the other end of it is the public crane. On the street before the town-house the lawyers have a sort of exchange, as the public ministers have at an eminent toy-shop in the same neighbourhood. The emperor, and several princes of Germany, have their own post-houses here, managed by persons of their own appointment; but the post-house for England and Holland is the only one that can properly be said to belong to the public. The British resident and company have a stately hall built by themselves; and the resident has a power of judging suits and differences that arise among his countrymen. There is an opera or play-house here, chiefly for the entertainment of the residents and other foreign gentry, of whom here are some from most trading kingdoms in Europe.

This city, which is almost of a circular form, and about six miles in compass, is naturally strong, a great part of it lying upon islands. The walls and fortifications, that lie open to view, are covered with grass, and planted with rows of trees, so high, that none of the houses are to be seen without that side of the walls which is next to Altena. It has six gates, and three entrances by water; two from the Elbe, and one from the Alster. It is divided into the Old and New City by a canal, and surrounded by a fine high wall, with 23 bulwarks, besides other out-works and fortifications, in the modern way, and a very deep ditch. There is also a noble line, or out-work, with other works, from the largest basin of the Alster to the Elbe, about half a mile above the town: and on the other side of that basin, about the midway betwixt that and the Elbe, below the town, there is a very fine fortification, called the Star-Sconce, so strong, that the king of Denmark, with all his army, could not take it in 1686, after six weeks siege. In the New Town, towards Altena, there are large streets of poor houses, chiefly inhabited by Jews.

The two channels, called the North and South Elbe, into which that river is separated, two or three miles above this city, having, with some smaller ones, formed divers beautiful islands towards Harburg, that belong to his Britannic majesty, re-unite in one channel, about six miles below the city. Towards the east it is washed by the little river Bille; and towards the north by another little river, called the Alster, which forms a very large basin just without the town; and another, though not so large as that, yet of at least 1000 feet square, within the walls of it; after which it drives the public mills, and, passing by several sluices and canals, through the whole city, falls into the Elbe. Here are 84 bridges, 34 water-mills (besides 6 wind-mills) and 6 sluices; and it has likewise 6 large markets.

kets. As the tide flows in canals through most of the chief streets, and runs 4 leagues above the city, i. e. 22 from the river's mouth, the town is frequently damaged by spring-tides; and houses and families have been ruined by tempests. There were two sad instances in 1651 and 1719. Though the harbour is so commodious, and river so deep, that large merchant-ships come up to the walls, yet those of extraordinary size anchor at the new mills, 4 miles below, where they unload into smaller vessels. The streets are generally crooked, but pretty wide, and outstrip all Germany for high and stately houses, which are mostly of brick. They usually reckon here by stivers and lubs, of which 48 make 4s. 6d. (or a dollar.) It is the custom, when a citizen dies, to leave the tenth of his estate to the city; and foreigners, not naturalized, pay annually for liberty to trade.

Hamburg has a district for 12 miles round, abounding with excellent pastures, with considerable villages, and noble seats. It comprizes the bailiwicks of Rutzenbottle, Bilwerder, Ochsenwerder, and Eppendorf. Alte-game, New-game, Kirchwerder, and Roslacke bailiwicks, are enjoyed by the Hamburgers, in common with the citizens of Lubec, as are a castle, and the little town and bailiwick of Bergedorf. The merchants here are affable, but too nice in punctilio and ceremony; very frugal in their families, but as liberal in treating strangers. They much affect gardens at the city gates, in the taste of Holland. Scarce a merchant or considerable shopkeeper but has his coach. The common carts are only a long pulley laid on an axle-tree between two wheels, and drawn by men, of whom 12 or more are sometimes linked to those machines, drawing 2 tons weight. Graduates at law are very numerous, though hardly a tenth of them employed in it. Every artificer, who can perform a piece of work beyond his brother artists, is made free of his company; a benefit not otherwise to be attained, but by servitude, marrying a freeman's widow or daughter, or at a very great expence. By the vigilance of the magistrates and their beadies, few or no beggars are to be seen in the streets; which may be ascribed also to the manufacture of knit-stockings, which is sufficiently extensive to employ all the poor. Officers are employed to carry wool to be carded, spun, &c. by the poor at their own habitations, and then fetch the work, paying them due wages. The ladies are generally attended to the church by a servant maid with a book, hanging by a silver chain on one arm; and, if it be cold weather, with a brass stove on the other. The hangman's house is the common prison for malefactors. After sentence (which is always pronounced on Fridays, as execution is done the following Monday) malefactors are carried to a handsome upper room, where they are allowed a good bed, and all reasonable comforts suiting their condition, and are constantly attended by some clergyman in rotation. As no criminal is punishable without pleading guilty, they have five degrees of tortures to extort such confession, in proportion to the strength of evidence to support accusation. The judges are always present, with a clerk to write down the confession, at a table with a curtain drawn round it; so that they can hear and speak to the tortured criminal, without being eye-witnesses of the cruelty.

A walk runs by the great basin of the Alster from the play-house to the heart of the city, called the Maidens Walk, 1000 feet long, and 20 broad, railed and bordered by trees on each side. On one side is the water with several stairs, on the other a row of noble houses. Many convents, &c. still remain; but, being secularized, are now Lutherans. The tenure of one of them is still continued by offering a glass of wine to every malefactor carried by to execution. People of the best fashion regale in a cave, an odd kind of tavern, which has a prodigious stock and vent of old hock, &c. which is well regulated by a deputy of the magistrates, and brings in a considerable revenue. Corn is measured by the scheepel, of which 83 make 10 quarters

English; and 100 Hamburg ells make but 48 and a half in London. Hamburg and Lincoln are in the same latitude; but it is considerably colder in winter, and hotter in summer, at the former.

The Diocese of HILDESHEIM is situated between the rivers Lerne and Ocker. The bailiwick of Hundersuch lies separate from it, being enclosed by the principalities of Calenburg and Grubenhagen. This diocese is 40 miles long and 30 broad; and the soil is fertile in grain, hops, oak, ash, flax, pulse, beech, and birch. It is likewise productive of salt, stone, iron ore, black cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, game, &c.

The inhabitants derive plenty of fish, of various kinds, from the rivulets which water this country.

The states consist of clergy, nobility, and burghesses. The religion is Lutheranism; the manufactures are cloth, porcelain, stockings, iron ware, &c.

The principal places are as follow;

Hildesheim, on the Innerste, the capital of the diocese, situated 15 miles from Hanover, is an old-fashioned, large, irregular town. The magistracy and burghers are, in general, Lutherans. The principal buildings are the cathedral, several monasteries and nunneries, many churches, the chancery, the nobility's hall, where the diets are held, the Jesuits college, the Jews synagogue, the gymnasium, and the Latin school of St. Lambert. The magistrates possess civil and criminal jurisdiction, impose and collect duties, and apply them to public uses. The town was antiently one of the Hans, and the capital of Henry the Lion; and in the neighbourhood there are two rich abbies.

Peina, on the Fulse, has a garrison, an episcopal palace, a capuchin convent, and a Lutheran church.

Weddingen is a commandery of the Teutonic order; Salz-Deffurt a market town, with salt-works; Mark Olderdorf a market town on the Ilme; and Salzlieben-dall a market town, which contains salt-works, and several convents.

Lamspringe is a town on the Lannue, where there is an English Benedictine seminary, whose abbot is possessed of the lower jurisdiction of the town, and is also patron of the Lutheran church.

Gronau, on the Leine, contains a Dominican convent, and gives name to a bailiwick; Bekenem is a town whose benefice is in the gift of the elector of Brunswic; Elze, on the Saal, is possessed of a high and low jurisdiction; and Alfeld, on the Leine, has similar privileges.

GOSLAR, though an Imperial city, and independent of the Brunswic family, is usually described in this country, because it is surrounded with their dominions. It is a large ancient city, 22 miles south-east of Hildesheim, 25 south of Brunswic, and 26 west of Halberstadt. It was built in 1201, by the emperor Henry I. who had a palace here, and also fortified it. It stands on the south side of the Gose, which rises to the south-east of Cellerfeld, and falls into the Ocker near the confines of Hildesheim. Goslar enjoys the same privileges as other free Imperial cities, besides an exemption from tolls in all markets of the empire but three. In all Imperial writs it is called *Nobile Membrum Imperii*. The houses are covered with slate. It is situated in a valley, surrounded with mountains, in which are mines both of iron and silver, viz. those of Steinberg, Hertzberg, Ramelsberg, Klockenberg, &c. The inhabitants are employed either in digging them, or cleansing, tempering, and vending the metals and minerals, of all sorts, that are dug out of them. It has been the residence of the emperors, for the sake, it is supposed, of hunting; and because they have often assembled the states here, it has been called a palatinate city.

The emperor Frederick II. anno 1235, with consent of the states of the empire, granted to Otho I. duke of Brunswic, the tenth of its mines. The house of Brunswic has pretensions to this city; and several of its princes have endeavoured to establish them by force of arms, but hitherto in vain. The protectorship of

it is in the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover, alternately with the duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbüttele. There is no religion tolerated here but the Lutheran. It was in this city that Barthold Schwartz, the Benedictine monk, is said to have found out the art of making gun-powder.

The Imperial Lordship of **SCHAUEN** is situated between the principality of Halberstadt, and the county of Wernigerode. It belonged formerly to the abbey of Walkenreid, but now belongs to the duke of Brunswic.

The Imperial City of **NORDHAUSEN** is situated on the Zorge, about 21 miles south-east from Goslar. It was formerly one of the Hans-Towns, is celebrated for its curious works in alabaster and marble, and carries on a great trade in the distillery branches. The inhabitants and magistracy are Lutherans; to the latter of whom the elector of Brandenburg, in 1717, transferred all his rights and prerogatives to this city, in consideration of being paid a stipulated sum. In the diet of the empire it has the tenth seat on the Rhenish bench of Imperial cities, and the fourth among those of Lower Saxony.

The Imperial City of **MÜHLHAUSEN** is situated on the Unstrut, 40 miles east of Cassel. It contains 2 Lutheran churches, with a Roman Catholic foundation for Augustine nuns. In the 14th century this city purchased, of the emperor Lewis, the office of Imperial judge within the city and its precincts. It possesses the ninth place on the bench of Imperial cities in the diets of the empire, and the third in those of Lower Saxony. It was formerly one of the Hans-Towns, and has at present a tolerable trade.

BLANKENBURG and **REINSTEIN**, though two counties, are usually considered together as one chief town. These counties, together with Quedlinburg, Hohenstein, Stolberg, and Schwarzburg, in Upper Saxony, already described, were formerly one province, and then called Hartzingow, i. e. the Hyrcanian County, having been a part of the ancient Hyrcanian Forest, now called Hartz, of which there still remain great woods and parks, that abound with game. They are situated south from Brunswic, south-west from Magdeburg, west from Halberstadt, north from Thuringia, and east from Hildesheim. It is so cold a country that the snow lies on its mountains till Midsummer, and affords little corn; but the vallies are filled with cattle. The inhabitants are strong and vigorous, and many of them live to a very great age. There are iron mines in their mountains, one of which, called Broeken, or Brocksberg, ~~the~~ Bructerus of the Latins, is reckoned the highest in Germany.

Between Blankenburg and Elbingerode is a remarkable cave, called Buman's Hole, (from its discoverer, Buman,) which has a narrow entrance; but none ever found the end of it; though some of the miners have affirmed they have gone as far in it as Goslar, which is 20 miles. Large bones of strange creatures have been often found in it, which the neighbouring gentry keep for rarities; and, among others, the skeleton of a giant. There are two great rocks near the convent of Michaelstein, and not far from Blankenburg, which represent two monks in their proper habits, as nicely as if they were carved out, and therefore are called the Monks Craigs. Many castles are found in these counties on the tops of inaccessible rocks, and some actually hewn out of the rocks; but they are not regarded. The most remarkable of them is that near Brocksberg, which, the inhabitants say, was built 300 year before Christ, by the Chauci, a branch of the Saxons, who had an idol and temple of Saturn here, which were destroyed by Charlemagne, who called the place Hartzburg. A salt-spring being discovered at the bottom of this hill, in the time of Julius, duke of Brunswic, he built a small town for the workmen, called Julius Hall, which is now grown rich and large, by their trade in salt, copper kettles and pots, wire, &c.

The people of this country are represented as the dullest in all Germany, and mere bigots to the institutions and customs of their ancestors. This petty county was left by the late duke Anthony-Ulrich, of Wolfenbüttele, to his second and favourite son, prince Lewis, to make him some compensation for the right of primogeniture, which he had newly introduced into his family, to that son's prejudice: for the Brunswic princes had been long used to a partition of lands in their families, till that custom, so pernicious to great ones, was first abolished by the Hanover branch. As this county neither gives its possessor the rank of a sovereign prince, or admittance into the college of princes at the diet of the empire, the then duke of Blankenburg, in order to procure himself both these privileges, made a treaty with the elector of Hanover, whereby the latter yielded him the vote and seat which he enjoyed in the diet for his duchy of Grubenhagen; and the duke engaged never to vote at the diet but in conformity to the sentiments of the elector; but after his decease, the vote and session for Grubenhagen reverted to the elector.

The town of Blankenburg is situated 8 miles west of Quedlinburg, and 40 south of Wolfenbüttele, on the frontier of the principality of Anhalt. It is but small, and the houses are ill-built and inconvenient. One of the dukes, who had a castle here, offered the inhabitants materials for building gratis, and did all in his power to inspire them with taste, and the arts, but without success.

The County of **RANZAU** is about 10 miles long, and six broad, and has a soil tolerably fertile. It was formerly called the bailiwick of Barmstedt, afterwards erected into a county of the empire, by the emperor Ferdinand III. Barmstedt, a market town on the Acce, and Elmshorn, another market town on the same river, are the only places of any consideration in the whole county.

The principality of **RATZBURG** belongs to the Strelitz family, but does not contain any place worthy of notice, except the town of Ratzeburg, where the regency, treasury, and consistory are held, but which belongs to the duchy of Saxe Lawenburg; and the town of Sconberg, which gives name to a bailiwick, and formerly contained an episcopal palace.

The principality of **SCHWERIN** is surrounded by the duchy of the same name, and the lordships of Wismar and Rostock. It is 20 miles long, six broad, and was formerly a bishopric, but secularized at the peace of Westphalia. The only places worthy of notice are

Butzo, a town where the bishops formerly resided, and Rhun, which gives name to a bailiwick, and contains a convent for ladies who are nobly born.

The county of **HALDEN** lies along the Elbe, is 8 miles in length, the same in breadth, and borders on the territory of Hamburg. It is very fertile, abounds in grain, fruit, cattle, and fish; has its own courts, ecclesiastical and civil, and was ceded, in 1731, to the elector of Brunswic. The inhabitants are Lutherans; and the only town is Offerndorf, on the river Meden.

The Duchy of **SAXE-LAWENBURG** is the farthest province of his Britannic majesty's German dominions. It is watered by the Elbe, which divides it; and is bounded by Holstein on the west and north, by Lunenburg on the south, and Mecklenburg on the east.

This county is not very fertile in grain, but abounds in flax, pasturage, wood, cattle, fish, &c.

It is about 80 miles in length; and its greatest breadth is near 26 miles. The manors, entitling to a seat and vote in the diets, are 23 in number; and the states are composed of the nobility and burghers. Lutheranism is the established religion; and the clergy, in general, of this duchy, may be placed as patterns for those of most other countries, for their attention to their holy function, their humility, humanity zeal, and benevolence, are such, that they seem to merit, individually the

the following character which Dryden gives of the good priest :

The tythes his parish freely paid he took,
But never su'd or curs'd with bell and book;
With patience bearing wrong, but off'ring none,
Since every man is free to lose his own.
Yet of his little he had some to spare,
To feed the famish'd, and to clothe the bare :
For mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himself he could not see.
True priests, he said, and preachers of the word,
Were only stewards of their sov'reign lord :
Nothing was their's, but all the public store,
Entrusted riches to relieve the poor ;
Who, should they steal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief.
And still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick, to succour the distress'd.
He duly watch'd his flock by night and day,
And from the prowling wolf redeem'd the prey,
But hungry sent the wily fox away. }
The proud he tam'd, the penitent he chear'd,
Nor to reprove the rich offender fear'd.
His preaching much, but more his practise wrought,
(A living sermon of the truth he taught :)
For this by rules severe his life he squar'd,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard :
For priests, he said, are patterns for the rest,
The gold of heav'n, who bear the God imprest ;
But, when the precious coin is kept unclean,
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.
If they be foul on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust.
With what he begg'd his brethren he reliev'd,
And gave the charities himself receiv'd ;
Gave while he taught, and edify'd the more,
Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor.

Both the nobility and commons derive their privileges from an act called the Lawenburg Act, which was granted by George I. king of Great Britain, and confirmed in all its articles by his successors. The Lutheran superintendant, appointed by the king of Great Britain, is obliged to visit the several parishes annually.

Here are but few manufactures ; but many commodities are transported from hence to other countries, particularly rye, cheese, timber, butter, wool, wood, &c.

Here is a regency subordinate to that of Hanover, and a high tribunal, the members of which are appointed partly by the king, and partly by the states ; but an appeal lies to Zell. The duchy has a consistory of its own ; and the colleges meet at Ratzeburg. The principal places are

Ratzeburg, 12 miles south of Lubec, situated on an island in a lake of the same name. It is the seat of a regency, consistory, and chief court of justice ; has a fine bridge, a beautiful walk planted with limes, a cathedral, a castle, and a strong garrison.

Lawenberg, on a hill near the Elbe, has a considerable trade, particularly in corn and wood. It is 35 miles east of Hamburg, has a toll, and contains the vestiges of a ducal palace.

Mollen, a small town, 16 miles from Lubec, is almost surrounded by lakes ; Grunau is a market-town ; Buchen a village, where diets are held ; and Schwarzenbach gives name to a bailiwick, which contains two copper mills, and a paper-mill.

THE CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA.

SOME derive the name of this country from Weissenphalen, i. e. a white horse, the arms of its ancient dukes ; but others more probably from Westfield, or Westvelden, the country of its ancient inhabitants, the West Saxons, on the west side of the Weser, between that and the Rhine ; as the country on the other

side was called Oostvelden, or Eastfield. It stretches along the west side of the Weser, from the German Ocean on the north, to Hesse on the south ; and between Lower Saxony on the east, and the Netherlands on the west. The greatest extent, from south to north, is about 200 miles, and 150 from east to west. The air, especially in the northern part, is very cold ; and great part of the soil is marshy and barren. However, it has plenty of corn and pasture ; but the fruit is very ordinary, and serves chiefly to feed the swine, of which this country has good store of an excellent kind ; so that the bacon, and particularly the hams, they send abroad, are very much esteemed. The chief rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, the Roer, the Aa, &c. The accommodations a traveller may meet with here, are humourously expressed in a distich, very common in Germany, which, in English, runs thus :

Four things here will drive a traveller mad ;
Long miles, small-beer, coarse bread, and lodgings bad.

Westphalia, indeed, is confessed to be the most wretched part of all Germany ; and some writers are of opinion, that the temper of the people is, in a great measure, influenced by the climate. They are good soldiers upon the whole, but have not talents in common with the other Germans ; for they apply themselves much more to the breeding of cattle, than the cultivation of arts and sciences. The greater part of this circle is a prey to the tyranny and avarice of certain petty princes, both spiritual and temporal, who, having great vanity, and small revenues to support it, are thereby induced to plunder, rather than protect, their subjects. The nobility boast of the antiquity of their pedigree, but display neither elegance in their manner of living, or the least degree of hospitality in their disposition. There are, in this country, almost as many different religions as princes, such as Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants, with their various subdivisions ; but the major part of the latter are Calvinists.

When Charles the Great had conquered the Saxons, and planted Christianity among them, he erected several bishoprics here, to which he gave lands for their support. In the circle of Westphalia are three very considerable ones, who had sovereign princes, and increased their dominions at the general partition that was made of the great dukedom of Saxony, after the proscription of Henry the Lion ; and then it was that the bishop of Munster enlarged his country, and that the archbishop of Cologne obtained that part of Westphalia which he still holds, and by that tenure styles himself duke of Westphalia. The elector palatine, as duke of Juliers, and the king of Prussia, as duke of Cleves, are alternately condirectors of this circle, with the bishop of Munster.

The territories contained in this circle are the following :

The Bishopric of PADERBORN, which is surrounded by the dominions of Hanover, Hesse, and Munster, has the county of Lippe on the north and west ; Hesse-Cassel, and Waldeck, on the south ; and Munster, and the duchy of Westphalia, on the west. It is 40 miles from east to west, and, in some places, 30 from north to south. It is not very fruitful in corn ; but abounds so much in cattle, that drovers come hither from the neighbouring countries to buy at their fairs : and they have rich salt springs, and some iron mines, with plenty of deer and other game. It is so populous as to contain 25 market-towns, 54 parishes, 16 monasteries, and 20 gentlemen's seats, all subject to the bishop, who is a prince of the empire, and whose see is one of the most considerable in Germany. The chapter is composed of 24 capitular canons, who are all obliged to study in some French or Italian university, must be 21 years old, and prove their noble extraction by four degrees. The revenues of this see, which is a suffragan of Mentz, and now enjoyed by the elector of Cologne, are

very considerable; and the bishop is able to raise a body of 3000 men. In this bishopric is the famous field of battle, where Quintilius Varus, with the Roman army under his command, was routed by the Germans under Arminius, and the latter thereby freed from the Roman yoke.

In the transactions of the Royal Society, published in December 1665, there is an account of a spring in this territory, which loses itself twice in 24 hours; but returns with a great noise, and such force, as to turn three mills not far from its source; for which reason it is called Bolder Born, i. e. Boisterous Spring. There is another remarkable fountain, called Methorn, two miles from Paderborn, which is a terrible spring; two parts of which, not a foot and an half from each other, have very different qualities; the one limpid, blueish, lukewarm, and containing sal-armoniac, ochre, iron, vitriol, allum, sulphur, nitre, and orpiment; the other cold as ice, turbid, and whitish, with much the same contents, but stronger in taste, and heavier than the before-mentioned. It is said to be a perfect cure for the worms. All fowls that drink it are immediately thrown into convulsions, but soon recovered by an infusion of common salt and vinegar. The third spring, which is about 20 paces from the other two, is of a greenish colour, but very clear, tastes both sour and sweet, and is supposed to be a mixture of the other two.

The city of Paderborn, which is one of the Hans Towns, is a large, well built, fortified, and populous city, 20 miles east of Lippe, and about 60 south-west of Hanover. This city was imperial till 1604, when Theodore, its bishop, became both its spiritual and temporal sovereign. Some of its churches are magnificent. Its cathedral is a grand fabric, inferior to few in the empire. Otho II. gave a golden crucifix to it of 60 pounds weight, to the value of 60,000 guilders, or about 8000*l.* sterling. The bishop's palace is a decent structure; but the bishops, when they vouchsafe to visit this small benefice, which is not very often, reside seven miles off, at Nienhus, a castle built in 1590. An university was founded here in 1592, by the bishop of Furstenburg; and though this city stands not far from the Lippe, which joins with the Ulme, near Nienhus, yet it has its name from the Pader, a rivulet which has its rise just under the high altar of its cathedral, and Born, i. e. a spring.

In 777 Charlemagne held a general convention here of the Franks and Saxons, where a great number, both of Saxons and Westphalians, were baptized. He built a church here that was destroyed by the Saxons, but rebuilt, in 795, by Wittekind, the great duke of the Saxons, who then, it is said, translated the see hither from Heristell, five German miles off, where it had been first planted by Charlemagne. In 999 the cathedral, with its library, &c. and the best part of the city, was destroyed by fire; and it had the like misfortune in the years 1058, 1133, 1165, and 1340. This city was first walled round by its bishop, in the beginning of the 11th century. In 1530 the inhabitants attempted to introduce Lutheranism; but the bishop executed 16 of the principal citizens who had embraced it, and forced the rest to abjure it. In 1622 the bishop of Halberstadt, who was duke Christian of Brunswick, made a considerable booty here, and sent the gold and silver images of the saints to the mint. In 1633 it was taken by William, landgrave of Hesse; but delivered up to the emperor in 1636. In 1646 it surrendered to the Swedes and Hessians; but the latter were soon drove out of it by Francis William, bishop of Osnaburg.

Neuhaus is a borough with a castle; Altenbecken is a village with a remarkable spring; Salzkotten has its name from its salt-springs, and is the seat of the land diets; Lichtenau has the same privileges; Wunnenburg takes its name from a victory obtained here by Charlemagne over the Saxons; and Buren, on the Alure, has a college.

Lippespring derives its name from the Lippe, near the mouth of which it is situated. It is customary for

the Popish inhabitants of these parts to assemble once a year, each with a lighted taper, and, headed by their priests, to repair to the woods and groves, to visit images and relics placed there in little chapels, which, except upon these occasions, are never opened.

Warburg, formerly an Imperial city, and one of the Hans, is the second city in rank in the bishopric, and the seat of a diet. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron and lead; and a strong palatable beer is brewed by the inhabitants.

Brakel, on the Bruckt, was formerly an Imperial city, but is now greatly decayed; and Drunkenburg has a citadel, and is a seat of the land diets.

Beverungen, near the conflux of the Bever with the Weser, is famous for its salt-springs, and has some trade; and Oldenburg, on the Houta, has a good trade by barges; and the neighbouring farmers breed great quantities of cattle.

The bishopric of MUNSTER has the county of Mark, and duchy of Westphalia, on the south; Embden and Oldenburg, on the north; the county of Bentheim, and the United Provinces, on the west; and Osnaburg, Paderborn, and Ravensburg, on the east.

This is the most extensive of all the bishoprics in Westphalia, being 80 miles in length, and about 60 in breadth. It has some fruitful plains, a few woods, and many quarries of stone; but is, in general, a sterile country. The principal rivers (which abound in fish) are the Embs, Vecht, Lippe, and Berkel. Great numbers of black cattle are bred here.

The provincial diets, which consist of the clergy, nobles, and town deputies, are held at Munster; and the greatest part of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The bishop of Munster, who is also usually elector of Cologne, has a very considerable revenue, can maintain 8000 men, and is heir to all strangers who die in his territories without children. The chapter of Munster, besides the bishop, consists of 40 canons, who must be all of noble descent. The principal places in the bishopric are the following:

Munster, the capital of the bishopric, and of the circle, derives its name from a monastery erected here by Charlemagne. It is situated at the conflux of the river Aa, with the Embs, or Enns, 37 miles south-west from Osnaburg, and 450 north-west from Vienna. It is capacious, strongly fortified both by art and nature, and of a circular form. Here is a noble city, called the Brille, which was erected by the celebrated bishop Bernard Van Galen, to be a check upon the burghers. The cathedral is also a superb and noble edifice. Besides these there are several fine convents, and other beautiful buildings, surrounded by very pleasant gardens. The bishop was formerly nominated by the emperor; but since the beginning of the 13th century, the privilege of nomination is in the dean and chapter. This city is celebrated for three famous transactions: First, the revolution in 1533, occasioned by a number of enthusiasts, who being headed by a taylor, denominated *John of Leyden*, from the place of his birth, dispossessed the magistrates, took possession of the city, turned out the burghers, and perpetrated the most horrid cruelties. At length, in 1536, after a long siege, the place was taken, and John of Leyden, who had assumed the title of king, with several of his adherents, were executed, and their bones hung up in iron baskets on the top of the highest steeple in the city. Second, the treaty concluded here in 1648, which terminated a 30 years war. Third, the noble efforts it made in defence of its liberties, against the tyranny and usurpation of the bishop Bernard Van Galen.

Beckhem and Ahlen, on the Weser, Telger, on the Embs, and Warendoff, on the same river, have all seats in the land diets. The latter has a capital linen-manufactory.

Corsfeld is the largest town in the bishopric next to Munster; Coppenburg is independent of the bishop; Werne, near the Lippe, sends deputies to the diets; Bocholt, on the Aa, has a considerable iron work; and

Memmen is a town and fort, at the conflux of the Hase and Ems.

At Weerdt, on the Issel, the Protestants are tolerated: Vechla is a town and fort on the river of the same name; and Clöppenburg is a small town, 22 miles north-east of Meppen.

The bishopric of LIEGE is bounded, on the north, by Brabant; on the south by Luxemburg and Champagne; on the west by Namur and Hainault; and on the east by Limburg and Juliers. It is about 90 miles long, but very unequal in the breadth. The soil is fruitful, the air temperate, and the earth rich in mines of iron, lead, and pit coal. The rivers are the Maese and Sambre.

The manufactures of Liege are beer, serge, leather, arms, nails, marble, &c.

The states are composed of three bodies, the chapter of Liege, the nobility of the country, and the deputies of the capital.

The bishop is both temporal and spiritual lord of the country; but, in the latter capacity, suffragan to the archbishop of Cologne. The chapter consists of 60 persons, who must prove their descent to be noble for four generations, from both parents, or have diplomas from some celebrated university. The most considerable places are the following:

Liege, the ancient Leodium, called Luyck by the present inhabitants, (the capital,) is situated on the river Maese, 12 miles south of Maastricht, 30 miles north-east of Namur, and 50 miles south-east of Brussels, in 5 degrees, 36 min. east long. and 50 deg. 40 min. north lat. being about four miles in circumference. It is a populous wealthy city; two branches of the river Maese, and other rivulets or canals, running through several of the streets, and forming little islands. No city in Germany can equal it in fine churches or convents. There are not less than 100 churches, and a very numerous clergy belonging to the churches and monasteries, which are most pleasantly situated, and have ample endowments. Among other religious houses, here is one of English nuns, and an university of great fame.

The fortifications of the town, which are not very strong, are commanded by the neighbouring hills; but the citadel is capable of making a good defence. Its bishop, who was elector of Cologne, put it into the hands of the French, at the beginning of queen Anne's war; but the duke of Marlborough took it from them, anno 1702: and the French besieging it again, anno 1705, they were obliged to raise the siege by the same general, on his return from the Moselle.

The magistrates of Liege pretend that it is an imperial city, or sovereign state: but they have suffered very severely for disputing the authority of their bishop, who is, in fact, absolute sovereign of the city, as well as the bishopric. He is chosen by the 60 major canons, who are, most of them, of noble extraction. This bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes in Germany, having within his diocese 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages, full of people, with a revenue of 300,000 ducats per annum, and is able to maintain a body of 8000 men, without oppressing his subjects, who are generally Roman Catholics.

The trade of the inhabitants is most considerable with Holland. Great quantities of iron, stone, chalk, &c. are every day carried down thither by the Maese; and herrings, cheese, butter, and all kinds of grocery, are brought back in return.

There is a proverbial saying prevails here, to the following tenor; That this city is the womens hell, the mens purgatory, and priests paradise. The women are compleat slaves; as they draw their boats up the river instead of horses; dig, saw, and carry all kinds of heavy burthens. The priests have truly their paradise here; for the greatest princes of Europe make interest to be of this chapter, because the revenues and power of it are greater than any other can boast of. As to the

poor laity, if to have no money in their pockets, and their consciences at the absolute will and disposal of the priests, may be called a purgatory, we shall not find this proverb to fall very short of the truth.

Tongres, or Tungri, a very ancient town, situated on the river Jecker, 10 miles north-west of Liege, and 10 west of Maastricht, was of great fame in the time of the Romans. When Atilla, the Hun, took it, he destroyed 100 churches; for it was very early made a bishopric: but the see, upon its decline, was removed to Maastricht, and from thence to Liege.

Huy, or Hugum, situated on the east side of the Maese, formerly called Benefactum, a town of great note antiently, is at present a strong fortress, 15 miles south-west of Liege; and was frequently besieged during the wars in the Netherlands.

Dinant, situated on the river Maese, 12 miles south of Namur, was taken by the French, but restored to the bishop of Liege by the peace of Ryfwick, anno 1697.

Bouillon, situated on the river Semoy, 30 miles south of Dinant, and about 10 miles from the frontiers of Champaign, is a fortified town, and, with a small territory annexed to it, gives the title of duke to the bishop of Liege. Of this place the famous Godfrey was duke, who, for his conduct and courage in subduing Jerusalem, and taking it from the Saracens, in the 11th century, was made the first Christian king of that city.

St. Tren is famous for its Benedictine abbey, the abbot of which names one half of the magistrates of the place, and the bishop the other; and for several convents of nuns and friars.

Tranchimon, six miles from Liege, gives name to a marquisate; Verviers, on the Weze, has a considerable woollen manufactory; Cuvin, situated on a hill, is only noted for the ruins of an old castle; Thuin, on the Sambre, has a collegiate church, and some convents; Hasselt, on the Damer, is a small pretty town; and Lobbes, a Benedictine abbey, is immediately subject to the see of Rome.

Spa, or Spaw, is a small but celebrated town, on the little river Weze, 20 miles distance from Liege towards the south-east, and 7 from Linsburg towards the south-west. The avenues to it are exceeding stony and difficult; and it is so surrounded by mountains that you cannot see it till you approach very near to it. In travelling to Spa, either by Liege or Aix-la-Chapelle, the way lies chiefly through uncultivated deserts, and those almost rocky. There are nothing but mountains on every side, which succeed one another, and over which travellers have made some imperfect traces of a road. The rains and tempests, which are frequent there, even make the passage sometimes dangerous, by rolling down great stones from the precipices. The coachmen of the country are themselves often at a loss, because the tracks are defaced between season and season. The town consists of 4 streets, in the form of a cross, and may contain about 400 houses, for the convenience of those that come to drink the waters. It was formerly a mere village; but, through the fame of its mineral springs, has been enlarged, and erected into a borough.

Here are five principal wells, which go down with steps, like that at Tunbridge. The chief well, called Pouxhon, or Pahon, in the market-place, is the most resorted to, and has this inscription upon it, which expresses the qualities of the waters:

Sanitati sacrum:

*Obstruendum reserat, durum terit, humida siccant,
Debile fortificat; si sament arte bibas.*

That is to say, "Sacred to health, these waters open obstructions, concoct crudities, dry up excessive moisture, and strengthen what is weak, provided you take them with precaution." It is from this spring they draw that

that prodigious quantity of water which is transported into foreign countries, and especially into England and Holland, sealed up in bottles, with the town seal.

Next to the well of Pouxhon, there is a fountain of fresh water, which has its spring in a meadow, half a mile distant from the town. The bottom of it is of blue stone, and the top of brass: it spouts its water out of the mouths of three frogs, whence the people call it the Toad's Fountain.

The well called Geronsterre, or Geronstar, is in a wood, about two miles distant from Spa, towards the south-west. It is covered with a dome of blue stone, supported by four pillars of red and white marble. It is considerably less plentiful of water than the former, and yet the most frequented. The three other wells, called the Saviniere, the Watroz, and the Tannelet, or Little Tun, are not much used. The seasons for drinking these waters are in the hot months of June, July, and August. These waters have been known many ages ago.

The Capuchins have a very fine monastery at Spa, adorned with large gardens, where all the company walk who drink the waters. The inn, called the Court of London is very large, and the best and most frequented.

Several princes, who have been here, have left proofs of their liberality; particularly Margaret de Valois, queen of France, daughter to Henry II. sister to Henry III. and wife to Henry IV. who was here in the year 1577. Henry III. king of Poland and France, who was here in 1585. The famous Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, in 1591: And, at one time, king Charles II. of England, the king of Denmark, and the Great Duke of Tuscany: And, in 1717, Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, drank the waters here during several weeks.

The people are good-natured, and speak the same Walloon, or barbarous French, as at Liege. They are governed by a mayor, two burgomasters, seven Echevins, and a recorder, named by the prince of Liege, and changed by him every year. The people employ themselves in making boxes for ladies toilets, snuff and other boxes, varnished after the manner of China-wares, which they sell to the company as they go from the wells.

This town, being resorted to by people from all parts of Europe, on account of its waters, has been always allowed a neutrality during the hottest wars.

The country round it is not very fruitful in corn, being chiefly woods, mountains, and heaths; but it abounds with springs of mineral and sweet water, and in several sorts of game; and the little rivers, which flow from the mountains, produce plenty of trout, and and other kinds of fish.

The czar, Peter the Great, erected a monument here, in commemoration of the benefit he received from drinking these waters; the inscription upon which is as follows:

PETER THE FIRST, by the grace of God, emperor of the
R U S S I A N S,
Religious, happy; invincible
Restorer of military discipline,
And first planter of all sciences and arts among his people;
Who having, by his own industry,
Built a most powerful fleet of ships;
Having infinitely augmented his armies,
And having securely settled, in the very blaze of war,
His realms, as well hereditary as acquired,
Went abroad;
And having searched into the manners
Of the several nations in Europe,
Came through France to Namur and Liege,
To these waters at SPA,
As to the haven of health;
And having happily drank of those most healthful springs,
Particularly that of GERONSTERRE,

Was restored to his former strength,

And his desired health,

In the year 1717, 22d of July;

Thence returning through Holland

To his hereditary dominions,

Ordered this eternal monument of his gratitude to be erected, 1718.

The bishopric of OSNABURG is situated between the Weser and the Ems; being bounded by Minden on the east, Munster on the west, Diepholt on the north-east, and Ravensburg on the south-west. It is about 45 miles long, and 25 broad, and produces rye, pasturage, cattle, turf, coals, marble, &c.

The inhabitants, who are partly Protestants, and partly Roman Catholics, cure great quantities of, and deal considerably in, hams, bacon, &c.

By a treaty concluded here in 1648, this bishopric was to be an alternative between the Roman Catholics and Protestants; and the Protestant bishop was always to be a younger prince of the house of Brunswic Lunenburg, or, in case of failure thereof, of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle. In consequence of this stipulation, his present Britannic majesty's second son, Frederick, born August 16, 1763, is now bishop of Osnaburg. But though this bishopric is thus alternatively hereditary in this Protestant family, it is not so with regard to its Roman Catholic bishops; for they are chosen out of different families, by a chapter of 25 canons, of whose prebends the revenues of 18 are enjoyed by the Romish ecclesiastics; those of four are appropriated to the support of a college; and the other three by the Lutheran canons, who are capable of electing, but not of being elected, bishops, as the Roman Catholics are. When they have a Popish bishop, he is suffragan to the archbishop of Cologne: but the Protestant bishop, who is a temporal prince, indeed, has little to demonstrate him an ecclesiastic, but the title; and it was agreed, by the treaty aforesaid, that when there is a Protestant bishop, the archbishop of Cologne should suspend the exercise of his metropolitan jurisdiction, with regard to the Protestants. Since the reformation, introduced here in 1634, the bishop, whether Papist or Protestant, has little more than the name; the Lutherans not allowing the exercise of episcopal jurisdiction, and the Papists not being strong enough to obtain it for the bishop of their own opinion. It is observed by historians, that Charles the Great, who founded this see, and dedicated the cathedral to St. Peter, and the two martyrs Crispin and Crispinian, exempted its bishop from all manner of homage and service, except in an embassy, at the emperor's charge, to negotiate any match that should be proposed betwixt the families of the eastern and western emperors.

The revenue of this bishopric amounts to upwards of 30,000*l.* and the bishop is able to raise 2500 men; though he has only one hereditary officer, a grand maitre, or steward. The manufactures are coarse linen, woollen and yarn. The diets are held at Osnaburg; and the principal places are the following.

Osnabrug, or Osnaburg, the capital, was formerly an imperial city, and one of the Hans, but is now subject to the bishop. It has its name from a bridge over the Ose, which divides it into the Old and New Town; and is situated 67 miles west of Hanover, in the midst of a fine plain. It is a neat, well-built city, and adorned with several handsome public structures. It is encompassed with walls and ditches; but commanded by a mountain within cannon-shot; upon which there is an abbey, or sacred retirement, for men of quality. The bishop's palace, called Petersburg, or St. Peter's castle, is well fortified, and separated from the town by a bridge. It is an hexagon, with a court in the middle, and at each corner a turret. In one of the apartments of this palace George I. expired, the 11th of June, 1727, in the arms of his brother, prince Ernest, and, as some say, in the very room wherein he was born. The

The Papists hold the cathedral church, and the church and monastery of the Dominicans in the Old City, and the collegiate church of St. John in the New. The Lutherans have the great parochial church of St. Mary in the Old City, and a voice in chusing the magistrates of both: therefore the government of the city is mixed. Here are three convents for monks, and five for nuns. The inhabitants, who are very industrious, not only breed abundance of swine, and other cattle, but carry on a considerable trade in making linen; in brewing a palatable, though thick sort of beer, called Buse; and in making the best white bread in all Westphalia.

In the cathedral are still seen some ornaments of Charles the Great, among which are his crown of silver gilt, his comb, battoon, &c. As the exercise of both religions is equally free, neither Papists or Protestants are molested during the government of a bishop of the opposite persuasion. The Brunswic family having considered this city and bishopric as part of their territories, it is observed, that when the possession of it comes to their turn, they are more than ordinarily careful of it, and less exacting on their subjects, than where the incumbents possess only for their lives, and chuse to make the best of their possession, without regard to the benefit of their successors.

Iburg, or Iborg, about 10 miles south of this city, is only noted for a commodious castle, in which its bishop formerly resided. It was taken and plundered by Philip the Great, of Brunswic, in 1553.

Furstenau gives name to a district, which contains 15 parishes, and formerly had a palace, where the bishops resided. In one of the parishes round Borstel, is a noble foundation for Lutheran ladies.

Weidenburg, on the Ems, is a small town, with a collegiate church, two nunneries, and a magistracy of its own.

Melle is a borough, containing a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran church, and having a council and burgo-master of its own.

Vorden has the same privileges as Melle, and contains a church common to both Lutherans and Roman Catholics.

Quackenburg, on the Hase, is a little town, with a Lutheran and Popish church; and the revenues of the college of canons is divided between both religions; but one of the Lutheran canons of Osnaburg is always provost of Quackenburg.

The county of Hoyer, one of the elector of Hanover's domains, has Bremen on the north, Minden on the south, Lunenburg on the east, and Diepholt on the west. It formerly belonged to counts of an ancient Saxon family, to whom it was given by the emperor Lotharius; but after the death of the last in 1582, it was divided between the families of Brunswic and Hesse. Hoyer and Nyenburg, Liebenaw and Bruckhausen, became subject to the duke of Lunenburg; the ferts of Seltzenaw, Ezenburg, and five more towns, to the house of Brunswic; and Freudenburg and Ucht to the landgrave of Hesse; the latter of which gave their share to the counts of Bentheim: so that now it belongs almost wholly to his Britannic majesty.

Its chief town, of the same name, stands on the east side of the Weser. It is small, but well-fortified, having one of the strongest castles in Westphalia.

Nyenburg, on the east bank also of the Weser, 10 miles south of Hoyer, is another well-fortified town, which sustained several sieges during the wars of Germany. It was formerly the residence of the counts of Hoyer; and its territory abounds with all sorts of grain, fruits, pasture, and cattle. It has a castle on the west side of it, with broad deep ditches, and a good rampart, which commands the Weser, and great part of the town, which has strong walls, with a double ditch, and other works, that almost surround it. It had a fine bridge over the Weser, which, being ruined, is supplied by ferry-boats, to preserve the commerce between

the two circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, which consists chiefly of corn, wool, flax, honey, wax, and cattle. Nyenburg has also a fine parish church, with all the ornaments that architecture can give it; in which are the monuments of many of the counts of Hoyer.

Old Bruckhausen is a borough, with a castle and manor belonging to the sovereign; Liebenaw contains manufactories of lace and scythes; Drakenburg is a borough on the Weser; and Harpstadt is a borough on the Delme, with a territorial jurisdiction.

Bassum is a borough belonging to the landgrave of Hesse; but it contains a noble foundation for ladies, of which the king of Great Britain is the superior; Kellingerode has a similar foundation; and Suhlingen, the residence of a superintendant, has four considerable yearly fairs.

The country of VERNENBURG appertains partly to the archbishop of Treves, and partly to the count of Lowenstein-Wertheim, both of whom it entitles to a seat and voice in the Westphalian college, and also in the diets of the circle. It is almost surrounded by the archbishopric of Treves, and contains only one place worth notice, viz. the borough town of Vernenburg, which is defended by a citadel.

The county of STEINFURT, which is 15 miles long, 10 broad, and surrounded by the bishopric of Munster, belongs partly to the empire, and partly to the primate of Munster; is watered by the Aa, and gives to its count a seat and voice in the Westphalian college, and in the diets of the circle. The only place worth notice is the town of Steinfurt, which stands on the Aa, and contains a Calvinist and Roman Catholic church, a commandery of St John, and a college for the study of the liberal arts.

The Duchy of VERDEN, which is, in length, 22 miles, and in breadth 18, is bounded by Hoyer on the south, Bremen on the north, Lunenburg on the east, and the Weser on the west. It is well watered, but the soil is poor. The inhabitants are Lutherans; and the whole belongs to the king of Great Britain, who, on account of this duchy, has a seat among the princes at the diets of the empire, and those of the circle. The only places worthy of observation are,

Verden, on the Aller, the capital, 50 miles southwest from Hamburg, which was once an Imperial city, strong and populous, is now decayed; but, however, still contains a cathedral, three other churches, and a Latin school.

Rotenburg, on the Wumme, 15 miles from Verden, has some trade, is populous, and formerly contained a bishop's palace.

The small district called the Abbey of CORVEY, is tolerably fertile, watered by the Weser, and has a Benedictine abbey, founded by the emperor Lewis I. The first monks having been taken from Corbie in Picardy it is called Corbie, or Corvey Abbey, which abbey is the only place deserving of notice in the district, the abbot being a prince of the empire, and having a seat in the college of princes, and at the diets of the circle and the empire.

MALMEDI is a small town, situated amongst high hills, on the little river Recht, 25 miles distant from Liege to the south-east, and nine from Limburg to the south. They reckon here about 400 houses, most of them inhabited by leather-dressers, or woollen-drapers. Here are several springs of mineral waters, which some physicians say are as wholesome and strong as those of Spa. This city, though within the territory of the prince of Liege, is, nevertheless, in spiritual matters, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Cologne. The parochial church is dedicated to St. Geroon the Martyr; and here is a convent of Capuchins, and another of nuns of St. Sepulchre. But it is chiefly remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine monks, under the same abbot with that of Stavelo.

STAVELO (erroneously called Stablo by some) stands on the little river Ambleve, which falls into the Reche,

It is about 6 miles distant from Malmedi to the east, and 9 from Limburg towards the south. There are here about 400 houses; and the inhabitants carry on a pretty good trade; tho' this town being quite open, has suffered very much during the wars. Here is a famous abbey of Benedictine monks, founded in the year 657, at the same time with that of Malmedi, with which it is united under the same abbot. But the jealousy between these two religious houses is the reason why they can never agree in the choice of a regular abbot from amongst themselves; so that ever since the year 1576 they have always chosen commendatory abbots.

The abbey church, which is at the same time parochial, is a stately building after the modern taste. Under it there is a Crypta, or subterraneous church, with five altars. The abbot of Stavelo, who is stiled a prince of the empire, is spiritual and temporal lord of this town, and of its territory, which is very large, including the town of Malmedi; and his yearly income amounts to about 12,000 crowns.

The trade of this town consists in woollen cloth, and other stuffs, and chiefly in a great quantity of leather curried here. There are also some mineral springs, said to be very wholesome.

The district belonging to the Abbey of WERDEN is situated in the county of Mark. St. Ludger, whose estate it was, in 778 founded the abbey for monks of the order of St. Benedict. The revenue is about 20,000 rix-dollars. The king of Prussia claims the right of sovereignty here; and the only remarkable place is Werden, a little walled town on the Roer, which, besides the abbey, contains a Lutheran church.

The district, or territory, of the Abbey of ST. CORNELIS MUNSTER is surrounded by those of Juliers, Limburg, and Aix-la-Chapelle. The Abbot has a seat at the diets of the empire, on the Rhenish bench of prelates; but at those of the circle he sits among the princes.

The Abbey of Essen, and its territory, is surrounded by Berg, Cleves, Werden, and the county of Mark. The abbey was founded by Alfred, bishop of Hildesheim, in the year 877. The king of Prussia is hereditary protector. The abbess stiles herself princess of the holy Roman empire. The chapter consists of none but noble ladies; and the abbey has a seat in the diets of the empire and circle. The hereditary officers are the marshal, steward, sewer, and chamberlain.

Essenwick, the only place of any consideration in the territory, is subject to the abbess as its sovereign, but has very extensive privileges. It is large, has some trade, a cloth manufactory, an academy, a gymnasium, a commandery of the Teutonic order, and several Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

The Abbey of THORN is situated in the bishopric of Liege, and county of Hoarn. It is an Imperial free secular foundation; was erected in the year 1000; has a seat at the diets of the empire and circle; and a chapter, which consists of princesses and countesses of the order of St. Benedict.

The Abbey of HERFORD, situated in Ravensburg, was erected in the eighth century, has a seat at the diets of the empire and circle, gives title of princess and prelates of the holy Roman empire to its abbess, contains none but noble canoneses, and is a Lutheran foundation. The number of ladies is indeterminate. The abbess is superior of the collegiate church of St. Mary of the opposite mountains, and the prebends are in her gift. The canoneses wear a scarlet ribbon, with a silver border hanging from the right shoulder, having a cross at the end, with the figures of our Saviour and the Virgin Mary; and on the left breast is a star, with the same figures.

The Duchy of BERO is 50 miles long, 20 broad, and takes its name from being mountainous. It is bounded, on the west, by the Rhine; on the east by Westphalia; on the north by the county of Mark; and on the south by the electorate of Cologne. Though

mountainous in many places, in some parts it produces corn, pasturage, fruit, vines, wood, and herbs; is rich in coals, iron, &c. The manufactures are cloth, iron and steel. The same regency and diet serves for this duchy and that of Juliers. The most considerable places in Berg are the following:

Dusseldorp, at the conflux of the Dussel with the Rhine, is 20 miles from Cologne, and 57 from Munster. It stands in the midst of a fine fruitful plain. The Rhine runs against it with such violence, that they have been obliged to make great works to break the current. It was an Imperial city, and had a good trade before the removal of its fairs to Frankfort. It is large, pleasant, well built, and defended by a citadel, which is separated from it by a small harbour, formed by the Rhine, and consists of two royal bastions faced with brick; and in the other parts it is fortified by five bastions. The public buildings, towards the river, make a fine appearance; particularly its stately palace, an old Gothic building, (with paintings by Van Dyke, Raphael, Paul Veronese, Rubens, Julio Romano, Titian, &c. brass antiques, statues of marble, portable cabinets, &c.) which was the elector palatine's chief residence during the devastations of the palatinate by the French towards the end of the last century. In the market-place, over against the palace, is an equestrian statue in brass, on a pedestal of grey marble, of the elector John William, in armour, with the electoral bonnet on his head. Here are three weekly markets for corn, which is imported hither from the low countries, and exported in great quantities to Cologne, and other parts of Germany. The elector's residence being fixed at Mannheim, a regency is established here; for the countries of Berg and Juliers, which bring in a great revenue to the elector, are governed by states, without whose consent he can lay no taxes. All religions are here tolerated; but the Catholics alone are admitted to civil employments. Though the possession be the elector's, yet the title is disputed by those of Saxony and Brandenburg.

Ratingen has a seat and voice at the diets; Solingen is famous for its sword-blade manufactory; Nesselrode gives name to an ancient and noble family; Lenest has the first place and voice at the diets, and a cloth manufactory; Elverfeld has a manufactory of thimbles; and Kornberg is defended by a strong castle.

Bensberg has a strong fort and monastery, of the order of the Holy Cross, which was built in 1298, and is the first of its kind in the empire. The castle, or palace, here, was built in a forest, on a hill, by the elector John William, and is worthy of notice. It stands three leagues from the Rhine, between Cologne and Duitz. It is built of a very hard stone; and the ornaments, particularly the pillars that support the gallery in the front, are a kind of grey marble, dug out of the neighbouring quarries. The apartments are large, well decorated with the finest paintings; and they have an extensive prospect of the city of Cologne, the Rhine, and all the flat country; containing a great variety of beautiful scenes and enchanting landscapes.

Principalities of NASSAU-SIGEN, or SIEGEN, NASSAU-DILLEMBERG, &c.

Sigen, or Siegen, near which is an iron mine, stands on the river Siega, 15 miles from Dillenberg, and 30 north-east from Nassau, on the top of a rocky hill, defended by a strong wall, and regular fortification; and gives name to a county, of which it is the capital, as well as title to another branch of the Nassau family. In 1559 the prince of Nassau-Siegen's Pædagogium was brought hither from Herborn, and soon became so famous, that it was frequented by students from Germany, Poland, Livonia, Denmark, &c. to which an academy was added for training up youth in martial exercises. There is a castle here, in which the elector of Cologne keeps a garrison as director of the circle; and not far from hence is a very good iron mine.

Dillenberg

Dillemburg stands on the river Dilla, 16 miles west from Marburg, and 32 north-east from Nassau, and gives name to a county. It has a good trade in cattle and woollen goods, and two yearly fairs. The counts of that branch, called Nassau-Dillemburg, had their seat in a fine strong castle, that stands on the top of a neighbouring hill, where is a large arsenal, furnished with arms and ammunition for several thousand horse and foot; and the jaw-bone of a monstrous whale caught near Catwick in 1598, which is worth seeing. The castle is surrounded by the town, which is built in a semicircle to the west, north, and east; and there is a fine church, where the counts of this branch are interred. The court guard is on the south side of the castle, and adorned with pavillions, walks, and other embellishments.

Beilstein, or Beilinstein, 15 miles north-east from Nassau, gives name to a county which was the inheritance of the Hadamars, a younger branch of the family of Nassau, and was the capital of it. It is an old town among rocky hills; but has a castle, and a church, worthy a traveller's view. It lies in the midway betwixt Coblenz on the west, and Marburg on the east.

Hadamars is the capital of a territory on the confines of the electorate of Treves, which had the title of a principality before the extinction of that branch of the Nassau family. It stands on the Lahn, 20 miles north of Mentz, and is defended by a good castle.

The County of SAYN belongs respectively to the margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, the burgrave of Kirchburg, the counts of Wittgenstein and Hornburg, and the Elector of Treves.

The two first have a voice in the college, but all together have only one voice in the diet of the circle. Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, have equally the free exercise of their religions. The only places worth mentioning are,

Altenkirchen, the capital, and seat of a regency, which contains a Lutheran and Calvinist church, and is defended by a castle.

Freusburg, on the Sieg, is defended by a fortress, as is the neighbouring town of Triedwald; and Hachenburg, which has a strong castle.

The County of WIED is divided into two parts, New-Wied, or Lower County, and Wied Runkel, or Upper County. The only places here are Runkel, on the Lahn, a small town, containing about 120 houses, and a castle; Dierdorf, which is defended by a fortress; and New-Wied, a small but regular town on the Rhine.

The County of SHAUENBURG is watered by the Weser, and surrounded by Calenberg, Minden, Lippe, and Ravensburg. It produces corn, pasture, salt, allum, crystals, with gold, silver, wood, sheep, free-stone, limestone, pit-coal, gipsium, copper, iron pyrites, cattle, fish, &c.

It is 30 miles long, 20 broad, and the inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. The county belongs partly to the king of Great Britain, the landgrave of Hesse, and the count of Shaueburg Lippe.

The two first have a distinct voice in the diets of the circle, and a joint voice in the college of the Westphalian counts of the empire. The principal places are,

Hagenburg, with a castle, post-house, and manufactories of linen and buckram; Steinhude, on the Steinhuder lake, with the same manufactories as the former, and a fishery; and Sadthagen, which is well fortified, has a castle, orphan house, a stately mausoleum, and a celebrated mineral spring.

Shaueburg, from which the county derives its name, at present exhibits only the ruins of an old castle; Visbeck, on the Weser, has a Lutheran foundation for an abbess and 12 ladies; and Mollenbeck is the vestige of an ancient cloister in a neighbouring wood.

Buckburg is remarkable for six things, a strong castle, a beautiful church, a well endowed orphan house, an ele-

gant town school, a large Calvinist church, and an admirable fountain in the market-place.

Rinteln, a fortified town between the Weser and Exter, has an university, the professors of which are partly Lutherans, and partly Calvinists. Here is a regency, consistory, and superintendancy; and some trade is carried on by means of the Weser. To the university of Town belong the revenues of Egestorf, formerly a Benedictine nunnery.

Soltorf is famous for its fine white salt; Obernkirchen for a noble foundation for Lutheran ladies; and Rodenberg for its castle and medicinal spring.

The County of DELMENHORST, which is tolerably fertile, is surrounded by the Weser, Oldenburg, Diepholt, and Wildhausen. The government is vested in the regency of Oldenburg; and the only place of any consideration in it is Delmenhorst, from which it takes its name. This town is situated on the river Delme, and has a strong castle to defend it.

The County of OLDENBURG is 40 miles long, 30 broad, and bounded by East Friesland on the west; Delmenhorst, and the Weser, on the east; Jover and Jode on the north; and Munster on the south. It is secured by dykes against inundations, and produces pasturage, cattle, and turf. It is noted for its horses.

The king of Denmark, to whom this county belongs, is intitled in right thereof to a seat and voice both in the Westphalian college of counts of the empire, and in the diets of the circle. The administration is vested in a regency, subordinate judicatories, a royal consistory, and a superintendancy. The principal places in this county are,

Oldenburg, a town regularly fortified, and situated at the conflux of the Hunte and the Haare. It has a castle, which is now the residence of the regency; and a church, which was formerly the burial place of the counts of Oldenburg. The celebrated horn, called the horn of Oldenburg, was once kept in the castle, but is at present in the museum at Copenhagen.

Varel, situated in a wood, called *The Bush of Varel*, was formerly the capital of a seignior, and had a wing of its fine castle burnt down in 1751.

The County of BENTHEIM is 40 miles long, 15 broad, surrounded by Munster and the United Provinces, and abounds in wood, stone quarries, grain, pasturage, honey, venison, game, cattle, fruit, and fish. It has linen and woollen manufactories. The count has a seat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle. The inhabitants are Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics. The principal places are,

Bentheim, from which the county takes its name, a large borough town, 30 miles north-west from Munster. It is defended by an old castle, where the counts reside, is situated in a wood, and has a Roman Catholic and a Calvinist church.

Wietmarsen has a noble foundation for ladies, and a seat and voice at the land diets; Schuttorf, on the Vechte, is the oldest town in the county; North-horn, surrounded by the Vechte, has a tolerable trade; and Frenswegen, a cloister of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, has a seat and voice at the land diets, and was formerly the burial place of the counts.

DORTMUND is an Imperial city, has a seat and voice at the diets of the circle, and also at those of the empire. It was formerly one of the Hans-Towns, has four Lutheran churches, two monasteries, and one nunnery. It is populous and rich, has a communication with the Rhine by means of the Empser, and carries on a tolerable trade.

The Imperial City of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE is 15 miles north-east from Limburg, 13 south-west from Juliers, and 23 north-east of Spa. It lies in a valley, surrounded with mountains and woods, yet it enjoys a very wholesome air, and the hills are covered with vines. Its Latin name, Aquisgratum, is supposed to be derived from Serenius Granus, lieutenant-general of Gallia Belgica, who, having discovered the springs here

here, anno 53, adorned them like the Roman baths, and built a palace near them: in confirmation whereof the natives still shew, at the end of the town house, a piece of ancient architecture, which they call Granus's Tower, and say it was a part of his palace; though the building does not appear so ancient. According to Charlemagne's Pragmatic Sanction, this Granus was brother to Nero and Agrippa; and the Chronicle of Utrecht says, he was banished hither by Nero. Attila, the Hun, having plundered and destroyed this city, it lay in ruins till the time of Charlemagne, who, hunting in the neighbouring woods, his horse happened to strike his hoof into one of the springs. The emperor observing this, and finding, by the ruins of several great buildings, that this must have been the old Aquis, ordered the baths to be searched out, and rebuilt; founded and endowed the collegiate church of St. Mary, in which he employed a great quantity of marble, that he sent for from Rome and Ravenna; and was so charmed with the situation of the place, that he built a palace here, together with all that part of the city which is enclosed by the old wall; and made it the seat of his empire on this side the Alps; ordaining, that the future kings of the Romans should be crowned here with an iron crown, as at Milan with one of silver, and at Rome with one of gold; which, though observed for a while, has been long since disused.

Both the palace and town were burnt in 882, by the Normans; but the church, having so much marble, stood its ground. After the town was rebuilt, it suffered much by other fires, in 1146, 1172, 1224, 1236; and particularly in 1656, when 20 churches and chapels, and 5000 houses, were burnt; but soon after rebuilt. In 1688 the famous treaty was made here between France and Spain. This town is called, by the French, Aix-la-Chapelle, from a chapel in the great church, where are abundance of reliques. It is noted for several councils, in the time of Charlemagne, and Lewis the Pious, concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, reformation of manners, the regulation of monasteries, and such as had seized the patrimonies of the church. It suffered much during the civil wars of Germany, when most of the citizens were Protestants: but the marquis de Spinola took the town in 1614, and re-established Popery: so that the Protestants have not since been allowed any place of worship here, but go to church about two miles off, in that part of Limburg which is subject to the Dutch.

Succeeding emperors continued to honour this city with their presence, and to enlarge its privileges; so that it was made free and imperial. They were crowned here for 500 years after Charlemagne, as is expressly ordained by the golden Bull of Charles IV. but ever since Maximilian I. when 37 emperors had been crowned here successively, that ceremony has been performed at Frankfort, which, being in the centre of the empire, is more convenient for the princes; but particularly for the spiritual electors, and for the elector palatine, who may send for their equipages, and return them back by the navigable rivers, the Rhine, Maine, &c. Nevertheless, the emperors, when crowned at Frankfort, protest, it shall be without prejudice to the privileges of this city: for Charlemagne having himself been a canon of its cathedral, and ordered his successors to be so, they take an oath as such, when crowned; at which time the magistrates send Charlemagne's sword, shoulder-belt, and the works of the four Evangelists, in golden letters, to the elector of Mentz, who gives security for restoring them to this city when the coronation is over.

This city recovered its losses in the above-mentioned fires, by the bounty of several emperors, and the great concourse of people to its baths. Frederick I. built the outer walls, towers, and ditches, in 1172. The circuit of the whole city is a league and a half, and the inner town three quarters. The inner wall has 10 gates, and the outer 11. The town-house, or senate-

house, which was built in 1553, and since repaired by the citizens, in hopes of having the congress there, and not at Soissons, is a noble structure of free-stone, and one of the finest in Germany. It is adorned with the statues of all the emperors since Charlemagne, and with curious history-paintings; particularly those by Amiffaga, highly valued; among which are that of the resurrection, and that of Charlemagne's giving the city their charter. The uppermost story of it is one hall, 162 feet by 60; in which the emperors, who formerly received their first crown of iron here, used to entertain the electors, and other princes, who assisted at the coronation. In the market-place, over against the town-house, there is a large stately fountain, with four springs, that run, from above, into a copper cistern 30 feet in diameter, and weighing 12,000 pounds. Round the edges of it there is a Latin inscription, importing the discovery of the hot spring by Granus; as well as the renewing of the baths by Charlemagne; as that the cold fountain did formerly run into the baths; and that the senate adorned it, with this cistern, in 1620. From this the water runs, by six pipes, into a stone cistern below, and from thence it is conveyed through the city. On the top of the fountain there is a large brass statue of Charlemagne in armour, richly gilt, with his face towards Germany. As the city lies in a valley surrounded with mountains and woods, there are 20 other public fountains of good and clear water, besides many private ones. Here are ten hot mineral fountains, and some cold ones, without St. James's Gate, besides several in the adjacent fields; and the streams that run through the town keep it very clean, and drive several mills.

Here are 30 parochial or collegiate churches, besides the cathedral, a large old-fashioned Gothic pile, which was consecrated by pope Leo III. in presence of the emperor Charlemagne, and 365 bishops. The steeple, at the west end, is adorned with several pyramids; and on the top there is a large globe and cross. From this tower, which is much higher than the body of the church, runs a gallery, supported by a long arch, to a cupola near the middle of the fabric. The inside is beautified with a vast number of pillars of marble and brass, gilt statues, brass doors and partitions, and a great deal of Mosaic work. Over the place where Charlemagne was first interred hangs a large crown of silver and brass gilt, adorned with 16 small towers, surrounded with 48 statues, each a foot high; and 32 lesser statues, all of silver; among which are commonly placed 48 candlesticks; and, at certain grand festivals, no less than 450 tapers. This crown was the gift of the emperor Frederick I. who, removing Charlemagne's body, interred it in a silver coffin, under the altar of the choir, and covered it with the white marble tomb-stone it had before, with the bust of Proserpine upon it, supposed to have been taken from the tomb of Julius Cæsar. Out of this tomb were taken a great many rarities and reliques, which the said emperor had got from Aaron, king of Persia, the patriarchs of Jerusalem, Constantinople, &c. Here is also the monument of the emperor Otho I. in black marble.

The four chief reliques shewn to pilgrims here, at the jubilee, once in seven years, are these: (1.) What they call the gown, said to be worn by the Virgin Mary at the birth of Our Saviour, made of a sort of flax, that seems to be neither linen or callico; and being only exposed from the top of a high tower, it is not easy to determine what part of apparel it is. (2.) A coarse linen cloth, said to have been girt about Our Saviour on the cross. (3.) A piece of the cord he was bound with. (4.) Some of the blood of the proto-martyr St. Stephen, richly incased in gold and precious stones, on which the emperors are sworn at their inauguration. Here is the picture of the Virgin Mary, with Our Saviour in her arms, embossed on a jasper, about two inches broad, found in the emperor Charlemagne's tomb, and said to be the work of St. Luke; also a MS. copy of the gospels, in a cover of silver-gilt,

gilt, found in the same tomb; and Charlemagne's sword, put on by his successors at their coronation, and used in the dubbing of knights, and conferring other honours. At the east end of the cathedral Our Saviour is represented sitting in state, with a long robe, on a throne; round which are the four animals represented in Ezekiel's vision. Over his head is a circle of golden stars; and underneath is a symbol of the cross, which appeared to Constantine when he defeated Maxentius. Here is also a representation of the 24 elders mentioned in the Revelations, rising from the seats, laying aside their crowns, and falling down before the throne. The windows are curiously gilt, and the pavement is of chequered marble. There is an immense treasure here, consisting of vessels of gold, and silver-gilt, copes embroidered with pearl, and other rich vestments. Over the chief altar there is a chest of silver and gold, of antique workmanship, and curiously engraved, in which are kept the four reliques above-mentioned. At the entrance of the choir there is a pulpit, covered with plates of gold and silver, and adorned with precious stones, especially a very large agate, the gift of the emperor Henry II. The altar of the choir is covered with plates of gold also, representing Our Saviour's passion, which, it is said, was found in Charlemagne's sepulchre. In the upper part of the church, over-against the prince's altar, between two pillars, is a throne, or chair, of white marble, supposed to have been placed there by the emperor Charlemagne, in which the emperors used to sit when consecrated, and receive the first obeisance of the electors and the chapter of the cathedral, in quality of king of the Romans. It is not polished, because it was formerly covered with plates of gold, though they are not now to be seen.

The emperor, as duke of Brabant, and the elector palatine, as duke of Juliers, are protectors of this city. The latter names the mayor, or consul, who is for life; and assisted in the government by 2 burgomasters, or joint consuls; 14 eschevins, or aldermen, who are also for life, and act as judges; and 120 common-council, that are elected, as are likewise the burgomasters, by 15 trading companies of the burghers, and continue in their office two years.

The baths of this city are well known, and much frequented by the English, and most other Europeans. There are three within the inner walls of the Old Town, viz. the Emperor's, the Little Bath, and St. Quirinus's. Charlemagne was so much delighted by the first, that he often invited his sons, and his nobles, to bathe and swim there with him; for it was the custom anciently to bathe there, an hundred, perhaps, together; but it is now divided into five bathing-rooms. The Little Bath joins to it; and the springs of both rise so hot, that they let them cool 10 or 12 hours before they use them. They are impregnated with nitre and sulphur; and sometimes cakes of brimstone and salt-petre, of a considerable thickness, are taken out of them. They are unpleasant to the taste at first, and smell like a rotten egg.

Near these baths there is a fountain of warm water, much resorted to in summer mornings, and drank for chonical diseases. Those in the New Town, which are the Rose Bath, the Poors Bath, and St. Cornelle's, are not so hot and clear as the former, and their smell is somewhat offensive. Near the hot springs lie many cold ones, by which their heat might be tempered; and, with a little charge, they might be made the most delightful baths in the world. A physician of eminence says, that bathing in these waters is good against all nervous disorders; such as convulsions, palsies, numbness, trembling, sciatica, gout, swellings, distempers of the bowels, vertigoes, tingling of the ears, nephritic distempers, moist and cold affections of the womb, barrenness, abortion, scabs, and the dregs of mercury. Though they are properest for bathing, they are also drank, in several cases, with success, against hot distempers of the liver, spleen, reins, and bowels; obstructions of the mesentery, pancreas, liver,

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spleen, and reins. They cure the yellow jaundice, and its effects, a cachexy and dropsy. They are good against inveterate and stubborn fevers, tertian and quartan agues, and bleeding at the nose. They produce good effects in the scurvy, rheumatism, and other distempers proceeding from too much serum in the blood. They kill worms, dry over-moist parts, and help conception. They purge the urinary vessels of all impurities, cure stranguries and stoppages, and sometimes dissolve and expel the stone and gravel. They are excellent against asthma, and the most inveterate cholics, scirrhus swellings, scrophulous distempers, imposthumes of the mesentery, diarrhoeas, ulcers of the mouth, and distempers of the gums and teeth. The drinking of these waters is relief also in melancholy and hypochondriacal distempers. They recover lost appetites, strengthen weak and flatulent stomachs, and quench immoderate thirst. From these virtues may be seen the agreement between the waters of this place and those of the English baths. In fine, all those baths, especially some that are very lately repaired, are neat and commodious, the accommodations and provisions good and reasonable, and they are frequented by the best company.

About a furlong out of the south gate lies the charming village of Borcet, or Porcet, which had its name from the wild hogs that abounded formerly in the neighbouring woods. Here are also many hot springs on both sides of a small cool rivulet, which runs through the town. They are conveyed by pipes and conduits into 14 houses, in which are formed 28 baths. Some of them are much hotter than those in the town, and must be cooled 18 hours before they can be used. Their water is clear and pleasant, without any disagreeable smell. They are, for the most part, five or six yards square. There is one quite open to the air, called the Poor Man's Bath, which has a spring so hot, that the people scald pigs, and boil eggs with it; but it is observed, that they only harden the yolks, and not the whites. These baths are not so strong as those in the city, and, of consequence, the better for weak people; and those of all ages and conditions bathe in them for their diversion, without any danger. They are good against the same distempers as the others, and particularly against defluxions of the head and breast, moist and squeamish stomachs, dropsies, soft swellings, &c. and may be drank, as well as those of the city; but the latter are more solutive, and those of the village more strengthening. The fountains are, in both places, so plentiful, that they are capable of filling, several times in a day, above 50 baths, of 60 or 70 tuns each; and most of them, but those for the poor, are so contrived, that the old water is drawn off by subterraneous conduits, and the baths cleansed from all impurities. It is computed, that, from the baths in the city, and in this village, there flow 6000 tons of water per day, which carry as many pounds weight of salt. The first season for these baths is about the 18th of May, the second about the 18th of August, and continues each time six weeks.

The village of Borcet is well built, has four handsome churches, and a nunnery of Bernardines, whose abbess is a princess of the empire; but there lies an appeal from her court to the eschevins of the city.

The adjacent country abounds with corn, fruit, and pasturage. The woods furnish the inhabitants with materials for fire and building, as the quarries do with stone. They have also rich coal mines, besides others of iron, lead, vitriol, sulphur, and lapis calaminaris; and are well supplied with necessaries by the Rhine and Maese. The territories of the city are large, and contain near 200 villages, enclosed on all sides with mountains.

Besides the places already described, the circle of Westphalia contains the following less considerable counties, seignories, &c.

The County of DIEPHOLT lies south of Delmenhorst, is 12 miles long, 5 broad, and contains a lake called Dummersee,

Dummersee, which abounds with fish and wild ducks. The soil is sterile; and the inhabitants profess Lutheranism. Their trade is in coarse linen and woollen, which they manufacture, and also in black cattle. Diepholt, the only town, is a borough, situated on the Hunte.

Pyrmont, famous for its mineral waters, lies on the borders of Hanover, near Lügde, 38 miles south-west of Hanover, and 20 east of Lemgow. It is the capital of a county, with a very strong fort, formerly subject to its own lords, and now belongs to the prince of Waldeck. There is a great resort of German and other nobility hither to drink the waters, which are preferred even to those of Spa, and exported abroad from Bremen, to which they are carried by the Weser. In the neighbourhood are one or two salt-pits; and the king's iron and silver mines are not far off.

The county of Spiegelburg is held by the prince of Orange of the elector of Hanover; hence the civil and ecclesiastical judicatories are subordinate to those of Brunswick-Lunenbourg; and the elector has a seat in the college, and at the diets. The only place in this county worthy of observation is Spiegelberg, an ancient castle on a mountain, in the vicinity of which there is an hospital for old women, and a castle to which pilgrimages are made.

The county of Rittburg is surrounded by Ravensburg, Lippe, Paderborn, and Osnaburg. Its length is 17 miles, its breadth 6. Its count enjoys a seat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle; and its only town, called Rittburg, is situated on the Ems.

The little district of Gronsfeld was erected into a county by the emperor Rodolph II. and entitles its count to a seat in the college, and in the diets of the circle; as does the county of Reckum, which is separated by the Maese from the duchy of Limburg.

The seignior of Anhalt belongs to the prince of Salm, who, on its account, enjoys a seat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle; as does the count Metteruich, for the seigniories of Wrurienburg and Bielftein.

The county of Holzapfel belongs to the prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Hoym. The seigniories of Wittem, Eys, and Schlenacken, belong to the count of Platterburg; and both entitles their proprietors to a seat in the college, and in the diets of the circle.

The counties of Blankenheim and Gerolstein, the seigniories of Gehmen, Gimborn, and Neustadt, Wickershad, Mylendonk, Reichenstein, Kerpen, and Lommersum, Schleinden, and the county of Hallermund, all entitle their respective proprietors to a seat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle.

THE CIRCLE OF THE UPPER RHINE.

THIS circle is bounded by the Lower Rhine, which almost intersects it, and by Westphalia, Franconia, Swabia, Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Alsace, and Lorrain. It was anciently much larger than it is at present, as a great portion hath been dismembered from it by France. The diets are held at Frankfort, the archives are kept at Worms, and it presents two assessors to the chamber of Wetzlar. Its divisions and subdivisions are the following:

The Bishopric of Worms is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth where broadest. It is intersected by the Rhine, and surrounded by the lower palatinate. In general it is barren, mountainous, and woody; though some few parts are fruitful in corn and wine. The Protestants here are miserably oppressed. The chapter chuses the bishop, whose revenue does not exceed 2,500*l.* and who, in spirituals, is subject to the arch-bishop of Mentz.

Worms, the capital city, is situated on the west side of the Rhine, at the distance of 26 miles south of Frankfort on the Maine. While the Imperial chamber was kept here, it was one of the most considerable cities in the whole empire. It is celebrated for the great

diet held here in the year 1521, to which Luther came according to his summons; though his friends would fain have dissuaded him, by reminding him of John Huss, who was burnt by a decree of the council of Constance, notwithstanding the passport granted him by the emperor Sigismund: But Luther, far from being terrified, said, "That though he was sure to be engaged with as many devils as there were tiles upon the houses of Worms, he was resolved to go." He came hither accordingly; and made such a defence of his doctrine, that he was proscribed, and obliged to abscond; during which time he wrote that book called his *Works from the Desert*. The Lutherans have only one church for their use; and the Papists have all the rest of the churches. The Calvinists have one at Newhausen, half a league out of the city, where the Lutherans sometimes scruple not to have their children baptized, contrary to the custom of Frankfort. The town has no other fortification than a double wall; and is as large as Frankfort, ill-peopled, and poor. It was often taken and retaken during the civil wars in Germany; but suffered most by the French, who, in 1689, laid in ashes, in a few hours, what had been the work of ages.

In 1698 the Popish clergy, who had not been allowed to make any procession, except on the day after Easter, nor to carry the host in public, determining to carry it in procession through the streets on Christmas day, the magistrates sent a notary to forbid it; but the priest, at the head of the procession, struck him over the head with a censor that he carried in his hand. Most of the burghers, being Protestants, ran to assist the notary; but a great number of Popish peasants, brought in for the purpose, fired upon them, which so incensed the Protestants, that they drove the procession back to the church from whence it came, and wounded several of the Papists, particularly the insolent priest. The Papists complained of this as a breach of the treaty of Ryswick betwixt France and the empire, which restored Worms, and its dependencies, to the bishop. The Protestants pleaded the treaty of Westphalia in their own defence. Some of the principal authors of the tumult were seized, and a Palatine regiment quartered in the city to prevent disturbances. At the same time the elector enclosed it with a wall.

The city is subject to the bishop, but under the protection of the elector palatine. The Papists, who are very numerous here, have the cathedral; but the magistrates, and most of the inhabitants, are Lutherans. There is so much vacant ground in the town as, being planted with vines, yields annually 1500 fadders of wine, each containing 250 English gallons. This wine is so much esteemed, that the magistrates make presents of it, with some fish, to princes, and other travellers of quality. The present of the fish is to denote their right of fishery on the Rhine.

The churches of St. Paul and St. John are very ancient. The latter is built of vast square stones, in an irregular manner, with narrow windows, and galleries round the outside, just under the roof; and the walls are above 12 feet thick; so that it seems to have been designed for a fort rather than a church. The cathedral is a long, high, and strong structure, with a tower at each of the four corners. The ornaments are Gothic; and over one of the gates there is an hieroglyphic, being a figure of the size of an ass, with four heads, viz, those of a man, an ox, an eagle, and a lion. The two first are looking upwards, and the two others downwards. It is supposed to be a representation of the four beasts in Ezekiel's vision; or, as some think, of the hieroglyphics of the four evangelists. A woman sits on its back, which they say represents the gospel.

There are two public halls here, in one of which the magistrates assemble twice a week for matters of state, and in the other for the administration of justice. It was in the former that Luther, being heated with the debate, and the fire that was near him, called for a glass

glass of wine; which being brought, he was so eager in his discourse, that he forgot to drink it, and soon after it broke to pieces on the bench, without any body's touching, or being near it; whence the Lutherans concluded, that there was poison mixed with the wine; whereupon they broke the bench, and still kept the pieces as a memorial of his deliverance. A fine church was built here for the Lutherans not many years ago, in which the history of that great man is well painted.

There is a mint here, which is a noble structure, with a spacious portico, where a vast number of bones and horns hang between the arches; the former of which, they say, are those of giants that lived among the ancient Vangiones; and the latter, the horns of oxen that drew the stones which built the cathedral. The outside of the house is adorned with many pictures, particularly some of those giants in armour.

Since this city was laid in ashes by the French, in 1693, it is little more than the shadow of its former beauty. The richest traders, considering how much both they and their ancestors had suffered by reason of their lying so open to France, retired to Frankfort and Holland; so that its chief support now is from the bishop and chapter; the first of whom, however, being always a pluralist, and often an ecclesiastical elector, very seldom resides here. The citizens, as are, indeed, those of most other Imperial towns, are very complaisant to strangers. There is a senate, or supreme council, here, composed of 25 members, whereof 13 are for life. There is the finest country in the world, from this city to Oppenheim and Fendale. The fine spacious plain in which it stands abounds with corn, vineyards, and fruit-trees. A wine is produced here, which is called Lieben-Frauen-Milch, i. e. Our Lady's Milk. The Rhine is about 3 or 400 paces from the town; but it is said it formerly ran close by its walls. Which way soever one approaches the town, the four towers of the cathedral are seen, which are all built of red free-stone. In the campaign of 1743 king George II. took up his quarters in this city, and lodged in the bishop's palace, after the battle of Dettingen.

Stein, though only a fortress on the river Weschnitz, gives name to a bailiwick; and Leiningen is a town on a mountain, the citadel of which was destroyed by the French.

Neuhausen, Turkeim, Rhein, Hockheim, and Dirmstein, are all boroughs, with Protestant churches; in which, however, the Roman Catholics are allowed to perform their religious duties.

The Bishopric of SPIRE is intersected by the Rhine. The other parts are surrounded by the territories of the elector palatine, and the margrave of Baden Durlach. Some parts are mountainous and woody, and others level and fertile, in corn, almonds, vines, and chefnuts. It extends 32 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The bishop, though suffragan to the archbishop of Mentz, as a prince of the empire, has a seat and voice in the diets thereof, and of the circle.

The Imperial city of Spire is situated on a delightful plain, on the east side of the Rhine, 12 miles southwest from Heidelberg. It was erected before the time of Our Saviour, and the see was founded in the fourth century. The magistrates, and many of the inhabitants, are Lutherans; but the Roman Catholics have many churches, convents, &c. It has a seat and votes in the diets of the empire, and those of the circle, paying an assessment to the empire, and the chamber of Wetzlar. The French, who burnt this city in the year 1689, murdered, indiscriminately, men, women, and children; destroyed several valuable marble monuments of emperors and empresses; even ransacked the graves, and scattered about the bones of the venerable dead. Previous to this devastation it was the seat of the Imperial chamber. Since that time it has been built with additional beauty; but the Imperial chamber has been removed. At the diet held here in 1529, the word *Protestant* took its rise; since which

time persons of the reformed religion have been distinguished by that appellation. It is singular, that the bishop is not permitted to reside in this city; and when he is chosen, before he is suffered to enter it, he must redress all complaints. Then sitting on horseback, between the two outermost gates, with one hand on his left breast, he must give it his benediction. He then makes his public entry, and the citizens pay him homage. This city is under the protection of the elector palatine. The fortifications are but very indifferent.

Philipsburg, eight miles to the south of Spire, was at first but a little town. Afterwards it was encompassed by a wall, and at length erected into a city in 1443. It is conveniently situated for commanding the adjacent country, and was therefore fortified with seven royal bastions, by Philip, bishop of Spire, (who was also bishop of Tiers,) in 1629, before the civil wars in Germany, and called by his own name. The elector palatine, Frederick V. under whose sovereignty and protection it was, suspicious of the bishop's designs in fortifying this place during a peace, ordered him to desist; but he refused, alledging, that he had the emperor's placart for his warrant. Upon this the elector raised troops, and demolished the fortifications; for which the emperor summoned him and his confederates before the chamber of Spire, and designed to proceed against them with the utmost severity, which was one of the causes of the civil wars in Germany. It has suffered seven memorable sieges, in the space of 100 years. Spinola, the Spanish general, repaired the fortifications, and made it almost impregnable, in 1633. It was taken the year after by the Swedes, who gave it to Lewis XIII. and was retaken by the Imperialists in 1635. It was taken from them in 1644 by the French, under the prince of Conde, who joined the German Protestants. The French kept it till 1676, by virtue of the treaty of Munster; and Lewis XIV. added so greatly to the fortifications, that they extended to the Rhine, which lies a quarter of a league from the town; and over the great gate put a Latin inscription; thus rendered into English:

"Lewis XIV. the most Christian king of France and Navarre, having finished the wars in both Germanies, and restored peace every where, caused this fortress to be strengthened with these ramparts and walls at his own royal charge, as a monument of his own valour, and of the recovery of the German liberty. He completed it in 1666, for the terror of his enemies, the support of his allies, and a security to the French; it being the second bulwark of France on this side of the Rhine, and a key into Germany; the lowest in situation, but not in strength.

"What he shuts, no man opens; and what he opens, no man shuts."

In 1676 the Imperialists retook it: and the emperor ordered the said Latin inscription to be erased, and another put up in its stead. In English it runs thus:

"Leopold, the emperor, pious, successful, and august conqueror, having undertaken a necessary war for assisting his confederates, defending his subjects, curbing his enemies, and restoring peace every where, took this fortress by siege, that it might be a monument to posterity of his breaking off the yoke of slavery from the neck of common liberty; and restoring it to Germany, from which it had been unjustly taken.

"In the year of our salvation 1676.

"For the terror of his enemies, the defence of his subjects, and the security of Germany, he shut against the French, and opened to the Germans, this second bulwark of France on this side of the Rhine, and key to Germany, as a happy omen of his like success in recovering more.

"What the French shut, the Germans open."

The

The Germans having regained it, after a siege of four months, it was granted to them by the peace of Nimeguen. In 1688 the French took it again; but it was restored to the empire by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, with the fortifications on the right side; but those on the left were demolished. It was again taken by the French in 1734, after a long and bloody siege, in which the famous duke of Berwick (natural son of king James II.) was killed by a cannon ball, betwixt his two grandsons, as he went to take a view of the trenches; but they restored it upon the peace that followed at the beginning of the year 1736.

The bishop of Spire resides in the castle, a noble pile, founded in 1513, in a plain surrounded with marshes, by George, count palatine of the Rhine, and bishop of Spire; and repaired, in 1570, by bishop Marquard de Hatstein. The emperor has the right of garrisoning it; but the bishop has also some sort of jurisdiction in it.

Bruxhall, or Bruchsal, is a large open town in this bishopric, on the river Saltza, with a castle, which is the ordinary residence of the bishop, nine miles south-east of Philipsburg, and 12 north-east of Durlach. Here prince Eugene kept his head-quarters during the siege of Philipsburg by the French, in 1734.

Altrip, in the same diocese, though but a village, was formerly fortified, because it commands a passage of the Rhine a little above Mannheim. In the Notitia of the empire it is called de Alta Ripa, because the bank of the Rhine is here very high. It was a place of such importance to the Romans, that they kept a garrison in it.

Eidesheim, Weibstar, and Rottenburg, are small towns. The first is situated on the Hart, the banks of which yield good wine; and the latter is defended by a castle.

The rich Provostship of WEISSENBURG was originally an abbey of Benedictines, situated in the ancient imperial city of Weissenburg, in the Lower Alsace; but, in 1546, it was converted into a temporal provostship, and annexed to the bishopric of Spire, on which account the bishop has a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle.

It is necessary here to observe, concerning the bishopric of Strasburg, or Stratsburg, the cathedral and chapter of which are in the city of Strasburg, in Alsace, which is under the dominion of France; that, therefore, in respect to that part of his diocese, the bishop is subject to France; but, on account of his bailiwick on the other side the Rhine, he retains the title and state of a prince of the German empire, and has accordingly a seat and voice in the diets of the empire, and of this circle. But, in spirituals, he is subject to the archbishop of Mentz.

The Bishopric of BASIL is extensive; but the situation is in different dominions, as part of it lies in Switzerland, and part in this circle. The inhabitants are partly of the Roman Catholic, and partly of the Protestant persuasion; and the states consist of the clergy and nobility, with the towns and bailiwicks. The bishop, whose cathedral stands in the city of Basil, is a prince of the empire; having, as such, a seat and vote in the diet of the empire, and of the circle. He is likewise an ally of the Swiss. The only places in his dominions, which belong to this circle, are

Bellelay, an abbey, whose abbot is mitred; Seehof, under the protection of the Canton of Bern; St. Urstiz, on the Daux, which contains a provostship; Bamtrut, on the Allen, containing a bishop's palace, with a college and a Capuchin cloister; Arlesheim, on the same river, is the residence of the chapter; and Schelingen a market-town on the Rhine.

The territory of the abbey of the town of FULDA, called Buchen, by the Germans, was, by the Latins, called Fagonia, because it was anciently a wilderness of beech-trees; but it is now improved to a rich soil, fruitful in every thing, particularly good wines. It lies south of Hesse, and north of Hanau, Reineck, &c. and

is about 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It belongs to the circle of the Upper Rhine, and is divided into 13 small bailiwicks. Some reckon it a part of Hesse, others of Wetteravia; and some again make it independent; because its abbot, who is elected by friars, that must be all of rank, by 16 descents, is lord of the town and country, and primate of all the abbots in Germany and Gaul; is a prince of the empire; sits at the foot of the emperor's throne in all general diets; and depends immediately on the pope, to whom he pays 400 florins, or 40l. on his installation. But the country bordering on several Protestant states, as Saxe-Gotha, &c. as well as Hesse-Cassel, there are several here of that religion. The abbot is, moreover, perpetual chancellor to the empress, and puts the crown upon her head at her coronation. The revenue of this county is betwixt 20 and 30,000l. a year. The abbot is able to raise 4 or 5000 men. His chapter consists of eight provosts. He has all the four great officers, rich equipages and livery, and a magnificent household; and there is always a company of horse-guards, and a regiment of foot-guards, well clothed and mounted, to attend him.

Fulda, which is the capital of the county, stands on a river of the same name. It is contiguous to the abbey, which is of the Benedictine order, and one of the noblest in all Europe. It was founded, anno 744, by St. Boniface, and endowed with great privileges by several emperors. The great church, dedicated to that saint, is a stately free-stone pile of ancient architecture. The monks have two MSS. one of the New Testament complete, and the four Evangelists distinct; all said to be written by St. Boniface, in a character much different from any now in use. It is an open town, but dirty, and not very well built. The palace is a stately pile of free-stone, with apartments richly furnished, and, together with the abbey, may be reckoned among the noblest buildings in Germany. A traveller of rank says, he was glad when he got out of this country, because here he met with very hard drinkers, bad roads, and dismal lodging. It was formerly a free and imperial city, till it became subject to the abbot.

Hirschfeld, on the same river, 20 miles north from Fulda, and 30 south-east of Cassel, is a small but neat city, noted for another abbey, which is of as noble a structure as any in the empire, being built upon an arch supported by 16 pillars, of one entire stone each. It was founded by Pepin; endowed by Charles the Great; and one of its first abbots was Alcuin, or Albinus, his preceptor, who lies buried in it. Since 1606, when its last abbot died, the revenues have been kept by a branch of the family of Hesse, as administrator, and it was secularized by the treaty of Munster. Its district, which has the title of a principality, is about 12 miles long, and the same in breadth, and lies on the east side of Hesse, towards Thuringia.

The Mastership of St. JOHN consists only of the town of Hestersheim, and a few villages belonging to the order of St. John. The Grand Master is a prince of the empire, and has a seat and vote among the princes in the diet of the empire and circle. Heiresham is a market-town, and the residence of the Grand Master.

The Abbey of PRUM is situated in the forest of Ardemes; was founded, in the eighth century, by Pepin, king of the Franks; and, in 1570, incorporated with the archbishopric of Trier. Hence the archbishops became its administrators, and, as such, have a seat and vote in the diets. Prum, from which the abbey takes its name, is an inconsiderable town on a small rivulet.

The duchy of SUINNERN was long possessed by a collateral branch of the palatine family; but that failing, it devolved to the electors, who, on that account, sit and vote in the college of princes, and, joined with the bishop of Worms, are summoning princes for the circle. Suinnern, the principal town, which takes its appellation from a river of the same name, is 30 miles west

west of Mentz, and has several churches. The duchy contains, besides Suinern, several small and inconsiderable towns.

The little Duchy of LAUTEREN, in the last century, reverted to the electoral house, which is thereby entitled to a seat and voice in the diets: as did the bailiwicks of Lauteren and Veldenz, bestowing, at the same time, similar privileges. Veldenz is situated on the Moselle, and Lauteren on the Glan.

The Imperial and free City of FRANKFORT on the MAINE was anciently called Francofordia, that is, *The Ford of the Franks*; for the Franks used to cross the river here, in order to make their incursions upon the Saxons; on which account the latter at length built this city to restrain their ravages. It is now called Frankfort on the Maine, not only on account of its being situated on that river, but to distinguish it from Frankfort on the Oder. It is 18 miles east of Mentz, and 20 from the Rhine. It is spacious, populous, and opulent; one of the Hans-Towns; and the seat of the Imperial diet. The river intersects and divides it into two parts, which have a communication by means of an elegant stone bridge, consisting of 14 arches, with a tower at each end 400 paces asunder; but the whole is under the jurisdiction of the same magistrates. The river is about half as broad as the Thames at London. The town is surrounded by walls, encompassed with deep ditches of running water, and fortified with 11 bastions, suitable counterescarpments, outworks, &c. The Maine, Rhine, &c. render its situation admirable for trade, particularly for bringing great quantities of corn and wine from Franconia, and the Palatinate. It has two annual fairs, which are frequented by merchants with various commodities, particularly books from most parts of Europe, of which they distribute printed catalogues; so that there is greater choice here than in any town in Christendom, during the mart, which lasts three weeks; but at other times the booksellers have scarce any business. There are three marts every year; and the names of the foreign merchants are written over the arch, before the doors of their shops, which, when the marts are ended, are shut up. Most of the streets are large, except two or three, which are full of traders shops. Some of the houses are built of red marble, or timber plaistered, and painted or covered with slates.

On the north side of the city there is a spacious horse-fair, or market, where a vast number of good horses are sold to the French king, and the neighbouring princes. The Jews are the chief jockeys. The city is round, and has no suburbs; but is much larger, richer, and more populous than Mentz.

The chief structures are the following: St. Bartholomew's cathedral, which, though too dark a pile within, is a stately venerable piece of architecture, built by Pepin, father to Charlemagne. In a long narrow part of this church, called the conclave, they used to chuse the emperor. It has a very mean altar and benches for so celebrated a place. The other part, in which he was crowned, being a cloister of iron, fastened to the balustrades of the choir, looks like a great bird-cage, having no ornament but an ordinary crucifix of brass. A French writer takes notice of a curiosity here of another sort, the tomb and white marble statue (standing in a niche of black marble) of John Charles, bishop of Worms, who, as the inscription says, was descended from the barons of Frankenstein, who trace their genealogy from father to son, for more than 1000 years back.

The town-house, where the emperor and electors meet in council after the election is over, besides the throne, has only some benches covered with green cloth, and some pictures. The great hall, where the Imperial feast is kept on the coronation day, is not very regular, though large. The floor is covered with black and yellow cloth, the livery of the house of Austria. On the ceiling is painted the story of Ganymede carried away by Jupiter's eagle; and of a raven tear-

ing out the eyes of a person who had falsely accused another of murder. Before the house is a great square, where, at this solemnity, an ox is roasted, stuffed with venison, wild-fowl, and sucking pigs; and thither one of the electors comes in person for a slice of beef, which he carries to the emperor; and, after he has dined on it, it is abandoned to the populace. Another of the electors carries him a glass of wine, which, on that occasion, runs from a fountain in the middle of the square. A third carries him a measure of oats from thence: and in this square, after the coronation, another distributes the medals, &c. struck upon the occasion. Here is a vestry, where the electors are shut up during the election: at which time the marshal of the empire stands before the door with his sword drawn, to prevent the princes from coming out till it is over.

Braunfeld, which was formerly the emperor's palace, is now the mansion-house of the Teutonic knights, where debtors have a sanctuary for 14 days, after which they may be taken up.

There is a port, or harbour; and

The citadel, or fortress of Saxenhausen. There are also several noble fountains in the city, and particularly three in the great market-place; and divers mineral springs and baths belonging to the city.

This city is governed by a prætor, 12 burgomasters, 14 eschevins, or aldermen, one of which is always a burgomaster, and 42 common-council. The senate, which chuses two burgomasters annually out of their own number, is divided into three benches: the first is that of the eschevins; the second is that of the literati, or learned, out of which the first bench is supplied in case of a vacancy; and the third is that of tradesmen, who never rise higher. The grand bailiff, who is always president of the council, is chose out of the eschevins; and his office is for life, as well as the eschevins. Besides these, there are syndics, whose power is much limited.

The magistrates are chosen from among the nobility, but named by all the corporations of tradesmen, except the taylor, because one of them was chief in a revolt against the magistrates. The government here is milder than in most of the Imperial towns; and their liberties, which they boast of holding originally from Charlemagne, seem better established.

The magistrates, and most of the inhabitants, are Lutherans, and have five churches, in one of which is much painting and sculpture, an altar of black marble, a marble pulpit, and reading-desk; the figure of Our Saviour, with a globe and a crucifix, both of alabaster, &c. The altar-piece is a representation of Our Saviour's passion in the garden; and the ceiling, and the fronts of the galleries, are painted with scripture histories. The Roman Catholics are permitted to perform their religious duties in the cathedral, and have several chapels, and two convents; but they are not suffered to make public processions. The Calvinists have two churches about a league from the city, one for German, and the other for French refugees; but the ceremonies of baptism and marriage must be performed in the Lutheran churches. In the council held here in 794, three hundred bishops assisted against the Nestorian heresy. This city was one of the first that had spirit enough to demand the free exercise of the Lutheran religion, which being refused by their magistrates, in 1522, they deposed them, and chose others; and, in 1530, the Augsburg confession was established here.

This city was besieged twice in 1552, by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and by Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, who took it; but it soon recovered its liberty, and has flourished ever since. On the wall of the great bridge to Saxenhausen is an indifferent, though much celebrated, picture, representing a dead infant besmeared with blood, and an inscription beneath, denoting, that, on Palm Sunday, 1475, a child, of two years and a half of age, called Simon, was murdered by the Jews. Under the child a Jew is exhibited in a black cloak, with a ruff, striding on a hog,

hog, with his face towards the tail, which he holds in his hand instead of a bridle. A monstrous figure follows, and spits in his face; and a mob of women and fiends surround him, insulting both him and his companion, whom another fiend carries on his shoulders. The populace firmly believe this story; yet it is well known to the learned, and more sensible part of the inhabitants of Frankfort, to be an absolute fiction, designed merely to prejudice the people against the Jews. This sect have a synagogue here; but the walls are as black and smoaky as those of a kitchen; and they are confined all night to their particular quarter, which is in a street about a mile in length, but very narrow and dirty, with a gate at each end of it, that is shut every evening, and the keys carried to the magistrates. Their houses are generally of timber, plaistered, and four, five, or six stories high, but as nasty as a hog-stye; yet, in this little quarter, it is said, there are 3 or 4000 souls. Their chief trade is buying and selling old wares, hawking toys at the inns, and changing such money as is not current here; but none of this can they do on Saturday, which is their sabbath; nor on Sunday, which is ours: for if they were to appear in the streets upon the latter, they would certainly be pelted by the mob; so much are they hated by the German populace; who, in 1614, rose against their ancestors, and pillaged them cruelly upon this account. The citizens of Frankfort quarrelled with their magistrates to such a degree, that the mob beset the ancient senators in the council-chamber for four days together, and thereby forced them to quit the place, as well as their offices; and they could not be restored, notwithstanding two mandates came from the emperor to that purpose. During this, on St. Bartholomew's day, a great mob vented their fury also on the Jews, who barricaded the gates of their street, made the best defence they could, and killed and wounded some of the ring-leaders. This so exasperated the rest, that they broke upon their quarter, and forced them to their burying-place, and to abandon all that they could not carry thither to the ravage of the plunderers. They were, however, stopt in their riot early next morning, by the majority of the citizens, foot and horse, well armed, who seized the plunderers, secured the effects they had taken from the right owners, and so put an end to the insurrection. The Jews, however, who had intrenched themselves in their burial-place, fearing the populace might rise again, and force them out of it, begged, and obtained leave to retire out of town, with their families, and such effects as were saved or recovered from the plunderers.

This fatal day they afterwards called the Day of their Tribulation, as they had called their quarter Little Jerusalem; and, it is observed, that the day they were obliged to fly from Frankfort was a solemn fast, which they had been used to keep in memory of the destruction of the ancient Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and by Titus Vespasian. Mean time the remains of these poor Israelites, at Frankfort, are obliged, under severe penalties, to fetch water; when any fire breaks out in the city, be it ever so distant from their quarter. In recompence, the magistracy permits them to chuse 12 judges, out of their own body, to decide their own differences, who are called bawmeesters; and those who will not submit to their decisions, are allowed to appeal to the Lutheran tribunals. They are obliged to wear a piece of yellow cloth, that they may be known from the other inhabitants; though their habit is very distinguishing; for the men generally wear coarse thread-bare cloaks, flat-brimmed hats, old greasy ruffles, and thick pointed beards. The women wear over their clothes short cloaks of black crape, bound about their necks by clasps of gilt copper; and round their shoulders a sparkling border of tinsel, a foot in breadth. As for their head-dress, it is only a coarse wrapper, ending at their forehead in two large horns, about four fingers broad, one of which is covered with black gauze, and the other with a bit of lawn dyed blue. The Jewish girls

are distinguished from the married women by their head-dress, which is nothing but a piece of red taffeta bordered with a gold gauze, with which their hair is gathered and tied. A great number of the Jewesses here wear earrings, which represent the signs of their houses or shops, be they cat, dog, or any other animal. By their synagogue they have their hot and cold baths. The former are in two little rooms, where there are cauldrons to heat the water. The cold are in a subterraneous place, 30 feet deep, surrounded by an iron rail, where the women peep over, to see that she who bathes plunges over head and ears into the water, according to their old law, which ordains, that every hair be purified. There is a place with ovens, for baking their victuals on their sabbath-day, to which each family carries their pot, or pan, on the eve, and it is carried home next day, when the service is over. Their timber houses being so close, and apt to catch fire, their quarter has been twice burnt down.

At several houses in Frankfort, there are pine-trees planted by the doors, denoting they are taverns; and cyphers painted on the door-posts, marking the different prices of the wines.

Saxenhausen formerly belonged to the elector of Mentz, but was bartered for the town of Hochst, which depended on Frankfort; and since this change, one of the city council must reside at Saxenhausen.

As to the three originals of the famous Golden Bull, of which two are preserved at Prague and Nuremberg, the third is kept in an apartment of the town-house of Frankfort; but is never shewn to strangers, except in presence of two of the council, and the secretary. It is a small manuscript, in quarto, consisting of 42 leaves of parchment, with a gold seal of 3 inches diameter, weighing 20 ducats, appended to it by a cord of yellow silk. It is written in Latin and Gothic characters, without diphthongs; and kept in a black box, together with 2 written copies of a translation of it into the German language. This Bull, which they likewise call the Caroline Law, contains the rules and ceremonies to be observed in the choice of the emperor; settles the power and authority of all ranks of the nobility; and so binds the emperor and the princes to one another, by oath, that neither may, with impunity, instigate or attempt any thing to the detriment or danger of the common-wealth, the country, the empire, or its neighbours; and, amongst other conditions for which the author of it is especially commended, it decrees, "That whosoever hereafter had a view to the Imperial dignity, should be well acquainted with the languages, particularly the Latin, Italian, French, Tuscan, and German; that, when he was emperor, he might be able to answer his subjects in the several languages, without an interpreter."

An ingenious writer thus characterizes this famous city, and the inhabitants of it. There are (says he) few places, upon the whole, more disagreeable, and few towns in Germany where the common people are more unpolished. The burghers are not to be matched for affectation. As most of the electors and princes of the empire have their agents here, to whom they give the title of residents, they are, for the greater part, merchants of this city, who solicit the title in order to be exempt from the authority of the senate, and from the payment of the customs, and to qualify themselves to place over their doors the arms of the princes to whom they send the news-papers.

While the empire was in the hands of the French, the princes were all obliged to appear in person, unless they were excused by the emperor and electors; but now most of them send their deputies to save charges, which much retards their proceedings; because their deputies are often obliged to send for their instructions. To such abbots and bishops, who are not deputies, the emperor does not write, but only to their directors, that they may give them notice. Though, since Maximilian's time, many of the princes have forborne to send deputies, yet they are as much obliged

obliged to submit to the resolves of the diet as if they did. Sometimes, in cases of great importance, the emperor not only sends letters, but ambassadors, to require their presence; and, in urgent affairs, those who do not send, make their ambassadors plenipotentiaries. All the princes bear their own charge, or that of their deputies. When they arrive, they give notice to the hereditary marshal of the empire, under the elector of Saxony, who assigns them apartments according to their quality. If the emperor be present, they beg audience of him, shew their summons, thank him for calling the diet, and promise concurrence for the good of the empire. If he be absent, the princes send officers, to notify their arrival, to the director of Mentz; but if they are deputies, they send their secretaries with their full powers, as do also the deputies of the towns. When they are all come, the marshal of the empire acquaints them when and where the emperor, or his commissary, is to tell them what he has to propose. There is no upper and lower house, but all assemble in one room. The emperor goes in his robes to the throne, which he ascends by three steps. The electors sit on a bench, which they ascend by two steps; and the princes on other benches, not raised so high. If the emperor is present, the first thing they do is to attend him to church, where prayers are put up for a blessing on their consultations. When they are returned, the elector of Treves, in the name of the states, thanks the emperor for calling a diet; and the secretary of the empire, receiving the proposals from the vice-chancellor, reads them. After this, the colleges retire to their several apartments; and, when they have considered them, agree upon a day for meeting and imparting their thoughts to one another, which, when passed into a resolve, they send to the emperor; and, if approved by him, it becomes a law or constitution of the empire. The princes are divided into benches, called the spiritual and the secular.

The archduke of Austria, and the duke of Burgundy, though secular princes, sat formerly on the ecclesiastical bench, because they were princes of extraordinary eminence; and the master of the Teutonic order does the same. The Lutheran princes were formerly excluded from the diet, till, by the Treaty of Westphalia, they were allowed a place by themselves, between the ecclesiastical and secular princes. All the ecclesiastical and secular members have not equal votes; for such of both as have princely dignities, are allowed single votes; but those who have not, give their votes by companies, as the deputies of the towns of the bench of the Rhine, or of Swabia. The towns of Franconia and Swabia, which include those of Saxony, are also allowed two benches, and two votes. The deputies of the Imperial towns make up the third rank of members. The deputies of the city where the diet is held, sit at a table by themselves, and take an account of the voices of the other delegates, which are brought to them, and registered by the two registers of Ulm and Spire; the former representing the cities in the circle of the Rhine, and the latter those of Swabia. All the votes in this august assembly are said not to exceed 250.

The emperor's throne is covered with cloth of gold; and the chairs and benches of the other princes and states, with cloth of silver, velvet, satin, silk, &c. according to their rank and quality. The elector of Treves sits at the foot of the throne, as director of the electoral college. The electors of Cologne, Bohemia, Palatine, and Brandenburg, sit on the right; and those of Mentz, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hanover, on the left. The ecclesiastical princes sit under the electors on the right, and the secular princes under the electors on the left. The deputies of the towns, and of the bench of the Rhine, sit under the ecclesiastical; and the deputies of the towns, and of the bench of Swabia, sit under the secular princes. The deputies of Lubec and Osnaburg sit at the cross bench before the elector

of Treves; and the marshal of the empire sits at a table, in the middle of the hall, before the cross bench. The directoral table, with the officers attending it, is on one side, before the secular princes. Those princes only have a right to sit in the college of princes, and to have a deliberative and decisive voice, who contribute to the support of the empire, according to the Matricula. The directors of this college are the archbishop of Saltzburg, and the archduke of Austria, who preside alternately, as fresh matters come upon the tapis. The votes of the secular and ecclesiastical bench, which are taken alternately, are collected by the marshal; after which, the archbishop of Saltzburg, and the archduke, draw the result, and report it to the diet. Such princes as possess several dominions, have a vote for each. The magistrates of the city where the diet is held, are directors of the college of the towns. The abbesses, who are princesses, send deputies.

Though the point of precedency, among the electors, has been long since settled by the Golden Bull, yet the other princes, and the representatives of the cities, have not agreed on the matter to this day; insomuch, that it occasions perpetual quarrels; and the diet would sometimes break up in confusion, if some of them did not, for peace sake, yield to the rest; entering a protest only, that such an instance should not be made a precedent. One fourth of a session is said to be generally spent in disputes on this subject; a second in drinking matches; a third in disputes with the emperor about their privileges; and scarce a fourth upon the business proposed to them from the throne; the emperor alone having the power of proposing what is to be debated in the diet.

There is another assembly of the empire, called the assembly of deputations; where the deputies, chosen for that purpose, determine things that have been referred to them by a diet; or when the elector of Mentz, in the emperor's name, summons the deputies, at the request of the directors or captains of one or more circles, to take orders about their affairs, or to settle controversial points, which they are not able to decide themselves.

The Lordship of OLLBRUCK belongs to the Waldbott-Bassenheim family; that of Dochtul belongs to the family of Oettingen-Baldern, and gives the proprietor a seat and voice in the diet of the circle: the Lordship of Britzenheim, on the banks of the Nahe, belongs to the elector of Cologne, who, in consequence of possessing it, enjoys a seat and voice at the diet of the circle; and the counts of Wartemberg, for the little county of the same name, have a seat and vote in the diets of the Upper Rhine, and in those of the empire.

The Imperial City of WETZLAR, or WESTLAR, on the borders of the county of Solms, has nothing in it worth notice, but the great church. However, it is, at present, the seat of the Imperial chamber, which was removed hither from Spire in the year 1689, when that city was taken and destroyed by the French. The provostship of the town belongs to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, to do justice in his name. It stands on the confluence of the rivers Lohn and Dillen.

The Imperial City of FRIEDBURG is seated at the foot of a ridge of hills called De Hohe, and enjoys large privileges, granted by the emperor Frederick II. The mart now held at Frankfort was kept here till the year 1340, when it was removed thither at the desire of the merchants; and, in lieu of it, this city has four annual fairs; one of which is held on the first Sunday after Trinity, in remembrance of the dedication of their church on that day, which brought pedlars thither with toys, and at length caused the establishment of a substantial trade. Some of the emperors resided here formerly, certain months in the year. This town has suffered by terrible fires, particularly in 1383, when 900 houses were burnt; and in 1447, when 700 more shared the same fate. The last fire was said to be owing to a quarrel between two of the townsmen,

men, one of whom fired the other's house, to be revenged on him. It was attended with such a loss to the citizens, that they were forced to sell or mortgage the villages in their territory, to defray the expence of rebuilding their houses. Friedburg is noted for the depth of its cellars, there being, in some houses, two or three one under another.

The Duchy of DEUX-PONTS gave title to its dukes, a branch of the palatine family, one of whom was Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden; but it became extinct in 1732, in the person of Gustavus Leopold. Since that time it has been in sequestration; the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the abbot of Fulda, both Roman Catholics, being administrators. The elector palatine, as duke of Newburg, claimed this succession; as does also the prince of Birckenfeldt, who is a Protestant, and next claimant to the electoral dignity after the house of Sultzbach. The duchy, which is supposed to have been an ancient fief of the bishopric of Mentz, is divided into five bailiwicks; one of which, called Bischweiler, lies in Lower Alsace, where there are other lands belonging to the family. It is, upon the whole, a mountainous, barren country, but has some fertile vallies. It has two small rivers that joins near the capital, from whence it has its name, and runs south to the Saare. Calvinism was generally professed in this duchy, till the Swedes became possessed of it, when Lutheranism began to flourish; the king of Sweden giving some of the best livings and preferments to the Lutheran clergy, which created great animosities between the two dominions: but the late king of Sweden dying without issue, and the duchy devolving on, or at least being claimed by, a Popish family, the Protestant subjects thought fit to unite, lest their common enemy, the Papists, should take advantage of their quarrels.

The city of Deux-Ponts, which, in the German language, is called Zweybruggen, and, in the Latin, Bipontium, from its two bridges over the small rivers of Blise and Schwolb, whereon it stands, is small, but neat, and was once defended by a good castle, since demolished. It suffered much during the civil wars in Germany; and also in those between France and the empire, when it was taken in 1676, by the French; but restored to the king of Sweden by the treaty of Ryfwick.

The Landgravate of Hesse is situated on the north side of the river Maine. The whole country is bounded on the north by Westphalia; on the west by the duchy of Berg, and electorate of Triers; on the south by the electorate of Mentz and Franconia; and on the east by the duchy of Weimar and Thuringia. Its utmost extent, from north to south, is about 100 miles, and the same from east to west.

The air is cold, but healthful; the water wholesome, and the soil fruitful, producing much corn; and, towards the banks of the Rhine and Lohn, grapes. Here are large forests, with abundance of deer, and game in general. In the mountains are some mines of copper and lead.

The house of Hesse, which is one of the most ancient in Germany, is divided into two principal branches, Cassel and Darmstadt. The former comprises Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Rhinfels; the latter Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Homburg.

The rights and prerogatives of the sovereign princes of this house are great, they having three votes at the diet of the empire. They belong to the circle of the Upper Rhine; but Hesse-Cassel has a voice among the counts of the bench of Westphalia, for the county of Schaumburg. Causes, not exceeding 1000 florins, are determined by the courts of the county without appeal. These princes have several privileges in common, such as the right of protection and Imperial prefecture of the city of Wetzlar, which is at present exercised by Darmstadt alone. The princes of Hesse-Cassel are not deemed of age till they are 25; but those of Darmstadt are at 18.

The estates of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel are, Lower Hesse, in which are the counties of Pleiss, Cassel, and Zigenheim; Marburg, in Upper Hesse, and Frankenburg; the principality of Hirschfeld, a secularized abbey on the Fulda; the lower county of Catzenellebogen; the county of Schaumburg, except Buckenburg, which belongs to the county of Lippe; and Smalwald, in the county of Henneburg; the bailiwicks of Rottenburg and Saxenhagen.

The landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, who is little inferior to the former, either in dominion or wealth, possesses the greatest part of the upper landgravate, in which there are Giessen, Butzbach, Aendorf, Battenberg, Berg, &c. the county of Nidda, which consists of several bailiwicks; the lordship of Itter; the upper county of Catzenellebogen, in which lies Darmstadt city; the land of Epstein, Braubach in Lower Catzenellebogen, and Kirnbach in Swabia. The succession also of the county of Hanau was, in 1736, upon the death of its count, awarded to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, as next heir, on condition of his paying a stipulated sum, by way of compensation, to the house of Cassel. The king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, ought to have had his share in the succession; but his majesty gave up his rights to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel by a treaty.

The branch of Rhinfels possesses the greatest part of the lower county of Catzenellebogen, viz. Rhinfel, St. Goar, fort Catz, Schwalbach, and Gevernhausen; the bailiwicks of Riechenburg, Florenstein, and Brau; Rottenburg, and its district; Wanfried, Eschwega, and Sontra in Lower Hesse.

The branch of Homburg possesses Homburg and its territory; Bingheim; and Wevelinghen and Helmsstadt, with its dependencies. The prince of Homburg has moreover an appendage of about 1000l. a year from Hesse-Cassel, and 2000l. from Darmstadt.

The branches of Cassel and Homburg are Calvinists; the branch of Darmstadt Lutheran; and Rhinfels professes the Roman Catholic religion, which is, however, not tolerated in the dominions of the other three princes, except in the small principality of Hirschfeld. In these counties are several universities and academies. The situation of the country betwixt Upper and Lower Saxony, and the neighbourhood of Westphalia, occasions the language of the people to be a mixture of High and Low Dutch. The laws most in force here are the Roman or Civil, to which they join municipal laws of their own. The people are numerous and warlike, being raised and disciplined by the younger sons of the nobility, who are made lieutenants and captains of several districts, and receive pay of the regent. In the prince of Hesse-Cassel's military service are a general, two lieutenant-generals, a major-general, a colonel of the artillery, two commissaries-general of war, and one chief paymaster; two troops of life-guards, one of white, and the other of black horses; three other regiments of horse, three of dragoons, and five of foot; one of which is guards; besides the militia, commanded by a lieutenant-general. The landgrave has a privy council, or court, for the game and forests; a chancery, or secretary's office; a treasury and consistory, for ecclesiastical affairs; and another court, called the French commission, relating particularly to the French in his dominions. All the privy councillors are members of the consistory, to whom are added a superintendent, a metropolitan, one of the court preachers, and a syndic.

The principal places in the landgravate of Hesse are the following:

Cassel, the capital city of the Lower Hesse, situated in a rich pleasant plain on the river Fulda, near the confines of the duchy of Brunswic, 40 miles south-east from Paderborn, and 98 north-east from Mentz, is a place of good trade for wool and other merchandize; and fortified to the west with walls, ditches, and a strong castle. It is the seat of the landgrave, whose palace

palace stands without the town, surrounded by bulwarks, with apartments contrived in the very ramparts, to lodge his family during a siege, out of the reach of bombs. The palace is of free-stone, magnificent, both within and without, and adorned with curious gardens and fountains. It is observed, as a reproach to the inhabitants, that, for want of industry, they suffer other nations to run away with the profit of manufacturing their wool. There is a gymnasium, or academy, here, which has been much eclipsed by the university of Marburg. Here is a great arsenal of free-stone, with arms for 25,000 men; and in the room under it are 200 pieces of cannon, some 64 pounders. From the palace there is a prospect of no less than 60 towns, the least of which contains 300 houses. The streets of this city are spacious, full of shops, and contains several fine markets, with good provisions of all sorts. The landgrave has a library well furnished with books and curiosities. In the great church are the monuments of the landgraves, in brass, copper, and marble, of very good workmanship. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, is very spacious. There are four other churches, which have two ministers each, besides the soldiers church, which has but one. There is a church likewise in the palace, for the worship of the court. A fine stone bridge over the river divides the city into two parts, of which that called the New Town is well built, with uniform houses; and the streets are pretty even and spacious. The landgrave, the founder of it, has also made one of the finest aqueducts in the whole country.

Wetter formerly contained an abbey, the revenues of which were allotted, by Philip the Magnanimous, to portion out the daughters of ancient noble families.

Louisdorf, in the bailiwick of Geismar, is inhabited chiefly by French refugees.

Hania, on the Wohra, contains one of the four high hospitals of Hesse, in which 400 poor and sick are carefully attended and maintained, out of the revenues of the Cistercian convent. The governors of each of these hospitals are nobles, alternately nominated by the two princes of Hesse.

Rodemburg, a town on the river Fulda, is pleasantly seated, and has a collegiate church, with a dean and 20 canons, well endowed. This place stands in a valley between two hills in Upper Hesse, and gives title to a branch of the Hessian family. It is divided into the Old and New Towns. In the old there is a castle, which was demolished in the year 1212, by the Imperialists; but rebuilt by William IV. landgrave of Hesse, who, in 1574, adorned it with a fine garden, and a church, built throughout with white marble, dug out of a quarry at Morffen, a village just below the town, on the same river.

Homburg, a town with a castle, in the Upper Hesse, is the residence of the branch of the family, from thence called Hesse-Homburg, which has the bailiwick, of which this is the head town, for its appendage.

Ziegenhein, on the river Schwalm, in the lower landgravate, is a small but neat city, and gives name to a county, of which it is the capital; and was united by Lewis the Pacific, the landgrave, to his domain, in 1543. The succession to this estate was formerly disputed by the counts De Hohenloe; but their claim being referred to the diet at Worms, it was adjudged in favour of the landgraves of Hesse, who have enjoyed it ever since.

Geysmer, 12 miles north from Cassel, is the capital of a bailiwick in Lower Hesse.

Eschwege, 24 miles from Cassel, is a walled town, built by Charles the Great, destroyed by the Huns, and rebuilt by Henry II. It stands on the bank of the river Werra, by which wood and coals, the principal commodities of these parts, are conveyed down to the Wefer, and from thence to the neighbouring counties. It is situated in the Lower Hesse, near the confines of Thuringia, and has belonged, with its territory, to

the landgrave of Hesse-Rhinfels since 1387, when it was taken from the elector of Mentz.

Sinacald, a town on a rivulet of the same name, has a good trade for iron ware, many mines of the neighbourhood furnishing the inhabitants with plenty of that metal, which they work, and send to foreign parts. They also make and temper steel, from whence a village near it is called Stahlburg. This place was famous for the assemblies of the Protestant princes in 1530, 1531, 1535, and 1537, in order to make a league for the defence of the Augsburg confession against the emperor Charles V. and the Popsish princes of Germany, which league grew so powerful, that they forced the emperor to a treaty, held in 1557, at Passaw, by which Lutheranism was established in several parts of the empire.

Marburg, which stands in a pleasant country, on the river Lohn, was once a free and Imperial city, afterwards subject to its own lords, and is the chief town of the Upper Hesse, and the seat of the supreme court of judicature, to which appeals are brought both from Cassel and Darmstadt. It has a strong castle on a hill, and is otherwise well fortified. The great church is a stately building, and has many noble monuments. The university here, founded in 1526, is one of the most considerable in Germany. The professors are Calvinists. The town is large and well built, with spacious streets. It has a very large square, adorned with a town-house of curious architecture. The castle is separated from the town by the river. In the other part is a stately building, the house of the commander of the Teutonic knights. The palace of the landgrave stands on a rising ground, from whence there is a view over large plains and vallies, watered with rivulets; besides hills and vineyards, of which there is a fine prospect also, from its free-stone bridge over the river.

Connefeld is a village, with a fine white alabaster rock near it; Melsungen contains a seat belonging to the prince; Friedwald contains another princely seat; and Vach, on the Werra, which gives name to a bailiwick, is a much frequented thoroughfare, between Leipzig and Frankfort on the Maine.

Waldkappel and Allendorf both give name to bailiwicks; the former having some coal-pits, and the latter containing several salt-works.

Grebenstein, on the Esse, gives name to a bailiwick, and is famous for its bridge, where, in the open air, a court of judicature is held, called the *Bridge Court*, in which every defendant is obliged to deposit a fine; but on acquittal it is returned him, and the plaintiff immersed in double the sum.

Felsburg contains a palace belonging to the landgrave, and is defended by a castle; Gudenburg is remarkably fertile, and contains Nidenstein, a very ancient town, and Merxhausen, one of the four high hospitals of Hesse.

Frankenburg, a large town, said to be built by Theodorick, king of France, in 520, stands 15 miles south-east of Waldeck, in the westernmost bounds of the landgravate of Upper Hesse, towards Westphalia. In 1590 some mines of silver and copper were discovered here, but they turned to little or no account. About six miles west is Sachsenburg, where are the ruins of an old fort, built by the ancient Saxons, to secure their frontier from any incursion by the French garrison at Frankenburg.

Alsfeld, 19 miles east from Marburg, is one of the ancient towns of Hesse, and had formerly very great privileges, even power over life; but it lost its charter in an accidental fire many years since, so that now the inhabitants have only a memorial of it, by the chief magistrate's having a sword carried before him. The town-house is an handsome building; and over the door is a monument in remembrance of the fire, with a Latin inscription, denoting, "That when things are irrecoverably lost, it is the best way to forget them." This was the first town in Hesse that embraced Luther's reformation.

Gießen, a town in Upper Hesse, is defended by a strong wall, and regular fortifications, and has a well stored arsenal. Its trade is dressing and selling of cloth. It has four gates, and as many spacious streets, with a square, or market-place, in the centre. The compass of its ditch is about an hour's walk. It has one great church, dedicated to St. Pancras; and is governed by a council and a magistrate, besides the officers of the landgrave. It has a fair between Easter and Ascension day, which lasts a week. Round the neighbourhood are several castles, as Solms, Konigsburg, Fetzburg, Gleiber, &c. It once had an university, which began to flourish upon the desertion of Lutheranism by the professors at Marburg, and their adhering to Calvinism: but, in 1625, the landgrave Lewis, who was a Calvinist, suppressed this university, and recalled the students to Marburg.

St. Goar, the capital of the lower county, is situated on the west side the Rhine, where a toll is paid, the produce of which belongs in common to the two sovereign branches of the house of Hesse. On a high rock, in the vicinity, is the strong fortress of Rhinfels.

Goarshausen is a small town, on the east side of the Rhine, opposite to St. Goar; Rechenburg is a castle on a high rock, with a mineral spring; Granau is an hospital for women, and one of the four called the high hospitals of Hesse; and Langenschwalbach is a large village in the bailiwick of Hohenstein, famous for its mineral waters; in which bailiwick there is likewise Harlthalerlead, a celebrated medicinal bath.

Upper Rosbach, a small town, will be ever famous for the great victory obtained here over the French, by the king of Prussia, on the 5th of November, 1757.

Philippseck is a palace, which was erected by the landgrave Philip III. Bredencap is famous for its iron works, foundery, and a silver mine; and Thal-Itter for a copper mine.

Freystadt, on the Rhine, was erected in the year 1745, by the landgrave Lewis, and contains an asylum for debtors.

Hofheim, one of the four high hospitals of Hesse, is situated in the bailiwick of Domburg.

Zwingenberg is situated on the Berge-Straße, or Hill-street, a road so called, which extends 40 miles over the mountains from Darmstadt to Heidelberg.

Branbach, on the Rhine, is defended by two castles, and celebrated for its mineral springs, and copper and silver mines.

Ems is a large village, famous for its baths; and Old-Catzenellebogen has a castle, and some iron mines.

Darmstadt, situated on a river of the same name, at the distance of 12 miles south from Frankfort on the Main, is enclosed by palisades, and defended by a strong castle, which is the landgrave's palace. For the better security of the county, there are two forts; one on the Rhine, named Markburg, or Marienburg; and another on the Main, called Rüsselheim. The palace is a stately structure, and, had it been finished according to its model, would have been one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe, fit for lodging the emperor and all the nine electors; but the magnificent works that were intended, have been quite laid aside. However, the parts that are finished make a grand appearance, and are beautified with a spacious garden, abounding with all sorts of fruits, and yielding annually great quantities of rich wines. The emperor has besides, two fine pleasure-houses, two miles from hence, Kranchstein and Sensfeld. Though the town is not large, it makes a good appearance, most of the houses being built of free-stone, and very high. Though well fortified, it has several times been surprized and taken. In this town the Germans first gave over tilts; because, in 1403, the Franconians and Hessians having challenged one another to this exercise, several of the Franconian nobility, and nine of the Hessians, were killed on the spot.

The deer come sometimes close to the palisades of

the town; there being no province in Germany more proper for hunting, nor in Europe where there are more deer; the great plenty of which is very troublesome to the poor peasants, who are abroad day and night to watch their fields, and guard them from their encroachments. It is a flat even country, with a gravelly soil, which produces excellent pulse, and is interspersed with woods, through which are cut excellent roads.

The County of SPONHEIM was anciently divided into hither and farther, the former of which is now commonly called the county of Sponheim, and the other that of Starkenburg. It is situated between the Rhine and the Moselle.

In the hither county, of which three-fifths belong to the elector palatine, and the remaining two-fifths to the prince of Baden-Baden, the principal place is

Kreutznach, or Creutznach, the capital, a well-built town, divided by the river Nahe into the Old and New Towns. The first emperors of the Franks had a palace here, in which they sometimes resided. Near the town is a castle, and, at no great distance up the river, two salt-works.

In the farther county, of which one half belongs to the duke of Deux-Ponts-Birkenfeld, and the other to the prince of Baden-Baden, are,

Birkenfeld, which once gave the title of duke to a branch of the family of Deux-Ponts. This branch afterwards succeeding to the duchy of Deux-Ponts, added Birkenfeld in their title to Deux-Ponts.

Trarbach, or Tranerbach, is a town lying on the Moselle, and containing a church, common to the Roman Catholics and Lutherans, with a Lutheran gymnasium. In the neighbourhood are many vineyards. The town was once very strong, but the fortifications have been demolished.

Starkenburg is a castle on the Moselle, by the name of which this county is now generally distinguished, the counts having resided in it frequently.

The Principality and County of SOLM is situated between Lorrain and Lower Alsace; and, to distinguish it from the county of the same name in the duchy of Luxemburg, it is called the Upper County, and the other the Lower. The princes of Solm are now divided into two branches, Hoogstrat, or Solm-Zufalm, and Leutz-Loes, or Solm-Kirburg; each of which possesses an equal share of the estates belonging to the former counts, and vote alternately at the diets.

The Principality of NASSAU lies mostly in the Wetterau. The length of it is computed at about 50 miles, and the breadth at about 30. Though it is, in general, woody and mountainous, there are some fine pastures and corn-lands in it, besides excellent baths and mineral waters, and several mines of iron, lead, copper, and other metals. Most of the princes and inhabitants are Calvinists. The principality is divided into several counties, belonging to the different branches of the family, which is one of the most ancient and illustrious of Europe, having produced, besides many other great heroes, Adolphus, emperor of Germany, and king William III. of Great Britain. The elder line, or that of Walram, consists, at present, of the branches of Nassau-Saarbruck-Usingen, Nassau-Saarbruck-Saarbruck, and Nassau-Weilburg. The representative of the last of these married the late prince of Orange's only sister. The other line, or that of Otho, which consisted formerly of the several branches of Nassau-Siegen, which was Popish, Nassau-Dillenberg, Dietz, and Hadamar, is now reduced to that of Nassau-Dietz, the representative of which, William, prince of Orange, enjoys all the territories that belonged to the other branches; and, on account of them, has several votes in the diet of the empire, and those of this circle, and Westphalia. All the branches pay a matricular and chamber taxation; but those of the elder line have no seat, or votes, in the college of the princes of the empire, being only members of that of the Imperial Wetterau counts. The chief places in this principality are

Dietz,

Dietz, the capital of another county, belonging to another branch of the Nassau family, of which the prince of Orange is the head. It is pleasantly situated on the river Lohn, 9 miles east from Nassau, and 19 south-east from Coblenz. It is walled, and has two fine castles, or towers, standing upon two hills in the town. It has a bridge over the river, which communicates with Fregent-Dietz. It had a collegiate church, subject to the electors of Treves; but since the reformation, the revenues have been applied to the university of Herborn. The county in which this town lies is about 14 miles long, and 10 broad. It is, in general, stony and hilly; has plenty of venison and sheep; but in the vallies there is corn and wine enough for the inhabitants.

Nassau is a small town on the Lohn, near which formerly stood Nassau-berg, a very ancient castle, which was the original seat of the family. From this castle the principality, family, town, and bailiwick, took their name. The castle, according to some, derived its own name from Nafgau, the original name of the county, signifying, in the German, a marshy track, such as it anciently was; but, according to others, from Nasua, a famous German commander. Of the bailiwick, named from the town, a part belongs to Nassau-Dietz, another to Nassau-Weilburg, and another to Nassau-Usingen; and of that of Camberg adjoining, Nassau-Dietz, and the elector of Triers, are joint proprietors.

Weilburg is a handsome town on the river Lohn, which gives name to a county, and title to the prince thereof, who has a fine palace and gardens in the town. Over the river is a stone bridge; and in the neighbourhood of the town are a large menagerie and pleasure-house.

Weilmunster contains some silver and copper mines, and a great deal of iron ore.

Witthbaden is a handsome, populous town, situated on the Rhine, and noted for its warm baths.

Bibarich, a village on the Rhine, contains a palace; Schierstein is celebrated for its wine; Lohn, on the Schutter, gives name to a lordship; Otiweiler contains a Lutheran and Roman Catholic church; and Saarbruck, on the Saar, takes its name from a bridge over a river of the same name.

Homburg, a town situated in the Wesgau, belongs to Nassau-Saarbruck-Saarbruck. The same prince has a share of some other districts in this part of the principality of Nassau.

The County of WALDECK terminates southward on Hesse, northward on the diocese of Paderborn, westward on the duchy of Westphalia, and eastward on Hesse, and the bailiwick of Fritzlar, in the electorate of Mentz. Its length is computed at about 24, and its breadth at 20 miles. It yields iron, lead, copper, marble, slate, mineral springs, and abounds in grain, wood, and cattle. Gold is sometimes found in the river Eder. The inhabitants, in general, are Lutherans. There are some woollen manufactories, besides those of iron and paper, in the county. The title of the family of Waldeck runs thus: "Waldeck, prince of the sacred Roman empire, count of Pyrmont and Rappolstein, lord of Hoheneck and Gerolseck, &c." The females, notwithstanding, are only countesses. The prince has not yet obtained a seat and voice among the princes in the diet of the empire, but in that of this circle he has. To the empire, his assessment for Waldeck is 4 horse, and 18 foot, or 120 florins, monthly, in lieu of them; and to the chamber of Wetzlar 67 rix-dollars, 74 kruitzers. The county is a fief of Hesse-Cassel; the succession to which was first settled on the eldest son, and his issue, in the year 1697. Here are the usual high courts and colleges, for the government of the county, and the administration of justice. The revenue of the county is pretty considerable; and the prince generally maintains five companies of foot. The chief places here are

Corbach, the capital; divided into the Old and New Towns, which contains a gymnasium, with two churches; in one of which is a stately monument of marble and alabaster, erected by the states of the United Provinces, to the prince of Waldeck; who was field-marshal of their forces.

Lower Weldungen is a pretty large well built town, having the epithet of Lower, to distinguish it from Old Weldungen, a small town, with a castle, called Frederichstein. In the choir of the church, belonging to the former of these towns, is a monument of alabaster, erected by the republic of Venice, to a prince of Waldeck, who was commander of their forces. In its neighbourhood also are some mineral springs.

In Rhoden is a seat belonging to the prince. Near Waldeck stands an old castle, which gives name to the county, and title to the prince.

Arolsen is a regular well built town, standing not far from the river Aars, and containing a palace, which is the usual residence of the prince, and a church for each of the three religions. Here is also the seat of the high colleges.

Adorf is a village in the bailiwick of Eilenburg, in which are iron works, with two copper mines, and a Lutheran foundation for ladies. There are copper works in some of the other bailiwicks; and at Kleinern, a village in the bailiwick of Waldeck, are two chalybeate springs.

The County of HANAU-MUNZENBURG is fertile in corn, wood, wine, and fruit. It produces likewise salt, cobalt, silver, and copper.

The rivers are the Maine, Kinzeg, and Nidda. The established religion is Calvinism; but Lutherans and Roman Catholics are tolerated. It is a populous manufactural and commercial county; and the chief places are the following:

Hanau, its capital, is situated on the river Kinzeg, which divides it into the Old and New Towns, both of which are fortified. The New Town, which was built at first by Flemish and French refugees, who had great privileges granted to them, is regular and handsome. The castle, in which the counts used to reside, and which stands in the Old Town, is fortified, and has a fine flower-garden, with commodious apartments. The Jews are tolerated here, and dwell in a particular quarter. The magistracy of the New Town, and the disposal of all offices in it, belong to the French and Dutch congregations. Here are an university, with several manufactories, particularly that of roll tobacco, and a very considerable traffic. A canal runs from the town to the Maine, on which river, near the town, is Philipsrue, i. e. Philip's Repose, a pretty villa, built by one of the counts of the name of Philip.

Bergen, a small town, yields excellent wine; Bieber is a thriving town, with silver, copper, iron, and cobalt mines and works; and Glenhausen, on the Kinzeg, 16 miles north-east from Hanau, was formerly an Imperial city, but now belongs entirely to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

In Nauheim, a small town, is a salt-work of considerable value.

Territories belonging to the Princes of SOLMS.

The house of Solms is divided into many branches, of which those of Solms-Laubach-Baruth, with their collateral branches, have their estates in Lusatia, and the electorate of Saxony. The matricular assessment of those of this circle is 252 florins; and, to the chamber of Wetzlar, about 130 rix-dollars. In the diet of the empire, and the college of the Imperial counts of the Wetterau, they have four votes, and the like number in the diets of this circle. The lines of Braunsfels and Hoen-Solms are Calvinists, that of Sonnenwald Catholic, and all the rest Lutherans. In the territory of Soma-Braunsfels are

Braunsfels, a town situated on a high hill. Near it is a palace, strongly fortified in the ancient manner, and giving

giving name to a bailiwick, which, with the town and castle, belong to the Braunsfels branch; and contains, besides other places, Altenburg, a Promonstratensian convent for ladies; near which the highest court of the county is held annually in the open air, unless in stormy weather; and Burg-Solms, a village, in which stood formerly the ancient family seat of the counts of Solms. The bailiwick has also several iron mines and woods in it, and abounds in grain and cattle.

Hungen is a small town seated on the Horloff, in that part of the lordship of Munzenburg which belongs to this family. In the town is a palace of the counts, and without it a park for deer. In the same part of the above lordship stands also Arensburg, a rich abbey of Bernardines, subject to the archbishop of Mentz, the revenue of which is said to amount to about 30,000 florins.

Wolfesheim, Gambach, and Hoen-Solms, all give names to bailiwicks; and the latter contains a palace. Laubach, on the Wetter, gives name to a bailiwick, and title to a prince. In the neighbourhood of the latter town excellent fuller's earth is found in great abundance.

In the territory of Solms-Rodelheim are

Rodelheim, a large county town on the Nidda, containing the count's palace, and giving name to a bailiwick, the greater part of which belongs also to a count; and Assenheim, a small town, situated at the conflux of the Nidda and Wetter, and giving name to a bailiwick, of the greater part of which the count is also proprietor.

The County of KONIGSTEIN lies in the Wetterau, along a ridge of mountains called the Hoe. The elector of Mentz at present possesses nearly the whole of the county, a small part only being held by the counts of Stolberg, who, however, have, at various times, pretended to have a right, and laid claim, to the whole. In the mean time both these princes continue to vote, on account of it, in the diet of the Upper Rhine, and both are members of the college of the Imperial Wetterau counts. Of the matricular assessment for Konigstein, Mentz pays 80 florins, and Stolberg 20. The places in this county are

Konigstein, which gives name to it, and contains a castle on a high rock; Soden, a free Imperial village, in which there are some salt-pans and a medicinal bath; Ransall, a small town belonging to the same count; and Ordenburg, defended by a castle.

The County of UPPER-ISENBURG, so called to distinguish it from Lower-Isenburg, on the Lower Rhine, was made a county in 1442, having been only a lordship before. It contains wood, corn, and wine; is well watered; and belongs partly to the house of Isenburg, partly to that of Hesse-Darmstadt, and partly to the counts of Stolberg. The house of Isenburg, on account of its portion of this county, has a seat in the diets of this circle, and also among the Wetterau counts. The principal places in it are as follow:

Birstein, famous for its iron mines; Langen-Diebach, and Offenbach, on the Maine, belonging to the prince of Isenburg-Birstein.

Hayn-zur-Dreyeichen, in the Imperial forest of Dreyeichen; and New Isenburg, a regular built town, belonging to the above-mentioned prince.

Budingen, though a small town, is the capital of the whole county, and gives name to a district, which, with two others, belongs to the count of Isenburg-Budingen, who has a palace in the town. In its neighbourhood is a park for deer, with some salt-works and vineyards.

Wachtersbach is a small town, giving name to a district, which, with the town, and two other districts, belong to the counts of Isenburg-Wachtersbach, who reside in the town.

Meerholz is a village on the river Kenzig, in which the counts of Isenburg-Meerholz reside, and which gives name to a district belonging, with some others, to the same counts.

Of the WILD and RHINE-GRAVES, and their Territories.

The Wild, or Wald, or Rau-Graves, in Latin, *Comites salutarii, forestarii silvestres, & birsuti*, were so called from the rough and woody territories, which, as well as those of the Rhine-Graves, lay dispersed about the Rhine, between Basil and Bonn. In the 12th century the territories of the former fell to the latter, from whom are descended the counts of Salm, the counts of Grumbach, the Rhine-Graves of Stein, and Wild-Graves of Daun and Kirburg. Each reigning house sits and votes in the diets of this circle, and in those of the empire, in the college of the Imperial counts of the Wetterau, paying each a matricular assessment, and also to the chamber at Wetzlar. The Wild and Rhine-Grave lands are mostly fiefs.

In the territory of the counts of Grumbach are Grumbach, a town which gives name to a lordship, or bailiwick, lying on the river Glan, and affording amethysts, cornelians, agates, mochas, &c.

Tronchen, on the Tron, gives name to a lordship, which contains Talfang, a market town, and 14 little villages.

The territories of the Rhine-Grave of Stein contain only Rhingrafenstein and Wildenburg, which have both castles; Grehweiler, which has a palace; and the large village of Worstell.

The Wild-Gravate of Daun contains Daun, an elegant seat on a hill, near the Suinern; Kirn, a town on the Nahe; Diemringen, a market town, which gives name to a bailiwick; and Putlingen, from which a lordship receives its appellation.

Leiningen, or Linage, the capital of its county, stands eight miles south-west of Worms, and north-west from Spire. This county, which borders upon Frankendale, is shared among four branches of the family, who take their name of distinction from the several parts of it in their possession. The county of Linage, properly so called, is a fief of the bishop of Mentz, and therefore was united to France in 1681; but, by the treaty of Ryswick, those counts were re-established in their ancient state, and they are therein expressly styled the counts of Leiningen. The principal places in it are New-Leiningen, Turchheim, Grunstadt, and Lansheim. The other branches of these counts, who are all Lutherans, are in possession of Hartenberg, in the middle of the Palatinate, not far from Worms; Broich castle, on the Rhine, near Duisburg; Dachsburg, in the Westreich, in Alsace; and Westerburg, in Wasteravia.

The Lordship of Reipoltzkirchen belongs to the count of Hillesheim, on which account he has a seat and voice in the diets of the circle; as hath the count of Wied-Runkel for the lordship of Kirchingen.

The county of Falkenstein belongs entirely to the emperor; but contains only Falkenstein, a small town, defended by a castle; and Winweiler, which gives name to a bailiwick, and has a fortress.

The County of WITGENSTEIN, which is about 18 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, is environed by the territories of Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Dillemburg, and the Duchy of Westphalia. It produces little grain, but good pasture, and plenty of wood; with mines of silver, copper, and iron; and is watered by the rivers Lohn and Eder. The counts, who are of the same family as those of Sayn, are divided into the two branches of Sayn-Witgenstein of Witgenstein, and Sayn-Witgenstein of Berleburg. The county entitles both branches to a vote in the college of the Wetterau counts, both at the diet of the empire, and those of this circle. The revenue of the county of Witgenstein, including that of the lordship of Homburg, which lies between the duchy of Berg and county of Mark, and belongs to the counts of Witgenstein, is considerable. In this county are

Witgenstein, a castle, seated on a high mountain, the residence of the counts of Sayn-Witgenstein, of Witgenstein;

Witgenstein; and Berleburg, a small town, on the little river Berlen, containing a fine palace, belonging, with the town, to the county of Sayn-Witgenstein-Berleburg.

THE CIRCLE OF THE LOWER-RHINE.

THIS circle is bounded on the east by Franconia, and the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine; on the west by the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorrain and Luxemburg; on the north by the circle of Westphalia; and on the south by that of Swabia. It contains, exclusive of the Palatinate, &c. the three archbishoprics and electorates of Mentz, Triers, or Treves, and Cologne.

The diets of this circle are held at Frankfort on the Maine; and the elector of Mentz is the summoning prince and director of it. It is one of those called the anterior circles; and its contribution to the empire has generally been equal to that of the Upper Rhine.

In describing this circle we shall observe the following subdivisions.

The Archbishopric and Electorate of MENTZ lies on the banks of the Maine, between the electorate of Triers on the west, the Palatinate on the south, Franconia on the east, and the Wetterau on the north. It is about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. Besides the Maine, it is watered by three other principal rivers, the Rhine, the Jaxt, and the Lohn. It is, in general, exceeding fertile, and produces great plenty of corn, cattle, wines, fruit, salt, flax, tobacco, and timber. It has several kinds of manufactures, particularly those of woollen and linen cloth, glass mirrors, and porcelain, in which, as well as in wine, almonds, chestnuts, flax, and tobacco, a considerable trade is carried on with the adjacent countries.

As the electorate of Mentz is under the dominion of an ecclesiastic, almost the whole property of it belongs to priests, monks, and nuns; and all places and offices are possessed by the clergy. The predominant religion of the electorate is the Roman Catholic; but, in several places, there are many Protestants.

The elector is chosen by the chapter, which consists of 42 canons, 24 of whom are capitulars. He is not only the first archbishop, but also elector of Germany, in consequence of his being arch-chancellor of the empire; and he always sits on the right hand of the emperor in all public conventions. He is visitor of all the courts of the empire, director of its posts, and guardian of the archives and matricula. He crowns the emperor, nominates a vice-chancellor of the empire, and holds a chancery at the Imperial court. To him also all foreign princes and states direct what propositions they make to the empire, as well as apply for the redress of grievances. In spirituals he stands immediately under the see of Rome. The bishoprics subject to this jurisdiction are those of Worms, Spire, Strasburg, Constance, Augsburg, Coire, Wurzburg, Eichstadt, Paderborn, Hildesheim, and Fulda.

For the government of the country, and the administration of justice, the chief colleges are the privy conference, the privy chancery, the Aulic council, and the reversion judicatory; to the last of which appeals lie from the inferior judicatories.

The revenues of the elector are supposed to amount annually to about 100,000 l. arising chiefly from the tolls on the Rhine and Maine, the tax on wine, and that paid by the Jews, the latter of which is very considerable. He is able to maintain 5 or 6000 men at all times; but, to save unnecessary expence, seldom keeps above half that number of regular troops; for his income, when he is only archbishop of Mentz, without commandams, (which is seldom the case,) will not allow of any greater state or expences; and his household is suited rather to his sacred than his temporal character.

The most considerable places in this electorate are the following:

No. 71.

Mentz, which stands on the Rhine, near where the Maine falls into it, is the capital of the archbishopric and electorate. It is called, in Latin, Moguntia, Moguntiarum; and, in French, Mayence. It is situated 15 miles west from Frankfort, 20 north from Worms, 48 from Heidelberg, 45 from Spire, 186 from Strasburg, 60 from Triers, and 74 from Cologne. It is a large and populous city; but most of the streets are narrow, and the common buildings very plain and irregular. The elector has several palaces in and about the city, most of which are ornamented with beautiful and extensive gardens. It was made an archbishopric in 729, by Pepin and pope Gregory III. The cathedral is a lofty vaulted building; and in it are some fine monuments, erected to the memories of deceased electors. The vestments in which the electors say mass are extremely rich; and the canopy under which the host is carried in procession is entirely covered with pearl. The elector's chief palace is built of reddish marble stone, embellished with ornaments, and is regular and magnificent, though but two stories high, and built after the old German manner. On the windows of this building, as well as on those of the cathedral, are painted a wheel, which is a part of the elector's coat of arms. Besides the cathedral, here are many collegiate and other churches, with several monasteries, nunneries, and hospitals. Here are likewise an university, founded in the year 1482, by the elector Diether; a bridge of boats over the Rhine; manufactories of stockings and stuffs; and two yearly fairs. But the most considerable building in this city is the charter-house, which, for elegance and extent, is one of the finest in Europe. It has apartments large and commodious enough to lodge a sovereign and his retinue, and is beautifully situated on an eminence fronting the Rhine. At the foot of this house stands the Favorita, a small but elegant electoral palace, with most delightful gardens.

Mentz has a flourishing trade, especially in Rhenish wines, of which the vineyards in this neighbourhood yield the best, particularly those of Hockham, from whence the finest sort of Rhenish wine has obtained the name of Old Hock. The city of Mentz claims the invention of the art of printing, which, if not invented, was at least much improved, by John Fust, or, as others say, by John Guttenburg, about the year 1450.

Aschaffenburg is situated on the conflux of the rivulet Aschaff and the Maine. Here is a fine castle, in which the elector frequently resides during the season for hunting in the Spassart, together with a collegiate church, a college, and a large cloister. The town gives name to a bailiwick, in which are also Seligenstadt, a town situated on the Maine, with a Benedictine cloister; the abbot of which styles himself lord of Geisalbach, Omersbach, and Hofstaden; together with Obernburg, a small town, and Dettingen, a village on the Maine, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1743, between the English and French, in which the latter were repulsed.

Bingen is a pleasant town, situated on the west side of the Rhine. It had a fort in the time of the Romans; and has a castle at this day, which stands on a hill, and overlooks the town. It is 15 miles west from Mentz, and was formerly an Imperial city; but it is now subject to the dean and chapter of Mentz. It has a handsome stone bridge over the river Nahe, which runs through the town, and empties itself into the Rhine. A toll is levied here for whatever passes up or down the Rhine, which is twice as broad at this place as the Thames at London. Not far from the town is the celebrated Bingerloch, where the Rhine is confined between two high rocks, which, with the waterfall, occasioned by the river Nahe's emptying itself there into the Rhine, renders the passage very dangerous. At a small distance from hence, in an island or rock on the Rhine, is the famous Mousethurm, that is, the Mice or Rats Tower, so called, as the people here

here will have it, from the following circumstance. An archbishop, who had a great antipathy to beggars, and used to call them the rats that eat up the corn, was, by the just vengeance of heaven, so pestered with rats and mice, that though he fled to this tower to avoid them, yet they pursued him across the river, and at length devoured him. Others reject this story as fabulous; and think the tower was so called, from the Germans giving the name of rats to the officers that were placed in it to levy the tolls, old buildings being generally called rats nests.

Cronberg is a small town situated on a mountain, the inhabitants of which are partly Protestants, and partly Roman Catholics. It once belonged to the landgrave of Hesse. The district, which it gives name to, contains some fine woods, with great numbers of chestnut and other fruit trees.

Eltvil, or Elfeld, a small town, five miles west from Mentz, has a strong castle, and is the capital of the Rhinegau, a track lying along the Rhine, and very fruitful, especially in excellent vines. There are several other small towns and cloisters in the Rhinegau.

Miltenburg, on the Maine, contains a castle, a Franciscan cloister, and a gymnasium.

Fritzlar, a pretty strong town on the river Eder, contains two collegiate churches, with an Ursuline nunnery. It gives name to a territory which lies betwixt Lower Hesse and the county of Waldeck, and has another small town in it, called Naumburg, or Numburg.

Besides those already mentioned, there are several other inconsiderable towns in this electorate.

The Archbishopric and Electorate of TRIERS, or TREVES, lies between Cologne, Berg, and Juliers, on the north; Lorrain and the Palatinate on the south; Luxemburg on the west; and Wetterau on the east. Its extent, from north to south, is about 80 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, about 60. It is watered not only by the rivers Rhine and Moselle, but also by the Saar and Kyll. On the banks of the two former the country is populous, and fruitful in corn and wine, but elsewhere mountainous and woody, yet abounding in game and acid springs, as also in metals and minerals of various kinds.

The states consist of the prelates or abbots, with the representatives of the clergy, and of certain towns. The inhabitants are all Papists, except in such places as the elector possesses in common with other princes, where there are some Protestants. Under the archbishop are 5 archdeacons, and, subordinate to those, 20 provincial deans. The ancient Treveri, from whom the city of Triers and the electorate take their name, were a very warlike people. Their general, Ambiorix, cut off a whole Roman army. They worshipped Mars and Apollo, till Constantine established Christianity among them: but at what time the bishopric and archbishopric were created is uncertain. The church of Treves, however, is commonly accounted the most ancient in Germany. The chapter, which elects the archbishop from among themselves, and make him swear to a capitulation, consists of 16 capitulary canons, all of whom are of noble descent. At every new election the pope receives large sums for confirmation, the pallium, and for annats, or first fruits. The archiepiscopal title is, "By the grace of God, archbishop of Treves, of the Holy Roman Empire, throughout Gaul and the kingdom of Arles, arch-chancellor and elector, and also administrator of Prum." He is the second elector in rank, and at the election of an emperor has the first voice. The tolls on the Moselle and Rhine, his demesnes, and his office of noble guardian of the Minors, with the taxes he lays on his subjects, are supposed to bring him in about 70,000*l.* per annum. For the government of this electorate, and the administration of justice, besides the regency and revision court, there are the two aulic judicatories, to which appeals lie from the inferior courts. There are also two spiritual high courts. The hereditary officers

are the marshal, the chamberlain, the sewer, and cup-bearer. Among other prerogatives, this elector has power to banish excommunicated persons out of the empire, if they do not reconcile themselves to the church within a year; and to take possession of the estates of minors, till they are of age. He has also a right to re-unite all the fiefs of his diocese, upon failure of heirs, to the domains of his church. His subjects may appeal to the chamber of the empire, in all causes above 1000 florins. The regular troops he maintains, besides a militia, amount to between 11 and 1200, besides a life-guard of 40 men.

The chief places in this electorate are the following:

Triers, or Treves, the capital of the archbishopric, is situated on the Moselle, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. It is 60 miles west of Mentz, 52 south of Cologne, and 82 north of Strasburg. This city vies with most in Europe for antiquity, having been a large and noted town before Augustus settled a colony in it. It was free and imperial till the year 1560, when it was surprized, and subjected, by its archbishop, James III. The private buildings are very mean; and the city is neither well fortified or well inhabited. Near the cathedral, a large Gothic edifice, is the elector's palace, which was a few years ago rebuilt, and is a tolerable handsome building. Here are 3 collegiate and 5 parish churches, 13 monasteries and nunneries, an university founded in 1472, a house of the Teutonic order, and another of that of Malta, with some remains of the ancient Roman theatre.

Near Triers is a small town on the Moselle, called Pfabzel, where, in the time of the Romans, stood a palatium. It gives name to a district, in which is Conz, a borough on the Saar, over which there is a bridge here, called Confarbruck.

Coblentz is a large town, situated near the conflux of the Moselle and Rhine, 35 miles north-west from Mentz, 40 south-east from Cologne, and 52 north-east from Triers. It is well built, and strongly fortified; has a bridge of boats over the Rhine, and another of stone, consisting of 14 arches, over the Moselle. Here are several collegiate and other churches, besides monasteries and nunneries, a gymnasium, an archiepiscopal seminary, and a castle. The Romans had a fort at this town; and the first kings of the Franks frequently resided in it.

On the other side of the Rhine, nearly opposite to Coblentz, is Hermanstein, or Ebrebreitstein castle, an impregnable fort, well defended by out-works, on the summit of a steep rocky hill, which commands the city and the two rivers. It is esteemed one of the strongest citadels in Germany; and the ascent to it is by a winding road cut out of the rock, in the course of which are four handsome gates. On the outermost gate there is a statue of brass, above 15 feet high, representing the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus in her arms, and a lily in one hand. In the middle of the citadel is a square, on one side of which is the governor's house. The other three are occupied by magazines and barracks. Among other curiosities here is a prodigious cannon, 18 feet and a half long, a foot and an half diameter in the bore, and 3 feet 4 inches in the breech. The ball made for it to carry weighs 180 pounds, and its charge of powder is 94 pounds. According to the inscription on it, it was made in 1529, by one Simon. In another square is a very fine fountain, being a large basin of stone, in the centre of which stands a marble pillar on a brass pedestal, with the elector's arms, surrounded with four dolphins of the same metal. On the top of this column is a statue of the Virgin Mary, bruising the head of the serpent, which is also of brass, about 12 feet in height. There is a well here, dug out of the rock, 280 feet deep, the water of which is clear, and exceedingly wholesome. At the foot of the castle is an electoral palace, enclosed on one side by the Rhine, and on the other by a rock. It is but an indifferent building; and the apartments are low, incommodious,

modious, and much exposed to the sun; but they are adorned with beautiful tapestries and paintings; and the chapel is very elegant. The garden, though small, is embellished with statues, water-works, a charming orangery, and a bower, more than 300 feet in length, by the side of the Rhine, from whence, through the openings, which are well contrived for the purpose, are seen the Rhine, the Moselle, the city of Coblenz, the bridge across the Moselle, the charter-house, and a very fine country to the distance of three or four leagues. The way to the charter-house, which is a handsome building, beautifully situated about two miles from the castle, is full of chapels, in the manner of oratories, adorned with statues, representing the principal actions of Our Saviour, from his birth to his resurrection.

Oberwesel is situated on the west side of the Rhine, at the foot of a hill, 21 miles south from Coblenz, and 18 west from Mentz. It was once an Imperial and free city, but has been subject to the archbishop of Triers ever since the year 1312. It has four churches, and a very large castle.

Limburg, a town on the river Lohn, over which it has a stone bridge, contains a collegiate church with three cloisters, and gives name to a bailiwick, in which also is Lower Brechen, a small town, and Lower Salters, a village on the Emsbach. Near the last is the celebrated mineral spring, the waters of which are so much used and exported, that, in 1755, 18,000 rix-dollars per annum were offered for a lease of it. In this bailiwick also silver has been found.

Berncastle, on the Moselle, contains a strong castle and a Capuchin cloister, and gives name to a bailiwick, in which is a copper mine; and a place called Noviomagum, on the Moselle, where Constantine the Great had a camp.

Wittlich, on the river Lefer, contains a Franciscan cloister, and a castle, called Ottenstein; and gives name to a bailiwick, in which is a college of canons, regular, where adoration is paid to a celebrated image of the Virgin, and whither many pilgrimages are made. In this district the French were defeated by the Imperialists in 1735.

Welschbillig is a small town, near which is a cloister of the Brother of the Cross.

St. Maximin is one of the oldest and richest abbeys in Germany. The abbot is the first among the provincial states here, as well as in the duchy of Luxemburg. The yearly revenues of the abbey are estimated at 6000 ducats. Besides the bailiwick of St. Maximin, with the jurisdiction and regalia therein, to the abbey belong also the seignior and burgravate of Freudenburg on the Saar, and other estates, with the superiority, jurisdiction, and right of taxation in them.

Werheim is a borough, in which, and the bailiwick named from it, as belonging in common to the elector of Triers and the prince of Nassau-Usingen, both the Roman Catholic and Protestant religion are tolerated.

Munster-Meinfeld, a small town, gives name to a bailiwick, which yields some copper and gold, and contains Carden, a very ancient borough on the Moselle, with a collegiate church, and a Franciscan cloister.

Mayen, a small town on the Nette, contains a castle, and gives name to a bailiwick; in which also is Montreal, a strong little town on the Elz; together with Kayseresich, a small town, and the Benedictine abbey of Lock.

Boppard, a town and castle on the Rhine, where a toll is levied, contains three cloisters, and gives name to a bailiwick.

Engers has a strong castle on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Andernach, which gives name to a neighbouring territory. Here is a noble bridge, founded by Cuno, archbishop of Triers, who died in 1388.

The greater part of the Archbishopric and Electorate of Cologne lies on the western bank of the Rhine, where it runs near 100 miles in length; but the breadth is hardly any where more than seven or eight. It is

bounded by the duchy of Cleves on the north, and the electorate of Triers on the south; the duchy of Juliers on the west, and that of Berg on the east. It is a pleasant and fruitful country, (especially that part situated on the Rhine,) and produces excellent wine, corn, and most of the necessaries of life. The archbishop is the supreme lord of it, as also of a pretty large track in Westphalia; and is richer and more potent than either of the other two ecclesiastical electors. His dominions contain 52 towns, and about 17 boroughs. He has the second suffrage in the electoral college; and crowns the emperor, when the ceremony is performed in his own diocese, or those of his suffragans. His see was raised from a bishopric to an archbishopric in the eighth century. His suffragans, at present, are the bishops of Liege, Munster, and Osnaburg; as were formerly also those of Utrecht and Minden; but he has no authority in spirituals over the Protestants of the bishopric of Osnaburg. His title is, "By the grace of God archbishop of Cologne, and arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire throughout Italy; as also elector and legatus-natus of the holy apostolic see, duke of Engern and Westphalia, &c." The right of electing the emperor, exclusive of the other princes, devolved on him, and the other arch-officers of the empire, about the end of the 13th century. The great chapter of Cologne is one of the noblest in Europe, consisting of 40 canons, who are generally princes or counts of the empire. Of these 25 chuse the archbishop, and may advance one of their own body to that high dignity, if they are so inclined. The revenues arising from the archbishopric amount to about 130,000l. sterling; but the elector is generally possessed of several other great benefices. He has his hereditary officers and his life-guards, consisting of halberdiers and yeomen, besides a regiment of foot-guards, which make a handsome appearance.

The chief cities and towns in this electorate are as follow:

Cologne, the capital, which gives name to the electorate, is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles south-east from Dusseldorp, 16 east of Juliers, 40 north from Coblenz, 60 east from Maestricht, 68 north of Triers, 70 south of Munster, 82 north-west of Mentz and Nimueguen, 100 from Brussels and Antwerp, and 120 from Amsterdam. It is one of the largest cities of Germany, and very considerable, on account of its buildings, number of inhabitants, and great trade in Rhenish wine, and other commodities of Germany, which, by means of the Rhine, are brought hither, and transported to Holland. It is a free city, being governed by its own senate, who order and judge all civil matters and causes: but criminal causes are judged by the elector. It is called, by some, Second Rome, because of its senate, buildings, and extent; and, by others, the Holy City, because of the many churches and religious houses in it; here being, besides the cathedral, which is a very magnificent, though unfinished, pile, 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, also 37 monasteries, and great numbers of chapels and hospitals. The walls of the city are flanked with 83 towers, and encompassed with three deep ditches, beautified with fine rows of trees; and all the churches and houses are covered with slates. The government of the city is in six burgomasters, seven eschevins or aldermen, and 150 common-council, who hold their offices during life. Only two of the burgomasters are regents, during a year, by turns. The eschevins are chosen by the archbishop, and the council by the companies of the city. There are only 50 of the council in power for a year, so that it returns to the same persons once in three years. When a burgomaster dies the council have power to chuse another. Most of the inhabitants are Papists; but there are many Protestants, who are their chief traders. The Lutherans have a church in this city; and the Calvinists one on the other side of the Rhine, at Mulheim. Most of the houses of the canons and prebends have large gardens and vineyards. In St. Gereon's church

church they pretend to shew 1000 heads of martyrs, who suffered in the reign of Maximinianus. Some of the heads of the pretended virgin martyrs, most noted for miracles, are kept, in cases of silver, in the church dedicated to St. Ursula: others covered with stuffs of gold; and some have caps of cloth of gold and velvet. Here is also a shrine, with a glass door, through which they shew several sacred relics. The whole revenue of this church, which must be considerable (exclusive of the offerings and gifts made by pilgrims and other devotees) belongs to an abbess and six canonesse, who must be all countesses, to do honour to St. Ursula. In the church of the Carmelites, the only one in the city whose altar is placed to the east, is a pulpit, the most magnificent in Cologne. In the Cordelier's church is the tomb of the famous Duns Scotus, surnamed the Subtle Doctor, on which is engraved this epitaph: *Scotus me genuit; Anglia me suscepit; Gallia me docuit; Colonia me tenet.* Among other curiosities in the cathedral, they shew the tombs of the three wise men that came to worship our Saviour, called from hence the three kings of Cologne. They lie in a large purple shrine, spangled with gold, set up on a pedestal of brass, in the middle of a square mausoleum, faced within and without with marble and jasper. It is opened every morning at nine o'clock, if two of the canons of the cathedral are present, where these kings are seen lying at full length, with their heads bedecked with a crown of gold, garnished with precious stones. Their names, which are Gasper, Melchoir, and Balthasar, are in purple characters, upon a little grate of the same metal with that before the shrine, which is adorned with an infinite number of large rich pearls and precious stones, particularly an oriental topaz, as big as a pigeon's egg, valued at above 30,000 crowns. Over-against them are six large branches of silver, with wax candles, which burn night and day. It is said, the bones of these men were brought to Constantinople by Helena, the mother of Constantine; from thence to Milan, by Eutropius, bishop of that see; and afterwards to this place, by archbishop Rainold.

Here is a very flourishing university, re-established by Urban VI. in 1388. The town-house is a vast fabric, after the Gothic manner, where are several rooms adorned with noble paintings; and others full of bows, arrows, bucklers, and all sorts of antique arms; particularly a cross bow of whalebone, 12 feet long, 8 inches broad, and 4 inches thick. From the tower of this house there is a beautiful prospect of the city and country. On the front of it is the figure of a man in Basso Relievo, engaged with a lion, representing one of their burgomasters, who, having exasperated their clergy, they put in a lion upon him, which he slew on the spot. In the grand hall are five pictures with inscriptions, to perpetuate the memory of the battle of Hochstet. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here; the first in the year 346. Another was held by Charlemagne's order, in the eighth century; and several in the ninth, for reformation of manners, against incestuous marriages, and oppression of the poor. The pope generally has a nuncio here, to take care of his interests with the Popish electors. Though the elector, by his officers, administers justice in all criminal causes; yet so jealous are the citizens of him, that they will not permit him, in person, to reside above three days at a time in the city, nor to come into it with a great train; for which reason he generally resides at Bonne. Cologne was made an archbishopric in 755, and, in 1260, entered into the Hanseatic league. It has the precedence of all the Imperial cities, and is fortified in the ancient manner. It has upwards of 20 gates, guarded by the militia, which consists of four companies of foot; but the streets, in general, are dirty, and badly paved; and the windows composed of small round pieces of glass.

A late traveller says, "though this is one of the greatest cities, it is one of the most melancholy in Europe, there being great numbers of priests, friars,

and students, many of whom beg alms with a song; and nothing to be heard but the tolling of bells." He says also, "That there are as many churches and chapels in it as days in the year; that there are very few families of quality; that the vulgar are extremely clownish; and that the noblemen of the chapter stay no longer in town than their duty obliges them." As a free Imperial city it has a seat and voice at the diets of the empire and circle; in the former of which it has the first place on the Rhenish bench.

On the other side of the Rhine, directly opposite Cologne, is a village called Deutz, inhabited chiefly by Jews tolerated by the elector; but they are not suffered to enter the city without a guard, nor to lie one night in it; and they pay a florin of gold for every hour they stay. The Jews in Deutz live by fattening herds of swine for the Christians; so that more beasts than men are seen in the streets, which are extremely filthy and ill-paved; and the houses are built with pieces of timber intermixed with clay. The principal buildings belonging to this village are a Benedictine convent, and a parochial church on the brink of the river.

Bonne, the usual place of residence of the elector, is situated on the western side of the Rhine, 15 miles south of Cologne, 28 north-west from Coblenz, 21 south-east from Juliers, 57 north-east from Treves, and 62 north-west from Mentz, in a fruitful country, which produces very good wine. The woods abound with variety of game, as does a ridge of mountains on both sides of the Rhine, from hence as far as Bingen. It is a small city, but well inhabited. The elector's palace, situated in the castle, is a very elegant and spacious building. The churches are stately, especially the collegiate, dedicated to the martyrs Cassius, Florentius, and Malusius, whose bodies, with several others of the famous Theban legion, are said to be buried in it, being brought hither by St. Helena, who founded this church to their honour. The town-house is well-built, and adorned with fine paintings. This was formerly an Imperial city, but is now subject to the elector. In the bailiwick, to which the town gives name, are several electoral pleasure-houses; and a small town, called Heymertsen, on the Erfft.

Andermach is a town on the Rhine, situated about 20 miles south-east of Bonne, upon the confines of the electorate of Triers, and the duchy of Juliers. It was formerly a free and Imperial city, but is now subject to the elector of Cologne. After it had lain a long time in ruins, it was rebuilt in 1520. It is fortified with a wall, castle, and bulwarks; is the boundary betwixt this archbishopric and that of Treves; and has a custom-house belonging to Cologne; but its principal trade is by lodging passengers. In 1702 it was taken by the prince of Hesse-Cassel, the more to straighten Bonne, which was then blocked up by the confederates. This is mentioned as one of the fortresses which Drusus built to awe the Germans; and it is believed, that Caligula, his son, was born here. It is the handsomest and largest of all the towns from Bonne to Triers. It has three considerable monasteries in it, and several churches, the chief of which has two twin steeples, not unlike the towers of Notre-Dame at Paris. Two companies of soldiers are kept here by the chapter of Cologne. In the bailiwick, to which the town gives name, is an abbey called St. Thomas; and Rens, or Rees, a small town on the Rhine, near which is a remarkable piece of antiquity, called the Konigstuhl, a large round building, of free-stone, resting on nine pillars, the ascent to which is by 28 steps. In this building the electors formerly met to consult about the choice of an emperor, and other weighty matters; and some emperors have actually been elected here.

Zulpich, or Zulch, a small town, gives name to a bailiwick entirely surrounded by the duchy of Juliers.

Konigsfeld, a borough and citadel, gives name to a district, in which is a Carmelite cloister, and a famous mineral spring.

Nuys, a fortified town, near the conflux of the Rhine and Erft, has a brisk trade, and contains a college of canons regular of St. Augustine. It held out a siege for a whole year, against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy; for which great privileges were granted to it by the emperor Frederick IV.

Zons, a small town, with a castle, on the Rhine, which gives name to a bailiwick, contains another small town, called Wering, or Weringan, and a Premonstratensian abbey.

Rufferschied, a small town, contains a castle, and gives name to a county which belongs to a branch of the house of Salm.

Ahrweiler, a small town on the Ahr, is noted for producing excellent wine.

The district called the Palatinate of the Rhine is divided, by the Rhine, into two parts, the Upper and Lower Palatinate. The former lies in the circle of Bavaria, and belongs to the elector thereof; but the latter (in the circle we are now treating of) belongs to the elector palatine. The Lower Palatinate is bounded on the east by the county of Catzenellebogen, the archbishopric of Mentz, the bishopric of Worms, and part of the territory of the Teutonic order in Franconia; on the west by Alsace, the duchy of Deux-Ponts, the county of Spanheim, the duchy of Simmern, and certain districts of the electorate of Mentz; on the north by part of the archbishopric of Mentz, and the county of Catzenellebogen; and on the south by the duchy of Wertemberg, and the bishopric of Spire. It contains 41 towns, besides several boroughs; and its greatest extent is about 80 miles. The air is healthful, and the soil fruitful in corn, pasturage, wine, tobacco, and all sorts of pulse and fruits, particularly walnuts, chestnuts, and almonds. This country also breeds abundance of cattle, and is well watered by the Neckar, the Nahe, and the Rhine. In the last of these, near Germerheim and Sebz, is found gold, the exclusive right of searching for which is farmed out by the elector.

The state of religion has varied greatly here since the reformation, Lutheranism and Calvinism having been uppermost by turns, till the electorate devolved to the Popish branches of the family, when Popery, with all its superstition, was established anew; so that the Protestant religion is now on a very precarious footing in the Palatinate; though most of the natives are still of that persuasion. The two sects of Protestants, the Lutherans and Calvinists, have, indeed, greatly contributed to their own ruin, by their mutual jealousy and animosity; being no less rancorous against one another, than against their common adversaries the Papists. The Lutherans reckon themselves 50,000 strong, and are possessed of about 85 churches; but not one half of their preachers and schoolmasters have a competent maintenance. The number of Calvinist clergy here is estimated at 500, and that of the Roman Catholics at 400. Besides schools and Jesuits colleges in this country, there is one university, namely, that of Heidelberg; but there is very little trade in it except in wine. Authors are divided about the origin of the name Palatines, or Pfalzgraves, as the Germans call them; but it seems most likely to be derived from the palatia, or palaces, which the old Frankish and German kings, and Roman emperors, were possessed of in different parts of the country, and over which they appointed supreme stewards, or judges, who were called Palatines, or Pfalzgraves. The countries where these Palatines kept their courts were, from them, called Palatinates, which name came at last to be appropriated, by way of eminence, to this country, as being the most considerable of them. The ancient electoral line failing in 1685, the electorate devolved to Philip William, duke of Neuburg; and upon the death of his second son, Charles Philip, to the prince of Sultzbach. This elector has the title of arch-treasurer of the empire, as well as the elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, and is the fifth in rank among the secular electors. He is also one

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of the vicars of the empire, alternately with the elector of Bavaria, and enjoys many other prerogatives. In his own dominions he disposes of all vacant benefices; but allows the ecclesiastical council, composed of two clergymen and two laymen, to present two candidates, of which he chuses one. He is also master of all the tythes in his dominions; but he either grants them to the clergy, or salaries in lieu of them, out of the revenues of the church. His title is, "Pfalzgrave of the Rhine; arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire; duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, and Berg; prince of Mors; marquis of Bergen-op-Zoom; count of Veldens, Spanheim, the Mark, and Ravensburg, and lord of Ravensstein." In this country is an order of knighthood called St. Hubert, the badge of which is a quadrangular cross pendant to a red ribbon, with a star on the breast. The whole of the elector's revenue, arising from the Palatinate, the duchies of Berg and Juliers, the seignior of Ravensstein, and the duchies of Neuburg and Sultzbach, hath been estimated at about 300,000*l.* per annum. The military establishment consists of several regiments of horse and foot, besides the horse and Swiss life-guards. All the different courts and councils, usual in other countries for the different departments of government, are also to be found here.

The most remarkable towns and places in this Palatinate are as follows:

Heidelberg, the capital of the Palatinate, 10 miles from Mannheim, 12 from Spire, 38 from Frankfort, and 35 from Mentz, is situated near the river Neckar, in a good air, and encompassed on all sides, except to the west, with hills covered with vines. It takes its name from Heidel, which signifies a myrtle, and Berg, a mountain; there being, or having been, plenty of those trees on the mountains in the neighbourhood. It is an ancient city, and has been frequently besieged and taken, plundered and destroyed. Though it is at present small, it is neat, and well built. The electoral palace is an antique building, but, standing on a hill, commands a fine prospect. As to the famous library here, many valuable books and manuscripts were taken from it in 1622, (when general Tilly made himself master of the town,) and sent to Rome, Vienna, and Munich. The professors of the university here are partly Calvinists, and partly Roman Catholics. The Calvinists have also a gymnasium. Of the churches, some belong to the Calvinists, some to the Lutherans, and some to the Roman Catholics. In a college called the Sapience, which belongs to the Calvinists, 12 poor students are provided with lodging and board.

Opposite to Heidelberg is a high mountain, on which the Romans had a castle, and which, by some, is thought to be the Mons Pyrus, mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus. It is now called the Holy Mountain, from a cloister erected on it in 1023, to which frequent pilgrimages are made. The famous tun here, which stood in a cellar under one of the towers of the electoral palace, and contained 600 hogsheds of wine, was destroyed by the French in 1688; but the elector Charles Lewis caused a new one to be made, which is much more considerable.

Eight miles west of Heidelberg, on the east side of the Rhine, stands Mannheim, the place where the elector usually resides. It is one of the finest towns in Germany, and strongly fortified; but it labours under two capital disadvantages, the want of good water and wholesome air. The electoral palace is one of the most magnificent in Europe, and contains a grand collection of paintings, brought hither from Dusseldorp, besides antiquities and curiosities, among which is the crown of the unhappy Frederick V. king of Bohemia. The three religions tolerated in the empire have churches in this city. Here is also a Jewish synagogue, with a Capuchin and Carmelite cloister. Some manufactures, and a considerable trade, are carried on in this town; the latter chiefly by the Jews, some of whom are very rich.

Bacharach is a town on the Rhine, the name of which, as some imagine, is a corruption of Bacchi Ara, i. e. the Altar of Bacchus; there being a stone opposite to it, on the Rhine, shaped like an altar, and called, by the inhabitants, the altar-stone, upon which, it is thought, victims were frequently offered to Bacchus, the neighbouring country yielding Muscadine wine. The inhabitants here, as in all other towns of the Palatinate, are a medley of Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. The town contains a cloister; and on a mountain near it stands the castle of Staleck.

Oppenheim stands on a hill near the Rhine, and was once an Imperial free city. In 1688 and 1689 it was laid waste by the French, as were the principal towns of the Palatinate; but it has since recovered itself. All the three religions have churches here.

Ingleheim is a borough on the Selz, in which Sebastian Munster, the geographer, and, as some think, Charlemagne, the emperor, were born.

Frankenthal, a considerable town, was formerly fortified, but afterwards laid waste, and dismantled by the French. In 1750 great privileges were promised to all Protestants and Roman Catholics who should come and settle in it.

Alzey, on the river Selz, contains a castle, with a church for each of the three religions, and gives name to a bailiwick. In the neighbourhood of this town is a stone monument, erected in memory of a dangerous leap, which the elector Frederick IV. made over a very broad ditch, on horseback.

Neustadt, on the Hart, has a college, a gymnasium, and gives name to a bailiwick, which yields an excellent wine, and contains several small towns. Near Neustadt is a castle.

Germersheim is a large town, with a castle, situated on the Rhine, where it is joined by the Queick, and where is a profitable fishery, and a gold wash. The emperor Rodolph I. of Hapsburg, died in this town, which is supposed to be the Vicus Julianus of the Romans, and gives name to a bailiwick, containing also a commandery of the order of St. John, together with several small towns on the Rhine. At Selz is a gold wash; and at the same place was anciently a noble provostship, the revenues of which are now enjoyed by the Roman Catholics.

Mosbach contains a castle, with churches belonging to the three religions, and has a manufactory of cloth. It gives name to a bailiwick in which are several towns, particularly Sinzheim, where there is a large cloister belonging to the Franciscans.

Ladenberg is an ancient town on the Neckar, 16 miles from Heidelberg, of which one half formerly belonged to the elector, and the other to the bishop of Worms; but now the whole is the elector's. In the time of the Romans it was named Lupodunum. Here are churches of the three religions.

Bretten is noted for being the birth-place of Philip Melancthon. It also gives name to a bailiwick.

Weinheim is a town situated in the finest part of the Bergstraz. The neighbourhood produces good wine, and contains a castle on a mountain.

The City of ERFURT is the capital of Thuringia, and was made a bishopric by St. Boniface, in the eighth century. Both the city and its territory, which is of considerable extent, are subject to the electorate of Mentz; but the inhabitants of both, or at least the greatest part of them, are Protestants, and entitled, by express stipulations, to the free exercise and enjoyment of their religion. The civil and criminal courts consist of an equal number of Roman Catholic and Lutheran assessors; and the members of the town-council are partly Catholics, and partly Protestants; the last having likewise a consistory of their own persuasion. The city of Erfurt is large and well fortified, but not very populous; and the buildings are mostly old fashioned. The territory is pleasant and fruitful, both in corn and wine. The garrison consists of two battalions of imperial and electoral troops. There is a bell here, called

Sufanna, which is said to be the largest in Germany, weighing above 12 tons. Here also are two citadels, with many churches; some collegiate, some Roman Catholic, and some Lutheran; together with a rich Benedictine monastery; seven cloisters, of which one is the Scottish; a Lutheran gymnasium; an university of five colleges, the professors of which are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman Catholics; the Imperial academy of natural curiosities; a riding academy; a botanic garden; an astronomical observatory; an anatomical theatre; several good libraries; and an academy of the useful sciences. Several diets of the empire have been held here. In 1664 the city was besieged and taken by the elector of Mentz, with the help of the French and Lorrain troops: but, by stipulations with the elector and princes of Saxony, who were its protectors, its privileges were, in a great measure, secured. The territory belonging to the city contains 2 small towns and 73 villages, among which are 5 called the Kitchen Villages, as being obliged to perform certain services to the archbishop's kitchen.

That part of the Lower Rhine, called the EICHSFELD, is surrounded by Hesse, Thuringia, and the principalities of Grubenhagen and Calenburg. It extends about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Eichsfeld. The former is mountainous, but healthy and populous: the latter, though not enjoying, perhaps, so pure an air, is more level, warm, and fruitful, abounding in corn, cattle, flax, and tobacco. Great quantities of linen and serge are made in the upper; in which the rivers Leine, Lutter, Unstrut, Wipper, and Rume, have their sources. The Thuringian language is spoken in the upper, but in the under the lower Saxon. In both are 4 cities, 3 boroughs, and 150 villages. The diets, which consist of the representatives of the abbies, nunneries, and certain towns, with the nobility, are held, if the weather will permit, in the open air, at a place called Jagebanks-Warte; if not, in the council-house at Heiligenstadt. There are a few Protestants in the Eichsfeld; but the prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. With regard to ecclesiastical matters, the country is divided into 10 provincial deaneries, and 81 parishes, in which are 2 collegiate foundations, 2 abbies, and 6 nunneries. The right of patronage, in some places, belongs to the archbishop; in others to the cloisters and foundations; and in others to the nobility. At Heiligenstadt are held the supreme temporal courts; and there also resides the lieutenant, or administrator; but the seat of the archiepiscopal commissary, which has the spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Eichsfeld, is at Duderstadt.

The only places of note, in this part of the country, are the two following:

Heiligenstadt, situated on the river Leine, in the upper district. Here is a fine castle, a collegiate church dedicated to St. Martin, with three other churches, and a school; and a town on the Hahle, in the lower district, containing an Ursuline nunnery, the superior of which is stiled Worthy Mother, and is changed every three years. The inhabitants, many of whom are Lutherans, subsist chiefly by brewing of beer, and cultivating tobacco.

The Duchy of WESTPHALIA, which is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, is bounded on the east by the bishopric of Paderborn, and the territories of Waldeck and Hesse; on the north by the bishopric of Munster, and the county of Lippe; and on the south by the counties of Witgenstein and Nassau, and the duchy of Berg. The lower division of it is tolerable fertile in corn and cattle; and in some parts of it are salt springs. The higher part produces iron ore, calamy, lead, copper, fine woods, corn, cattle, game, fish, and some gold and silver.

The rivers, that either pass through the duchy, or along its borders, are the Rhur, the Lenna, the Bigge, the Dimel, and the Lippe. There are 28 towns in it besides boroughs and cloisters. The provincial diet

are held at Aremberg. In the year 1180 the emperor Frederick I. made a donation of this duchy to the archbishopric of Cologne, which was confirmed by succeeding emperors; and, in 1368, the last duke of Arensburg ceded to it also the county of Arensburg. The duchy is now governed by a bailiff, under the archbishop, and is divided into the Hellwege, the Haarstrank, and the Surland; or otherwise into the Ruden, the Werl, the Bilsstein, and the Brilon quarters.

In the Ruden quarter, besides the town which gives name to it, situated on the river Mons, and containing a Capuchin monastery and nunnery, is

Geseke, a small town, in which is a foundation for ladies, and a cloister of Observantines.

In the Werl quarter, besides Arensburg, the capital of a county, and a handsome town, situated on the Rhur, or Roer, 47 miles north-east from Cologne, are the small towns of Werl and Beelike; the first containing a Capuchin cloister, and the other a Benedictine provostship.

The same quarter contains also several abbeys, nunneries, and castles, a mineral spring, a commandery of the Teutonic order, with a stud, and hunting-seat of the elector.

In the Bilsstein quarter are the towns of Fredeburg, Drolshagen, Olpe, and Attondorn, with several cloisters and castles.

In the Brilon quarter are nine small towns, with several castles and cloisters.

The County of RECKLINGHAUSEN is bounded by the bishopric of Munster, the duchy of Cleves, and the county of Mark, lying on the east-side of the Rhine, and extending about 20 miles from east to west, and 10 from north to south. It belongs to the see of Cologne, and is governed by a lieutenant. It contains only one place that merits any attention, namely,

Recklinghausen, a town, giving name to the county, and containing a strong castle, with a nunnery, the abbess whereof hath power of punishing capitally. She alone is obliged to make a vow of chastity; for the nuns, after having been a certain number of years in the house, may marry.

The County of LOWER-ISENBURG lies near that of Wied, in the circle of Westphalia. The greater part of it is possessed by the elector of Triers, who has a seat and voice on account of it at the diets of this circle. The rest of it belongs to the counts of Wied-Runkel, and the barons of Walderdorf. In that part of the county belonging to the elector is a small town, called Hersbach.

The Burgravate of REINECK lies on the Rhine, between the duchy of Juliers and the archbishopric of Cologne. It had formerly burgraves of its own; but now belongs to the counts of Zinzendorf, of the Ernest-Brunn line, who, on account of it, have a seat and a voice in the diets of this circle. The only town in it is Reineck, from which it takes its name.

The Principality of AREMBERG is surrounded by the archbishopric of Cologne, the duchy of Juliers, and the county of Blankenheim. The dukes of Aremberg and Arschot are a branch of the house of Ligne. Till 1576 they were only counts, but were then made princes of the empire; and, in 1644, dukes. They have a seat and voice both at the diets of the empire and circles, and in the college of princes. They take their title from Aremberg, which, though a small town, has a castle, and is the capital of the principality.

The princes of Thurn, or Tour, and Taxis, though they have no immediate estate in this circle, yet have a seat and voice in its diets, as also in those of the empire. The first they obtained in consequence of advancing to the circle, in the year 1724, by way of purchase, 80,000 rix-dollars; and the other in consequence of an Imperial decree, founded upon their having had the office of post-master of the empire erected in their favour into a free estate. They took their seat among

the princes in the diet of the empire, for the first time, in 1754.

The Teutonic order of knights are possessed of a bailiwick in this circle, named from the town of COBLENZ, which entitles them to a seat and voice among the prelates of the empire, and also in the diets of the circle. To this bailiwick, which has its seat at Cologne, belong seven commanderies, or commendams.

THE CIRCLE OF FRANCONIA.

FRANCONIA is bounded by the circle of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Saxony, and Bohemia. The bishop of Bamberg, and the margraves of Brandenburg-Bareith and Anspach, are summoning princes for the circle; but the bishop is sole director. The diets are held at Nuremberg, the archives are kept at Bamberg; and the inhabitants are a mixture of Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

The Imperial City of NUREMBERG, which is situated 35 miles to the south of Bamberg, was made Imperial by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. It is one of the largest, finest, and richest cities in the empire; and, considering its great distance from the sea, the wonder of Europe for trade, and number of people.

Nuremberg, in general, surpasses all other cities in Germany, except Berlin, in the stateliness of its buildings; but exceeds that, as it does all the others, in the wealth, ingenuity, and industry of its inhabitants. It is eight miles round; defended with large ditches faced with stone, and high triple stone walls, with 365 towers on them, of which 183 are of free-stone, mounted with 300 pieces of cannon. Here are 550 streets and allies; and most of the houses, being uniform, are of free-stone, 6 or 7 stories high, painted on the outside, and adorned at the top with gilded balls. The streets are large, very commodious, open, and well paved; and, next to those of Hanau, the neatest in Germany; but they are not very strait, neither are they on a level. Here are 10 market places, regularly built, 13 public baths, 12 conduits, and 118 wells. Their chief fountain is adorned with many brass statues; one of Neptune on the top, three yards and an half high, and above 2200 weight; and others of nymphs and sea-horses, larger than the life. This fountain will throw out 200 hogheads in an hour, and cost near 3500 crowns. The river Pegnitz is let in by 12 large arches under the walls; and, after running through the middle of the city, is let out by 12 other arches. It forms several pleasant islands, wherein are most agreeable walks and meadows, where they whiten linen; and also supplies the ditches and town with water. Upon the stream there is a great number of mills for tanners and braziers, as well as for corn, paper, iron, and making sword-blades, knives, and other iron wares. There are 60 mills within the walls, many of them for grinding corn; and 7 wooden and 11 stone bridges over this river. One of these bridges has one arch only, of 97 feet from one base to the other, like the Rialto at Venice, though not so high or so long, and is accounted a wonder in architecture. At one end of it there is a large market, built of hewn stone, on the gate of which the butchers have placed a vast ox of stone, lying on his belly, with gilded horns and hoofs.

The inhabitants are about 60,000; yet have but 2 parish churches, properly so called. The first is as stately as any one of its kind in the empire, viz. that built by St. Sebald, a Danish prince of the blood royal, by whom this country was converted. It is a large Gothic pile, has 7 gates, an immense bell, and a brass monument erected to his memory, with noble antique figures. The sextons have a rare collection of relics, which they shew only to travellers of quality. The second is St. Laurence's church, another Gothic fabric, which is chiefly frequented by the Lutheran nobility and gentry. It has eight gates, two steeples in the front, and is the largest in the city. Here the chief of the citizens have their tombs and escutcheons; and there

there is a register of all that have been buried here for 500 years, specifying the time and manner of their death. Besides these, there are the churches of the Virgin Mary, St. Giles, the Holy Ghost, and the hospital of St. James, in which are the monuments of many princes and counts of the empire. Near St. Laurence's church are three fountains, one of them an octagon basin, with a large brass pillar in the middle, from whose chapters project six muzzles of lions, spurting water out of each by a twisted pipe. On the cornice are the six cardinal virtues, spurting water from their breasts. On this pillar stands a less one fluted, on which are six infants, every one of them leaning on an escutcheon, bearing the arms of the empire, those of Nuremberg, &c. and they all have trumpets, out of which jets plenty of water; as it does likewise from the breasts of a fine statue of Justice, on the top of this second pillar, and from a large ostrich which supports it. The whole is of brass, enclosed by an iron grate, carved and gilt.

The castle, where the emperor resides, when here, is well fortified, and stands on a high hill, or rock, from whence there is a fine prospect of the city. It has many curious pictures. Within the first gate is a small antique chapel, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to Credo and Hirmensul, two divinities worshipped by the ancient Germans, whose stone statues are against the wall on the outside. Here is a well in the rock 1600 feet deep; and the chain of the bucket is 300 weight. The cieling is supported by four Corinthian pillars, each 45 feet high. In the emperor's apartment there is the picture of the homage paid by the magistrates to the emperor Matthias in 1612. This castle has four towers, two of which look towards the town, and the two others to the east and north.

The stadthouse is a stately beautiful fabric of hewn stone, 100 paces in breadth, and much larger than that of Augsburg. It has three great porticos, with marble pillars. The front is very fine, having a noble portal in the middle of it, adorned with several statues. There are two other very grand gates to it, at equal distances, which are no less splendidly ornamented. There is a long gallery, on the cieling of which a famous tournament, that was held here above 300 years ago, is represented in relievo. The council-chamber, dining-room, and other apartments, are well painted and gilt, filled with the arms of all nations, and adorned with curious pictures, medals, excellent works, both antique and modern, idols, shells, plants, minerals, and other natural productions. The council-chamber is small, and not suitable to the dignity and power of the senate. The floor of the senate-house is paved with gilt stones, intermixed with others of different colours; so that it exceeds that of Amsterdam: And in one of the chambers is a large picture, that quite covers one side of the wall, representing the entertainment which the emperor Ferdinand III. gave in the grand hall here, to the plenipotentiaries, at the treaty of Munster. Here are the pictures also of all the princes, and most other great personages in Germany, who have been entertained here. The deputies of the circle of Franconia meet every day. Those of the bishop of Bamberg, and the marquis of Brandenburg-Bareith, preside at it; but the deputies of the ecclesiastical princes have the right hand. These deputies are, in all, 18, and are attended by nine secretaries, who sit at another table to write their resolutions. Within this chamber, over the door, is a picture of three brothers, princes of Saxony, viz. John George, Frederick, and John Christian, who supported Luther in his reformation. The second of these holds the Imperial crown, which he would not accept of. The tapestry of this chamber contains the history of Nebuchadnezzar.

The arsenal, which has arms for 10,000 men, is one of the finest, and best furnished, in Germany. Here are good ramparts, and a numerous garrison. The

city has six gates, each defended by a large tower. The public library was composed, at the beginning of the reformation, of all the books belonging to the convents of this city and its neighbourhood. It consists of 4 galleries, and 26,000 volumes; particularly a Greek MS. of the Gospels, and some of St. Paul's Epistles, above 1000 years old; with the prayers and hymns formerly used in the Greek church. The characters are very different from those now in use. Here are a letter, of Luther's hand-writing, to the magistrates of this city; a pocket-book of John Frederick, elector of Saxony, being scraps of sermons he heard him preach; and a figure of Moses, which, though but a foot high, has a great part of the Pentateuch written upon it.

This city, among many other privileges, has the custody of most of the Imperial ornaments made use of at the emperor's coronation; such as Charlemagne's crown, about which there is a mitre enriched with a vast number of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; and, on the front, a cross of diamonds of great value. His Dalmatic robe, or mantle, embroidered with large pearls. The golden apple, or globe. His sword. His golden sceptre. The Imperial cloak, embroidered with eagles, and bordered with large emeralds, diamonds, sapphires, and chrysolites. The buskins, covered with plates of gold. The gloves, embroidered with curious stones. These are kept in the church of the hospital, and were all brought from Prague by the emperor Sigismund, on account of the troubles that were in Bohemia in his time. Here is also a large chest, suspended in the air by iron chains fastened to the cieling, in which are a vast many sacred relics; but they are never shewn, except to sovereign princes, and their attendants.

The council is composed of 42 persons, whereof 28 are selected from the ancient patrician families, and the rest from among the burghers; so that there are 13 eschevins, or aldermen; as many counsellors, or common councilmen; 8 other senators, who are all patricians; and 8 other counsellors, elected out of the corporations of trades and crafts, who are, consequently, plebians; but these acquiesce so implicitly in the decision of the patricians, that they may be said to have no vote. There are two burgomasters, one chosen out of the eschevins, the other out of the council, who have the superiority, the one of the military, the other of the civil government, and are changed every month.

The raising of troops, taxes, and other matters of great moment, are referred to a select committee of seven, named the Septemvirate, who call in three or four civilians for advice. They have salaries for their attendance on such occasions. But no lawyers are allowed any vote, or share in the administration. In extraordinary cases there is a great council of 400, chosen out of all the callings and trades in the city; and they annually chuse the members of the other courts. The magistrates never allow mechanics to meet publicly, except at worship, weddings, and funerals, for fear of tumults; and the senators are, in general, so very circumspect, that "*as prudent as a Nuremberg senator*," is become, in the country, a common proverb.

No Papist is allowed the freedom of the city, there being but few here; and these are obliged to worship in a chapel, or small church, in the house of the Teutonic order. The Calvinists were formerly obliged to go a league out of town to a church, in the marquisate of Anspach; and the Lutheran ministers, in the town, baptized their children: but the father of the late king of Prussia, whom the Nurembergers feared much more than they loved, having demanded that they should be allowed a place for worship nearer the city, they now meet two or three musquet-shot without the gates, in a long hall, which holds about 500 persons.

The Jews, who live in a village without the city, where they have a synagogue, are not allowed to lodge here, or to come into it, without paying a florin for every hour they stay, as at Cologne, and that on the same

same pretext, a design to poison the wells and fountains. The religion, as well as quality, of every person here, may be known by their habits; which regulation was made by the magistrates, both of this city and Augsburg, to restrain the luxury of the meaner sort in clothes, and to detect rioters, who are but too common in all free cities.

No city in the world has a greater number of curious workmen, in metal of all sorts, ivory, wood, &c. or affords artificial commodities cheaper. They are particularly famous for clock-work. There was a coach made here, for the king of Denmark, with springs, so as to go forward or backward, or turn about, and travel a league on stones, without horses, and only managed by two boys within. The same workman made, for the Dauphin of France, a representation of a squadron of horse, engaged with a battalion of foot, both of them marching, and firing, by spring-work. The Nuremberg brass is said to be the most ductile, the brightest, and the least subject to flaws, of any in Europe; and is made, chiefly, out of the Tirol copper.

The Imperial city of **WEISSENBURG**, which is 28 miles south of Nuremberg, and situated on the Norgau, has a seat and voice both in the diet of the circle and of the empire. Its territory is very small, and contains but one inconsiderable village.

The Imperial city of **SCHWEINFURT** stands on the Maine, has a good bridge, and a gymnasium. The territory is small, but celebrated for its excellent wine; and the inhabitants are Protestants.

The Imperial city of **WINDSHEIM**, 27 miles from Nuremberg, stands on the Aisch, and is very ancient. It has a seat and voice at the diets of the empire and circle, is a small territory; and the inhabitants are Lutherans.

The Imperial city of **ROTHENBERG** is situated near the Tauber. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It has a seat and voice in the diets of the circle and empire, a considerable territory, and contains several churches, a gymnasium, Teutonic house, &c.

The seigniories of **SEINSHEIM**, **REICHELBERG**, and **WIESENTHIED**, entitle their lords to a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle: but the seigniories of **WELZHEIM** and **HANSEN** have not those privileges.

The combined seigniories of **LIMBURG** and **SPICKFELD**, entitle its proprietors to two voices at the diet of the empire, and in the college of Franconian counts.

The county of **ERBACH**, on the south side of the Maine, is 27 miles long, 20 broad, tolerably fertile, and inhabited by Lutherans. It gives a seat and voice in the college of Franconian counts, and at the diets of the circle and empire; and contains Erbach, a town on the Mumlins, with a castle; and Michelstadt, the seat of a regency and superintendency. In this county the estates of all who die unmarried, after the age of 25, are forfeited.

The County of **WERTHEIM** lies on both sides the Maine, between the archbishopric of Mentz and the bishopric of Wurtzburg, a part of it terminating also on the county of Erbach. It abounds in corn, wine, pasturage, wild fowl, and venison. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants. A part of the county came by marriage to the family of Lowenstein, who derive their pedigree from that of the elector Palatine, and are divided into the two branches of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Virnenburg, and Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort, the former of which are Protestants and counts; the latter Roman Catholics and princes, or princely counts. They take the title of Lowenstein from the county of that name, under the jurisdiction of the duke of Wirtemberg, of which they are proprietors; besides other seigniories in the empire, Bohemia, and the Netherlands. They have two voices in the Franconian college of counts of the empire, and have also

a seat and voice among the counts in the diets of the circle. The rest of this county, besides what is possessed by the counts of Lowenstein, belongs to the bishop of Wurtzburg, and the counts of Castell. The chief in it are

Wertheim, which gives name to it, and is its capital, lying at the conflux of the Maine and Tauber. Here each of the above-mentioned branches of the Lowenstein family have a palace. The inhabitants are partly Protestants and partly Papists; but the magistracy is wholly Protestant.

Brenberg, a strong castle on a mountain, gives name to a seignior, which had anciently lords of its own. Little Heuback, a market town on the Maine, contains a castle, and gives name to a bailiwick.

The county of Rieneck gives its possessor a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle, and in the college of Franconian counts; but contains only Rieneck, a small town, with a castle.

The County of **CASTELL** lies between that of Schwartzburg, and the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and west from Bamberg. It is about 27 miles long, and 8 where broadest; and belongs to its own counts, divided into two principal lines, Remlingen and Rudenhausen, descended from the ancient dukes of Franconia. This county is a fief of Wurtzburg, to which the counts are hereditary cup-bearers. They have two voices in the college of the Imperial counts of Franconia, both at the diets of the empire, and those of the circle. The oldest of the reigning counts is always administrator of the feudal seigniories of the whole house, and cup-bearer to the bishop of Wurtzburg. The chief places are

Castell, a village, containing a fine palace, in which one of the collateral lines of the principal Remlingen line resides, and giving name to a bailiwick belonging to the same line. Near the village formerly stood a castle, that gave name to the county, and was the residence of the counts.

Remlingen is a market town, from which one of the principal lines takes its title.

Rudenhausen is a village, which gives title to the other capital line, and contains a palace belonging to them.

The Bishopric of **BAMBERG** is bounded, on the north, by the principality of Coburg and the Voigtland; on the south by the principality of Brandenburg-Baireuth, the territory of Nuremberg, and the principality of Schwartzburg; on the west by the bishopric of Wurtzburg; and on the east by the territory of Nuremberg and Brandenburg-Baireuth. The length of it is about 60 miles, and the breadth 40. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and liquorice; yielding also, in some places, laurel, fig, lemon, and orange-trees, with woods of forest-trees, and some metals. The county abounds likewise in cattle, and is well watered by the Maine, and several other rivers and brooks that fall into it. The inhabitants are all zealous Roman Catholics. Here are no states. Before the year 1006 this county was called the county of Babenberg, and had counts of its own; but was then allotted for a bishopric by the emperor Henry II. which pope Benedict VIII. exempted from all archiepiscopal jurisdiction. The bishop's privileges and prerogatives are very great. He is the only one in Germany who has the privilege of wearing a cardinal's hat, together with the pallium; and there lies no appeal from his decisions, in secular matters, to the courts of the empire. The king of Bohemia is his cup-bearer, the elector-palatine his steward, and the elector of Brandenburg his great chamberlain. These, or their proxies, if summoned, must attend, and do the duties of their offices on the day of his installation. He is able to bring into the field 4000 men. The revenue arising from his bishopric, besides his bailiwicks in Carinthia, amounts to above 50,000*l*. The chapter, by whom the bishop is elected, consists of 20 capitular canons, and 15 domicilli, all of noble birth. All his estates,

excepting those in Carinthia, are held immediately of the empire. At the diet thereof he has the fourth place on the spiritual bench, in the college of princes, and a summoning prince and director of this circle. Here are all the usual courts, councils, and offices, for the different departments of government, as war, foreign affairs, and the finances. The following are the chief places in the bishopric:

Bamberg, its capital, pleasantly situated near the river Rednitz, is about 34 miles north of Nuremberg, and in the center of Germany. It is surrounded with walls and a ditch; and is, in general, well built and populous. Here are two episcopal palaces, or castles; one called Petersburg, and the other Gayerwerth; an university, founded in 1648; several monasteries, nunneries, and churches; besides the cathedral of St. George, in which is the monument of Henry II. who founded the bishopric, and his consort Cunigunda, with a treasure of jewels and relics. Several diets, both of the empire and circle, have been held here. Not far from the town stands the bishop's summer palace, called Marquardsburg. Among other curiosities in the treasury of the church of St. George, is a folio manuscript of the four Gospels, in Latin, upon fine vellum, in a neat Roman character, with some Gothic letters intermixed; and most beautiful miniatures to be seen every where. The binding is wood, covered with curious sculptures, in ivory, of Our Saviour's passion; and bordered with a gold edging, on which are the heads of Our Lord and his Apostles, as are those of the four Evangelists at the four corners. The whole is enamelled; and the intervals between the figures are garnished with pearls and precious stones. There is another Latin manuscript in folio of the four Gospels, with a commentary by St. Jerom, and fine miniatures, but not comparable to the former. There is a third in Gothic letters, the corners of which are also enriched with pearls and precious stones, much in the same manner with the first, with a square of ivory in the middle, representing St. John baptizing Our Saviour. The said emperor also gave a fine large shrine of gold for relics, which is also set with precious stones. In short, it would be tedious to mention the vast number of antependiums of altars, which are extremely rich; the candlesticks, lustres, lamps, censers of gold and silver, and other rich articles of this treasury.

Here is an ancient church, whose front is adorned with the statues of several saints in niches; but the inside is very indifferent. The Dominicans have another, with an altar. The Augustine friars have a monastery, dedicated to St. Stephen; and the Benedictines an abbey, dedicated to St. Michael, and standing on an eminence of the same name. One of its abbots, who was a great botanist, caused the church to be painted, within and without, with all sorts of known plants and simples. A council was held at this city in 1011, to put an end to the difference among the German bishops; and, in the time of Henry IV. its bishop, Otho, converted the Pomeranians to Christianity. An university was founded here in 1653, by Melchoir Otto, one of its bishops. There are several public fountains in the town; but no fortifications more than its walls; so that in time of war, the bishop resides, and has commonly a very strong garrison, at Forchheim.

Forchheim, 10 miles south-east from Bamberg, the Lacorium of the ancients, is strongly and regularly fortified, having walls of free-stone on the confluence of the Wilent and the Rednitz: yet duke Bernard, of Weymar, the Swedish general, took it in 1633, at the first onset. The buildings are generally old, and out of repair. Baudrand gives it the Latin name of Forchænum. There is a popular tradition here, that this was the country of Pontius Pilate. The parish church of St. Martin was made collegiate in 1354.

The neighbourhood of Bamberg is very agreeable; but as one comes to it from Nuremberg, through a forest of fir-trees, there is an avenue to it for a quarter of a

league in length, formed of wheels and gibbets, on which are exposed the bodies of malefactors, by which this road has been infested from all quarters; for this bishopric being contiguous to seven or eight different states, the city lies in the greatest road of all Germany. This city had formerly a wall; but the inhabitants, for their rudeness to the bishop in 1435, were condemned, at the council of Basil, to raze the walls, and never to rebuild them. In 1609 the Popish boors here attempted to plunder the Jews, and the neighbouring Protestants; but were soon suppressed, and their leaders punished.

The Bishopric of WURTZBURG extends 80 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, is well watered, and fertile in corn, fruit, herbs, wine, plants, pastures, &c.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic; yet there are a few much oppressed and persecuted Protestants in the country. Christianity was first introduced here by St. Kilian, a Scotchman, about the end of the seventh century: and St. Burchard, the first bishop, was appointed and consecrated by St. Boniface, who is also said to have been a Scotchman, and was the chief apostle of the Germans, and first archbishop of Mentz, to which see the bishop of Wurtzburg is suffragan. The bishop's title runs thus: "Prince of the holy Roman empire, bishop of Wurtzburg, and duke of east Frankeland." His revenue amounts to about 60,000*l.* a year, with which he maintains a considerable body of troops, even in time of peace, with a splendid court and household, horse and foot-guards, &c. being absolute in temporals, and living in all the state of a sovereign temporal prince; but in spirituals an appeal lies against him to his metropolitan, or the Pope's nuncio. His chapter consists of 22 capitular canons, and 30 who are domiciled. These must all be of noble birth, and each has an income of 3000 German crowns per annum. The bishop has the honour of the pall and cross, with a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle.

Wurtzburg, the name of the capital, signifies a town of herbs, a great variety of which is found about it. It stands in the very center of Franconia, on the banks of the Maine, 40 miles west of Bamberg, and is well fortified. There is also a strong fort near the town, containing an episcopal palace, magazine, and a church; but the palace, in which the bishop usually resides, stands in the town, and is a noble structure, the first stone of which was laid in the year 1720. The cathedral, together with a seminary, is dedicated to St. Kilian, the patron of Wurtzburg and Franconia. As this city is under the dominion of an ecclesiastical prince, it contains a great number of churches, monasteries, nunneries, and other religious foundations. Here also is an university, founded in 1403; a house of the Teutonic order, and another of the order of St. John; a foundry for cannon and bells, a handsome college, and several hospitals. At the entrance of the bridge, over the Maine, is a triumphal arch of hewn stone. Of the abbeys, one, large and magnificent, belongs to Scots Benedictines. The cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, is richly adorned within with statues, altars, pillars of marble and silver, finely executed; besides paintings, sculptures, gilding, and vessels of gold and silver. Every thing almost is carved and gilt in the church; such as the pulpit, the organs, the benches for the canons, and the altars. Most of the statues are also gilt. The great hospital of St. Julian here, is one of the richest and most magnificent in Europe, having a greater estate and income than the bishop himself. In the castle is a fine train of artillery, with all the implements necessary for gunners, and vast quantities of ammunition in general.

The soil of the Franconian Principalities of the Margraves of BRANDENBURG is, upon the whole, fertile; and the mountains abound with copper, lead, sulphur, marble, fine clay, gold, iron, vitriol, antimony, crystal, terra sigillata, silver, &c.

The country contains many woods, is well watered, and abounds in fish. The established religion is Lutheranism; but Calvinists and Roman Catholics are tolerated.

rated. The manufactures are of stockings, porcelain, woollen cloth, hats, white and brown earthen ware, &c.

The principal places are the following:

Baireith, the capital, which contains a magnificent palace, erected subsequent to the year 1753, two Lutheran and one Calvinist church, a mint, a Roman Catholic chapel, &c. The seat of the high colleges is here; and in the neighbourhood, in a wood, is a neat house, called the Hermitage.

St. Gorgen-am-see, a town on a lake, contains a noble palace, fine gardens, a porcelain and marble manufactory, &c.

Streitburg, a market town, has a castle, and is famous for the yellow marble dug in its environs.

Hof, on the Saale, contains four churches, a woollen manufactory, and a gymnasium; Neila is famous for its copper and iron mines, and quarries of green marble; and Winsiedel is a considerable town on the Rofzlau.

Cullembach stands on the Maine, not far from Fichtelberg, nor from the source of the Red Maine, one of the rivulets that forms the Maine. Some take this to be the very center of Germany. In 1430 it was plundered by the Hussites. In 1553, upon the approach of the inhabitants of Nuremberg, with the princes their allies, the citizens, finding they were not able to sustain a siege, set fire to the town, and retired, with their best effects, to the neighbouring castle of Blaffenburg, or Plassenburg. Their enemies, however, advanced to the town, extinguished the flames, made a great booty, took the castle, after a long siege, and demolished it: but the Nurembergers were afterwards obliged to rebuild it; and it is well fortified. In it are kept the ancient records of the family of Brandenburg, consisting of title-deeds, Imperial diplomas, acts, and other important and fundamental pieces.

Near Weissenstadt, an old town on the Eger, were formerly mines of tin and crystal. A large lake takes its name from it, abounding with delicious carp and perch.

Lechtenberg is a market town, giving name to a bailiwick, in which are a copper and iron mine, besides several sorts of marble and medicinal springs.

Golderonach is a town on the river Cronach, where was formerly a gold mine. Marble of various kinds is found hereabouts.

Erlang is one of the six head-towns (as they are called) of the principality, situated at the conflux of the Rednitz with the Schwabach, and distinguished into the Old and New. The latter, which is also called Christian-Erlang, having been begun by the margrave Christian Ernest, in 1686, is one of the finest towns in Germany. It lies close to Old Erlang, being almost environed with a wall of free-stone, and containing a margraviai palace, with a fine garden, an university, and several churches. Some manufactures are also carried on here, especially those of hats and stockings.

Neustadt, on the Aisch, one of the head-towns of the principality, contains a margraviai palace, and gives name to a bailiwick. Besides this principality, the margraves are possessed of considerable fiefs in the archduchy of Austria.

The Bishopric of EICHSTETT is bounded by the Upper Palatinate, Upper Bavaria, the duchy of Neuburg, the county of Papenheim, and the principality of Anspach. It is a fruitful country, about 40 miles in length; but the breadth is small in comparison, and very unequal. The bishop is a prince of the empire, but suffragan of Mentz, and has a revenue of between 9 and 10,000*l*. The chapter consists of 14 capitulars, and 14 domiciled, who must all be noblemen by 16 descents. There are few landed estates here; and the inhabitants are all Roman Catholics. The bishopric was founded by St. Boniface, who made his sister's son, Willibald, afterwards canonized by pope Benedict XIII. first bishop thereof, in the year 745. Here are the

usual hereditary offices, and high colleges. The bishop is perpetual chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt, and lord of several fiefs possessed by princes and counts. The only considerable place in the bishopric is

Eichstett, or Aichstadt, i. e. the Town or City of Oaks, so called from the huge oaks that formerly grew near it. Here, besides an episcopal palace, and a cathedral, dedicated to our Lady, are several cloisters and churches, with a large college. In St. Werburg's church is a rock, or altar, as it is stiled, containing the breast bones of the saint, from which, what they call an oil, but which, in reality, is only a vapour, (for it neither burns nor swims upon the surface of water,) is said to flow, and force itself through the stone twice a year. This holy oil is put up in small phials for the use of pilgrims, and other devotees, who are assured of its miraculous virtues, and for that reason resort hither in great numbers to purchase some of it, and pay their devotions to the bones of the saint. It has a curious cathedral, to which one of their bishops presented a fine pixis for the host, which is of pure gold, in form of a sun, of great weight, sumptuously adorned with diamonds, fine pearls, rubies, and several other precious stones. In 1704 this town was taken by a French detachment. It lies in a valley; but the bishop resides, for most part, at the fortress of Willibaldsberg, commonly called Walpersberg, which is about two miles off, upon a hill. The archives are kept here; and it likewise contains an arsenal and library.

The Principality of ANSPACH has Wurtzburg on the west, Bamberg on the north and east, and Swabia on the south. It yields grain, wine, iron, timber, fruits, tobacco, marble, medicinal springs, &c.

Some parts are mountainous; yet the others produce good pasture, in which abundance of cattle are both bred and fed. The woods are well stored with game; and the rivers with fish. The chief of the latter are the Rednitz, the Altmuhl, the Jaxt, the Wornetz, and the Tauber. This principality, exclusive of that of Baireith, brings a considerable revenue to its sovereign. The predominant religion is Lutheranism; but at Schwabach the Calvinists have the free exercise of theirs. At Anspach is a military academy. The principal manufactures of the country are tapestry, stockings, cloth, stuffs, gold and silver lace, wire, needles, porcelain, leather, and mirrors. The reigning margrave has a seat and voice in the college of princes, and at the diets of the empire and circle. His military establishment is a life-guard of horse, and one regiment of foot. The principal places in the principality are

Anspach, the capital, which stands on the Under-Retzat, and contains a palace, in which the margraves commonly reside. Here the chief courts, councils, and offices are held. There is also a public library here, with a collection of medals, a mint, a gymnasium, a porcelain manufactory, barracks for some companies of foot, besides two gardens, with a fine orangery and green-house, belonging to the prince, and several churches. The town is small, but well built, and surrounded with walls.

Bruckberg is a beautiful pleasure-house belonging to the margrave, standing on an eminence.

Schwabach, on a river of the same name, is populous, and carries on great trade in gold, iron, brass, cloths, tapestry, stockings, silver, steel, hardwares, stuffs, lace, and tobacco.

The TEUTONIC ORDER of KNIGHTS was founded in the year 1190, in Palestine; and were, at first, called Knights of the Virgin Mary; or Brothers of the Teutonic House of our Lady of Jerusalem. They must be all Germans, and of ancient nobility. They are to bind themselves by vows to defend the Christian religion, and the Holy Land, and to protect and assist the poor and the sick. In the years 1226 and 1228, after they had been obliged to quit Palestine, they obtained a grant of all the lands they should conquer from the

the Pagan Prussians; whereupon they subdued all Prussia, Courland, Semigallia, and Livonia; but afterwards lost them all. The superior of this spiritual order is stiled the Grand and Teutonic Master, Administrator of the Grand Masterdom in Prussia, Master of the Teutonic Order in Germany and Italy, and Lord of Freudenthal and Eulenberg. He is a prince of the empire, and, as such, has a seat and vote in the diets of the empire, and of this circle. Both Roman Catholics and Protestants may be invested with the order; and the Protestant knights are permitted to marry. The estates, which they are possessed of in Germany, were obtained partly by purchase, and partly by donation, and consist of what is properly called the masterdom of Mergentheim, and 12 bailiwicks. The Grand-Master is chosen by the chapter, consisting of the counsellors and commanders, or commendators; the latter of whom are administrators and judges of the bailiwicks and commenderies; but, in weighty matters, an appeal lies from them to the Grand-Master. The counsellors also, and the commendators, are chosen by the chapter; the latter out of the former, and confirmed by the Grand Master.

The County of HENNEBERG is about 24 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. Besides considerable quantities of grain, it yields also tobacco, medicinal and salt-springs, with mines of silver, copper, and iron. The chief river is the Werra, into which several smaller streams fall. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, except at Schmalkalden, where the Calvinists have a church. The chief manufactures of the county are those of arms, hard-ware, and fustians. The proprietors of it are the elector of Saxony, the dukes of Saxe-Weimar, Meinungen, Gotha, Coburg-Saalfeld, Hilburghausen, and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Some of these princes are entitled by it to voices in the diets of the empire and circle; and all of them contribute to the payment of its assessment to the empire and chamber-court. The principal places in the county are

Schlenzingen, lying on the little river Schlenz, and belonging, with its bailiwick, and several others, to the elector of Saxony. Here is a castle, in which the princes of Henneberg used sometimes to reside. The town is not large, but has a gymnasium in it, belonging in common to all the dukes of Saxony, who have a share in the county, and a commandery of the order of St. John. Not far from it is a medicinal spring, called Wilhelmshrun.

Ilmenau is a small town on the Ilm, belonging to Saxe-Weimar, and containing a mine-office, on account of the copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood, which were formerly more considerable than at present.

Meinungen is a town situated on the river Werra, and giving title to a branch of the house of Saxe-Gotha, who have a palace in it, with a library and cabinet of medals. In this palace also are kept the Henneberg archives, belonging in common to the princes of Saxony. In the neighbourhood of this town tobacco is much cultivated.

Salzungen is a small town on the Werra, taking its name from its salt springs, and belonging to Saxe-Meinungen. Near it also is a medicinal spring.

Schmalkalden is a large, populous, thriving town, having salt springs, and a citadel near it called Wilhelmshurg. A great trade is carried on here in iron and steel wares, there being mines of iron in the neighbourhood, and forges in the town, which is famous in history, on account of the meetings held in it by the Protestant princes, concerning the reformation, and the league concluded by them in 1531. This town, together with several bailiwicks and districts, belongs to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

The County of SCHWARTZENBURG is about 16 miles in length, but very narrow in proportion. Some of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and some Lutherans. The prince has a seat and voice in the col-

lege of princes in the diets of the empire and circle; and is possessed of other estates in the empire besides this county.

The County of HOHENLOHE is 20 miles long, and nearly as many broad, tolerably fertile, and well watered; and the only considerable place is

Ochrengen, the capital, situated on the Ochren, containing two palaces, a gymnasium, and several churches.

THE CIRCLE OF AUSTRIA.

THE circle of Austria is bounded on the north by Moravia, Bohemia, and the circle of Bavaria; on the south by the Adriatic Sea, and the territory of Venice; on the east by Hungary; and on the west by Switzerland. It is the largest circle, and the first in rank, in Germany; and the inhabitants, in general, are Roman Catholics. The principal part of it belongs to the illustrious house which bears its name, and which hath been upwards of 300 years in possession of the Imperial dignity.

The Archduchy of AUSTRIA is divided in Upper and Lower; the former being situated westward, and the latter eastward. It is bounded by Bohemia on the north, Stiria on the south, Bavaria on the west, and Hungary on the east. It extends near 70 miles from north to south, on both sides the Danube. It is, in general, level, fertile, and well watered. The diets consist of princes, counts, provosts, barons, knights, bishops, abbots, and town representatives; and in them they treat of contributions, taxes, military affairs, &c. The diets of Lower Austria is held at Vienna, and that of Upper Austria at Lentz. The Protestant religion, for some time subsequent to the reformation, made a very considerable progress; but at length was proscribed, and, in a manner, suppressed. The archbishop of Vienna is a prince of the holy Roman empire, and bears the pall and cross. The manufactures are silks, cloth, stockings, mirrors, plate, hard-ware, gold and silver lace, stuffs, linen, porcelain, brass, gunpowder, &c. Great quantities of allum, saffron, wine, &c. are exported; but few commodities are permitted to be imported; and those which are allowed are loaded with so many imposts and duties, as to amount almost to a prohibition. At Vienna there is a chamber of commerce, an exchange, and a loan bank, which was established in the year 1704.

LOWER AUSTRIA was divided into four circles in the year 1753. Two of these are situated on the south, and two on the north, side of the Danube. Those to the southward are called the circles below and above the forest of Vienna; and those to the northward, the circles below and above the mountain of Manhartsberg. The principal places in Lower Austria are the following:

Vienna, not only the capital of the circle of Lower Austria, but the metropolis of the whole German empire, and the residence of the emperor, is situated in 48 deg. 14 min. north lat. and 16 deg. 57 min. east long. This city, which is watered by the Danube, is, by the Turks, called Beez; by the natives Wien; and, by the Poles, Wieden. The Danube is here very wide, and forms several beautiful islands, which are well stocked with wood. This city was famous in the time of the Romans; but since that period we have but very little account of it till the year 1158, when Henry I. of Austria, rebuilt it. In 1192 it was enlarged, beautified, and surrounded by a wall, with the money paid for the ransom of Richard I. king of England. This ransom was 140,000 marks of silver, in Cologne weight; so prodigious a sum for those times, that the English were forced to sell their church-plate to raise it. It was made an Imperial city by Frederick II. in 1236; but four years after it became subject to the house of Austria. Æneas Sylvius, who wrote at least 250 years ago, says, this city abounded with palaces fit for kings, and churches which vied with those

those of Italy; a character which it deserves much better now, even though it has sustained divers memorable sieges; particularly by Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary, who took it in 1490, and died here in 1495. By the grand seignior, Soliman the Magnificent, in 1529, when he made 20 attacks upon it with 300,000 men; but Philip, elector palatine, bravely defended it; and the emperor, Charles V. coming to its relief with 90,000 men, obliged the Turks to raise the siege on the 14th of October following. By the Turks in 1532 and 1543; and again in 1683, when Kara Mustafa, grand vizir, besieged it with 100,000 men, who cannonaded it from the 24th of July to the beginning of September, and laid part of the Imperial palace, as well as several other grand structures, in ashes: but count Staremberg, though reduced to great straits, gallantly held it out till relieved by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who came up with his army; and, being joined by the Imperialists, under the electors of Saxony, Bavaria, and Hanover, Charles, late duke of Lorraine, and the brave prince Eugene, attacked the besiegers on the 12th of September, N. S. and totally routed them; so that they not only quitted their camp, but their cannon and baggage: and the vizir, who left his tent for the king of Poland to sleep in, was, by the grand seignior's order, strangled, on his return to Belgrade.

On the 19th of April, 1725, a treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperor and Spain, after four years had been spent, in little but ceremony, at the congress of Cambray. On the 16th of March, 1731, that called the second Vienna treaty of peace and alliance was concluded here, between the emperor and Great Britain, whereby the latter guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction; and the former consented to the introduction of the 6000 Spaniards into Italy; and soon after agreed to the same with the king of Spain himself, by that called the third treaty of Vienna, concluded the 22d of July following, between the emperor, Great Britain, and Spain.

Besides the old inner wall, which was built with the ransom-money of our king Richard I. this city is well fortified, after the modern manner, with large broad bastions, faced with brick, and edged with free-stone, viz. two towards the river; ten towards the land; and a very deep ditch, into which they can let the river, but generally keep it dry, for the sake of their cellars. Including the suburbs, it is of large circuit; but the city itself is not above three miles round. It is very populous, and never without strangers, in the habits of most of the European nations; here being generally not less than 30 ambassadors, and other ministers, at a time, from foreign princes and states, and from the princes and states of the empire, besides vast numbers of quality of the hereditary dominions, who are often at court. But no Turkish ambassador is ever permitted to lodge in the city. It contains about 600,000 souls. Some of the houses are well-built of stone, six stories high, with flat roofs, after the Italian manner; but those which are otherwise, are generally contemptible, being covered with pieces of timber, in the shape of tiles. The streets are of a middling size; and many of the houses have four cellars, one under another, with an open space in the middle of each arched roof, for a communication of air; and from the lowermost of all there is a tube to the top, to let in the air from the streets. The malignity of the air, which might be more unwholesome were it not for the winds, is generally ascribed to the loads of mud and dirt in the streets, owing to the neglect of the scavengers. Between the city and suburbs, all round the wall, there is an empty space of about 600 paces in breadth, in which none are permitted to build. The city contains above 1500 houses, 29 churches, and 8 chapels.

This city was at first a bishopric, but is now the see of an archbishop. Its cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen, founded by Henry I. of Austria, and finished by Henry II. is a stately fabric; but the windows are darkened by its painted glass. The steeple and spire are

the finest in Germany. It is 480 feet high; and under the cross, on the top, there were formerly the Turkish arms, a half-moon and star, set up by the citizens; because, when Soliman the Magnificent besieged the city, he would on no other conditions spare the steeple: and though he was obliged to raise the siege, and march off, yet the arms continued there till the Turks besieged it again in 1683; after which, because they fired at the steeple, they were taken down. This spire has large crochets, above a yard long, adorned with foliage-work; and there is a most noble prospect from it of the city and adjacent country, and of the course of the Danube through most of Austria, and almost to Presburg in Hungary. In the tower there hangs a case of wooden hammers, with which they call the people to church, from Good Friday to Easter-day; because they will not suffer the bells to ring out during the time that Our Saviour is supposed to have lain in the grave. At the entrance of this church there is a stone placed in the wall, which they fancy to be one of those where-with St. Stephen was stoned to death. It looks like a pebble, and is worn very smooth by the superstitious people, who think they gain some merit by touching it. In this church are many sumptuous monuments of princes and other great persons; but the princes of the Austrian family, who have been so long in possession of the empire, have chosen to be buried in the chancel of the Capuchins church, without any pomp, or leaving any memory of their names or actions on their monuments. The Aulic church, where the most important ceremonies are performed, is not the court church; though it is so near it, that there is a passage to it, from the palace, by a long gallery.

Here are many other noble churches, and rich convents; particularly for Scotchmen, in honour of their countryman St. Colman, who was reckoned the patron of Austria; and whose body, long kept here, had miraculous cures ascribed to it; but it was afterwards carried to Alba Regalis. The church of the Austin friars, which is very large, has a chancel resembling that called the Santa Casa, or the Virgin's House, at Loretto in Italy, on the top of which are many columns, standards, and other trophies, taken from the Turks and Tartars. Here are likewise two elegant and spacious colleges. Before that which faces the piazza there is a column of copper, in the center of the market-place, on a pedestal of white stone, bearing the statue of the Virgin Mary, with the serpent at her feet, and four angels round her, with inscriptions, recommending Austria to her patronage. St. Peter's church is much esteemed for its antiquity, being the oldest in the city, and built in the same place where formerly stood the Ara Flaviana, dedicated to St. Domitian.

Here is a noble university, founded by the emperor Frederick II. who endowed it with great revenues and privileges. It was afterwards enlarged by Ottocar, king of Bohemia, and completed by Albert III. of Austria, who divided it into four classes, with their peculiar rules and immunities. 1. The Austrian class, which takes in the students of Austria, Italy, and other provinces beyond the mountains. 2. That of the Rhine, which takes in the west part of the empire, France, Spain, and the Netherlands. 3. The Hungarian includes Hungary, Bohemia; and 4. That of the Saxons, takes in Saxony, the north of Germany, all the northern kings on the continent, Great Britain, Ireland, &c. The chancellor and the master have power of life and death over the students. In 1706 the emperor Joseph erected an academy for painting, sculpture, and architecture. The public library contains chiefly classical and civil law-books. Protestants are not tolerated publicly to exercise their religion, except in the chapels of ambassadors. The Jews were once permitted to reside in a suburb beyond the river called Judenstadt; but being suspected of secretly carrying on a correspondence with the Turks, they have since been entirely banished from Austria. The Imperial palace is mean, low, dark, and badly furnished

finished; though the library, which consists of eight rooms, is well stocked with manuscripts and printed books; and the museum contains many admirable rarities both of art and nature. The theatre is superb; and the stables are capacious buildings, of a vast length, but no taste, being divided into seven pavilions, which appear, at first sight, to be so many different houses; but the inner rooms are ill contrived; and the long one, for the horses, is so narrow, that they stand all in one row. Indeed, a bad taste here is too prevalent in the buildings in general. There are, it must be admitted, some hotels, and even palaces, wherein the rules of architecture have been preserved; but then they are ever charged with sculpture, which derogates from the ancient architecture. Here is, however, the best arsenal in the empire; where is shewn, to strangers, the head of the grand vizir, who was strangled at Belgrade, after he had miscarried in the siege of Vienna. The German soldiers, when they took Belgrade, in a former war with the Turks, opened his tomb there, in hopes of treasure, but found nothing, except the body in its shirt: and the governor, remembering that this same grand vizir, when he laid siege to Raab, (which he was also obliged to raise,) threatened that, if he mastered the town, the head of its bishop, then count Collonitz, should be cut off, because he took the money out of the convents to encourage the garrison, sent the vizir's corpse to the count, who gave it to this arsenal.

In one of the bastions there is a great magazine of naval stores for the emperor's galleys, &c. on the Danube. The seven channels, into which the Danube is here divided, contain several islands, communicating together by seven bridges made of timber. The high bridge is formed by the intersection of two streets by equal angles; the foundation of one being as high as the tops of the houses; and, in the other, an arch is built in the lowermost street, to let the uppermost pass over it. Here are two remarkable columns, of which one is called the Conception of the Immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity. The various suburbs of the city almost embrace it like a bow, and appear like so many different towns; the principal being called Leopoldstadt, and abounding with handsome houses of the nobles and gentry. The Prater, a wood in an island formed by the Danube, is much frequented in fair weather. In its vicinity is a walk, called the Emperor's Garden; and the ruins of a palace, which was destroyed by the Turks. Another island, named St. Peter's, is capable of encamping a large army.

At the cabinet council the emperor presides; and next to him sits the king of the Romans: and, in the privy-council, the prime minister is president. These have 10 secretaries, the principal of whom signs the emperor's letters. The council of war has two generals as presidents, and seven majors-general as members, with proper secretaries, &c. The Aulic council consists of an equal number of Roman Catholics and Lutherans, nominated by the emperor. It is equal in power to the Imperial chamber of Wetzlar, as there is no appeal from either. The court of chancery, for all the business transacted at the Imperial court, whereof the elector of Mentz is always chancellor; but the vice-chancellor presides in his absence, and has an assistant, an assessor, two secretaries, and a referendary. The writs are either in the German or Latin tongues. Here is a council of finances, and an Imperial council, where is also a president, consisting of many lords and gentlemen; among whom are the governors of the Hungarian cities where the mines lie, with the chief officers for the civil affairs of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, &c. who send directions from hence to the respective governments of those countries.

Though other chief courts may exceed the Imperial in pomp, yet, for real grandeur, this outstrips them all. Most of the officers of state, and of the household, are princes or counts, as are also the captains of the horse and foot-guards: and there are not less than 100 gen-

tlemen of the bed-chamber, with golden keys at their breasts, who are all counts and barons; of which quality are also 60 pages; yet ceremonies and the etiquette, a name by which they call ancient usages, give this court an air of constraint that is to be seen nowhere else; and though it is universally exclaimed against, it is as punctually observed as if it was an article of religion. They are very fond, in the city, as well as at court, of the days of gala, which is the name they give to those of festival and ceremony, when there are commonly operas and comedies. There are three classes of them; the court gala, which is universal, both for the Imperial family, and for the nobles and plebians; at which time, especially on the birth-days of the emperor and empress, the court is extremely gay, and glittering with gold and diamonds. On these days the archduchesses (because it is the custom at Vienna for sisters to dress alike) must be dressed all in their hair, as well as their maids of honour; and they wear robes much like childrens vests, with great trains. The grand gala, which is kept in the city, is for the festival of some minister. The little gala is when the ladies are let blood; for if any lady of distinction does but send for a surgeon to open a vein, it is enough to put the whole city in gala: nay, the husband makes a gala here for his wife, the wife for her husband, the children for their parents, and brothers and sisters for one another; so that for this cause two-thirds of Vienna are always in gala. It is a singular custom at this court, that the empress-dowager can never quit mourning; for though their officers and other domestics wear coloured clothes, their apartments and coaches must always be hung in black: neither must they be present at play, ball, or concert; so that by losing their husbands, they lose the pleasures of life. The emperor's pleasure-houses are no better than his palace in the city. The castle of the Favorita, which is in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, is a great irregular Gothic building, full of turnings and windings, like the street it looks into, and appears more like a great convent of Capuchins, than the mansion of an emperor. The gardens are pretty large, but otherwise mean.

Luxemburg, though a neat convenient box, is even much inferior to the Favorita: but the court only resides there a month or six weeks, during the season for heron-hunting. The ministers, who attend the emperor there, have houses, which, though not grand, are commodious; but any other person who goes thither to pay a visit, must return to Vienna for a bed. The court used to spend a great part of the summer at the palace of New Favorita, which gives name to one of the suburbs; but the princes of Mansfeld have built one there which is much more magnificent. The emperor Joseph, indeed, began a fine house at Schonborn, or Schonbrun, about a league from this city, which, if finished according to its plan, might have been another Versailles; but his empress-dowager, to whom he left it, suffered the works to run to ruin.

The palace of the great prince Eugene, of Savoy, is very stately, but situated in a narrow street, with a very little court before it. Here is a spacious saloon, adorned with large pictures, representing the chief victories of the prince over the French and the Turks; and in two rooms next to this, a suit of rich tapestry, made by the famous Devos, at Brussels. In the bed-chamber beyond these, there is a lustre of rock crystal, said to have cost 400,000 florins; and rich tapestry, rolled up in pilasters of green velvet, embroidered with gold, and adorned with figures of needle-work so fine, that they seem to be miniatures; and the closet next to it is gilt all over.

The palace of Lichtenstein, which is larger, and full as magnificent, is worth seeing, were it only for its paintings. The palaces of the suburbs, in general, are infinitely more grand than those of the city, and they have both court-yards and gardens. Prince Eugene had one here too, where he used to pass the fine season. It is a superb structure, with magnificent gardens, in which

which are a fine cascade, an orangery, and a menagerie, stored with the most uncommon creatures that the four parts of the world can furnish. There is a saloon below stairs, all lined with marble of several colours, the ceiling of which is finely painted.

The civil government of this city is administered by a stadtholder, who must always be a person of noble extraction, and an officer of the army. The governor has seldom any other title than colonel of the city; and he has a lieutenant-colonel to command in his absence, who has the direction of the fortifications, the arsenal, and the garrison, which never stirs from Vienna, and consists of veteran soldiers, or the burghers and artificers of the city. The employments in this corps are very lucrative; but not being on the road to honour, not much solicited by persons of extraction. It is maintained at the charge of the city, and used to mount guard at the emperor's palace, as he has no other foot-guards. Vienna abounds with coffee-houses, where the news-writers are not less free with the characters of their generals, statesmen, &c. than they are at London. There being no hospital of invalids here, the church doors are always plied with begging soldiers that have been disabled in the service. All round, upon the city walls, are barracks, or huts, for the garrison, which are very well built, but not all of them occupied by the soldiers, some being tippling-houses, and others for common women.

Kloster-Neuburg is a rich foundation for Augustine canons; Baden is famous for its hot baths; and Neustadt contains a military academy.

Molk is a market town on the Danube, near which is an exempted cloister of Benedictines, the greatest and richest foundation of the kind in all Austria. The abbot is primate of the lower estates of this circle, and president of the seat of prelates. The abbey is dedicated to St. Colman, whose tomb it contains. This St. Colman was the apostle of Austria, and of the blood royal of Scotland; but his fate was somewhat singular; for, in passing through this country in the habit of a pilgrim, he was taken up and hanged as a spy.

UPPER AUSTRIA is divided into four quarters, Hausruck, Traun, Michel, and Black.

The principal places in the Hausruck quarter are Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, standing on the Danube. Here is a wooden bridge over the Danube; and on a hill in the neighbourhood is a citadel, which is sometimes the residence of the emperor. The town is well built of white free-stone, and populous, containing several handsome churches, cloisters, squares, and fountains, and is much resorted to by the nobility, who have villas in the neighbourhood. It is also the seat of several counts and colleges for Upper Austria; carries on a considerable trade in gun-barrels and linen cloth; and has handsome suburbs, with two great yearly fairs, at Easter and Bartholomew-tide. In the neighbourhood likewise are plantations of hops.

Wels is a well built town, on the river Traun, said to have been founded by the emperor Valerian, after his expedition against the Scythians in Pannonia. Here is a castle, in which the emperor Maximilian I. died. From this town also the neighbouring extensive barren heath of Welsar takes its name.

Gmunden is a town situated on the lake of Gmund, or Traun, which abounds with fish. It has a considerable trade in salt, made at Halstadt, in the neighbourhood, brought hither by the lake, and exported as far as Vienna. The salt-pits was first discovered in 1303, by Elizabeth, consort of Albrecht I. On an island in the lake is a royal citadel, called Ort.

Focklabruck, or Voklabruck, is a well-built town on the river Vokl, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to all slaves, whose burghers and merchants, with their wares, are toll-free, throughout all the Austrian dominions. Near it, in 1626, the rebel Bavarians were defeated.

Frankenburg, a town standing on the borders of Bavaria, and containing a citadel, which, together

with the country denominated from them, and the incorporated feignories, is the property of count Khevenhuller.

Kainmer is a citadel in the Attersee, which is the largest lake in the whole country, and abounds in exquisite fish, of which it yields a new species every month.

Schaumberg is a citadel, which gives name to a county, now belonging to the family of Stahrenberg, but formerly an immediate county of the empire.

The county of Neuburg also was formerly an immediate county of the empire, but now belongs to the bishop of Passau. Though this county is a part of Austria, it is surrounded on all sides by Bavaria, and has several citadels in it.

The most remarkable places in the Traun quarter are

Ens, in Latin Anisia, Anasum, or Anassanum, a strong, well-built town, situated on the river of the same name. It was built in the year 990, on the site of Lauriacum, a Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns, about the year 450, and the seat of some Roman emperors. Ens was formerly subject to its own count, till the emperor Rodolph purchased it, and annexed it to the dominions of Austria. The river Ens falls into the Danube two miles below the town.

Steyer is a considerable town, situated at the conflux of the two little rivers Steyer and Ens, and inhabited chiefly by smiths, cutlers, and other artificers who, by means of the Danube, transport their workmanship to various places.

In Michel quarter are Schlog, a cloister on the river; and the Millack-Bad, a celebrated medicinal bath near the Danube.

In Black quarter are Freystadt, a strong, well-built, royal town, on the north side of the Danube; and Grein, which contains a Franciscan cloister, a Loretto chapel, a mount calvary, and an hermitage.

The Duchy of STIRIA is divided into Upper and Under Stiria; and bounded to the north by Austria, properly so called; to the south by Caricola; to the west by Salzburg and Carinthia; and to the east by Hungary. The air is unwholesome; and the inhabitants are greatly troubled with fevers and swelled throats, which latter complaint is owing to the great quantity of snow-water which they drink. Upper Stiria is very mountainous, and exceedingly cold, but yet tolerably fertile. The mountains contain silver, lead, copper, and iron; and the summits are covered with forests, which supply wood for smelting those metals. The steel of this country is reckoned the best in Europe.

In the whole duchy are 20 boroughs, near 100 market towns, and about 500 citadels. The common people generally speak Wendish, or a very harsh dialect of the German; and the better sort are masters not only of these, but also of the Italian and French. The land estates of this duchy consists, as in Austria, of the prelates, lords, knights, and royal towns; and their assemblies are held at Gratz. The Roman Catholic is the only religion tolerated in Stiria. Seckau is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Salzburg, whose vicar he is in most parts of Stiria. At Gratz is an university; and in some other places are gymnasia, and several good colleges. The principal manufactures of the country are iron and steel works, of which there is a considerable exportation. Stiria continued a marquissate, till the emperor Frederick Barbarossa erected it into a duchy. It has been constantly subject to the house of Austria, since Rodolph I. and to this day retains peculiar immunities. The counts of Trautmansdorf are supreme hereditary stewards, the counts of Wildenstein chamberlains, the counts of Saurau marshals, the counts of Wendish Gratz masters of the horse, &c. &c.

The principal places are the following:

Gratz, or Gracz, the metropolis, lies on the river Muhr, 20 miles from the Drave, and 74 south of Vienna, and is a neat, well-built city, in a pleasant, fruitful country,

country, and defended by a wall, ramparts, and castle, on a rocky hill, and other fortifications, that render it almost impregnable. The castle is on a high hill, that commands a neighbouring country, where is the archduke's palace, which is finely furnished, and has a good library and museum. Here is a large college well endowed, which has the privilege of conferring degrees; so that it is ranked among the universities of Germany, and is well filled with students. This town is the residence of the governor of Stiria, as it was formerly of the archdukes of Austria, particularly Ferdinand II. afterwards emperor, who called themselves by its name. Its suburbs, which are large, are washed by a rivulet of its own name; and its territory is very populous.

Marburg, celebrated for its Roman monuments, is also remarkable for its manufactures.

Raskeburg, or Rakelsburg, situated on the river Muhr, is one of the strongest towns in Stiria. The neighbouring country produces plenty of grapes, and other fruits. The burghers have the sole privilege to buy all the new wines during a stated time, after which the peasants may sell to whom they please.

Leutenburg, a market town, is noted for the best wine in these parts.

Cilli, or Zilli, was formerly the capital of an independent county, which the emperor Frederick III. took possession of in 1457, when the last count was killed, leaving no heirs, and incorporated it with Stiria. In this county stands the high mountain Bacher, or Pacher, rich in all sorts of ores, as the mineral waters that issue from it evidently shew. The highway between Cilli and Pettau was originally a Roman causeway; and several Roman mile-stones, and other monuments, have been found near it. The inhabitants of the county are all Sclavonians, otherwise called Wends, or Winds. The town, stiled, in Latin authors, Cilia, Celia, Celeia, and Zelia, is very ancient; and, by many Roman coins, and other monuments, discovered in and about it, appears to have been anciently a place of great consideration.

Gunnawitz is a market town, near which is a remarkable spring, being warm in winter, and cold in summer.

Studentitz has a noble female foundation, or priory, belonging to the order of Dominicans.

In Upper Stiria are the following places:

Judenburg, the capital, situated on the banks of the Muhr, in a plain, surrounded with high mountains, continually covered with snow, contains a royal fort, two cloisters, and a college. Here also are two great yearly fairs.

Leuben, a neat pleasant town, standing upon the same river, was once the capital of a county. Here is a college, two cloisters, and a great trade in iron. Near it is the rich nunnery of Gofs.

Seckau is a considerable town, and an episcopal see, under the archbishop of Saltzburg, by whom the bishop is elected and invested.

Bruck, on the Muhr, is noted for a great cattle fair, a fine public square, and two monasteries.

Eisenartz is a considerable town, and famous for its mines and forges of iron, whence it has its name. It supplies all Germany with steel, and many places with iron; vast quantities of both being disposed of at the great yearly fair, and at other times.

A part of the Duchy of CARINTHIA was anciently called Carnia, and the inhabitants Carni; but the former afterwards Carinthia, and the latter Carantani, and Carinthi. The county of Carinthia is bounded to the south by the territories of Venice and Carniola; to the north by Stiria, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg; to the west by Tirol, or Tyrol; and to the east by Stiria. The air is cold, the soil barren; the rivers, brooks, &c. abound with fish; and the mountains yield many minerals. The principal places are as follow:

Clagenfurt, the capital of the whole duchy, standing 140 miles south-west of Vienna, (being anciently called

Claudia, and the seat of the dukes,) is well built and fortified, and contains several churches and convents, with a large college, a gymnasium, and a provincial house, in which the states assemble. Here is also an equestrian statue of the emperor Theobald. Æneas Sylvius says, "That in his time, if a man was strongly suspected of theft, they used first to hang him, and then try him three days after. If he was found guilty, they let his body hang till it rotted; if innocent, they took him down, buried him at the public charge, and prayed for his soul." Between this town and St. Veit are some remains of an ancient town, supposed to be Tiburnia, where Roman coins have been found, and other antiquities. The Lutheran religion was suppressed here anno 1600.

Villach, near the Drave, over which there is a bridge, is a populous town, a great thoroughfare, and famous for its mineral waters. The situation of this town is among hills, and the churches are noted for their fine paintings. The governor is nominated annually, the emperor naming him two successive years, and the bishop of Bamberg a third.

The Duchy of CARNIOLA is bounded by the Gulph of Venice to the west, by Sclavonia and Croatia to the east, by Carinthia and Stiria to the north, and by the Adriatic Sea to the south. It is 110 miles long, 50 broad, rather cold, but, at the same time, tolerably fertile. The lower class of people speak the Sclavonian, or Wendish language; the better sort the German; but both with a very indifferent dialect. The peasants are a very hardy set of people, going barefoot in the midst of winter, never covering their breasts from the inclemency of the weather, and sleeping on a hard bench, without bed or bolster. In the Upper and Lower Krain the people wear long beards; and such as live by exporting the commodities of the country on pack-horses are called Samers, or, more properly, Saumers. The states of Carniola consist of the clergy, the nobility, knights, and royal towns. Christianity was first planted in this county about the middle of the eighth century; and, in the sixteenth, Lutheranism made a considerable progress in it; but, excepting the Walachians, or Uskokes, who are of the Greek church; and stile themselves Staraverzi, i. e. Old Believers, all the inhabitants at present are Roman Catholics. In the whole duchy are 3 bishoprics, 24 cloisters, 4 commanderies, and 134 parishes; but to the bishopric of Leybach belong also many parishes in Stiria and Carinthia. The principal commodities exported from hence are iron, steel, quick-silver, white and red wine, oil of olives, cattle, sheep, cheese, linen, a kind of woollen stuff called Mahalan, Spanish leather, honey, walnuts, timber, together with all manner of wood-work, as boxes, dishes, trenchers, spoons, sieves, &c. Carniola was long a marquise or margrave; but, in the year 1231, was erected into a duchy. On the extinction of the margraves, the inhabitants made choice of Frederick II. duke of Austria and Stiria, for their sovereign. The arms of Carniola are an eagle crowned, on whose breast and expanded wings is to be seen a diced crescent. The counts of Thurn are supreme hereditary stewards in Carniola and the Wendish Mark, the house of Aversberg chamberlains and marshals, the prince of Lamberg master of the horse, the count of Cobenzel cup-bearer, the barons of Ick and Hohenwart sewers, the count of Gallenberg ranger, the count of Katzenstein keeper of the jewels, the baron of Eck staff-bearer, count Sauer of Ankenstein carver, and the count of Lanihieri falconer. The principal officers for the government of the county are the land captain, or the governor in chief, the burgrave of Laubach, land lieutenant, and land vicar.

This duchy has several immaterial subdivisions, such as Upper, Lower, Middle, Inner, &c. but the principal places are the following:

Laubach, the capital, stands on a small river of the same name, which falls into the Save 10 miles below it. The air here is not reckoned wholesome, yet it is a populous,

a populous, well built city, which the emperor Frederick III. made the see of a bishop, formerly under the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Aquileia, but now dependent on the pope. It has a cathedral, and a large castle; but it is commanded by a hill; and the town is not very strong, especially towards the river. However, it held out a siege, in 1440, till the emperor Frederick III. came to its relief. The princes of the house of Austria have the right of appointing the prelates and the chapter here, which only consists of six canons, of whom, indeed, the bishop nominates one. Here is a fine house, where the states of the duchy meet; and the prince de Aversberg has also a palace in it. There are several convents for both sexes; and the river is noted for breeding the largest cray-fish in Europe.

Crainberg, or Krainberg, on the banks of the Save, over which it has a bridge, stands on the top of a hill, and is fortified with a strong castle. It has three churches; and, in its suburbs, a monastery of Capuchins. It once gave title to a marquis of the ancient Bavarian family, supposed to have been a Roman colony; because coins and medals, with other Roman monuments, are frequently dug up in and about the town.

Ratsmondorf, in this neighbourhood, on the north side of the Save, has also many Roman antiquities, and gives title to a Roman family in Stiria.

Lack, or Bishoplack, is a city, which was plundered and burnt in 1451; but is handsomely rebuilt and fortified, and is subject to the bishop of Freysing, to whom the emperor Henry III. gave it; and the governor of it is his lieutenant.

That part of Istria which belongs to Austria is very fertile; and divided into the county of Metterberg, and lordship of Castua. The chief places are Metterberg, which gives name to the county, and is its capital. It is without walls or ramparts, but has a castle to defend it. Antiguana, a large town; Biben, the see of a bishop; Bercketz, a town with an harbour, on the Adriatic; and Castua, which gives name to a lordship.

St. Viet, situated on a bay of the Adriatic, has a strong castle, is otherwise well fortified, and possesses a good trade on account of its excellent harbour, by which large quantities of goods are exported and imported. The neighbouring territories yield abundance of wine and fruits, particularly figs. The governor of the town is stiled captain, and resides in the castle. On the opposite side of the river there is a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary of Loretto. The neighbouring gulph abounds in fish; among which is a species called gatta, the skin of which, forming a kind of shagreen, is used for the cases of watches, caskets, telescopes, &c. This town was formerly incorporated with the duchy of Carniola, and bore a share in its taxes; but, at present, it is neither reckoned a part of its territory, nor is it subject to its imposts.

Kirknitz, or Czirnitz, is remarkable for its famous lake, called the Czirnitzer Lake, or Sea, which is 10 miles long, and 8 broad, encompassed with mountains and forests at some distance, and on the east side with a forest of pear-trees. The water sinks under ground every year in June, through many large holes in the bottom, leaving it quite dry till September, when it returns spouting out of those holes, with such violence, that it soon rises to the height of a pike, and covers all the ground again, making that space a sea, which was before fields of corn, pasture, and hunting: for, after the retreat of the water, the people sow corn here, which ripens for the sickle before September: and the grass grows here so quick, that it affords pasture for the cattle and deer that are turned into it from the neighbouring hills and forests, which are taken off before the springs rise again. The fish that abound here are carp, eels, tench, &c. which none must catch without licence from the prince of Eckenburg, who is lord of the manor till the water retires; and then the peasants catch great numbers, by laying their nets over

the holes. The adjacent inhabitants say, the lake constantly observes this course, but can give no reason for this strange phenomenon.

Laas lies near this lake, with a castle, on the river Boick, that runs into it 20 miles south-east from Czirnitz, and is noted for a breed of well-shaped horses, though not so good for service as those bred in Karstia.

Upper Laubach, on the same river, is considerable for being a mart for Italian goods, which are brought hither in great quantities over the mountains from Gortz, and sent to all parts of Germany.

The province of Windischmark, in Latin Vindorum Marchia, lies in the south-east corner of this duchy. Some reckon it a Slavonian principality, and subject to the emperor, and not a part of Carniola, to which it adjoins. Though it is a mountainous, barren country, especially towards the south, it produces corn and excellent white wine. Its inhabitants are thought to be a branch of the Venedi. Their language is a mixture of the Slavonic and German, and their religion Roman Catholic.

Metling, or Motling, the chief town of the Windischmark, stands in a pleasant, fruitful country, on the river Culp, and the frontier of Croatia. The chief trade of its inhabitants is fattening swine, in two neighbouring woods of chesnuts and oaks. This town lies full in the road from Laubach to Croatia. The wood through which it leads is rough and stony, but the rest of the country is pleasant and fruitful. In the year 1431 this town was surprised by the Turks, and most of the inhabitants massacred; and in 1578 it was again stormed and plundered by those infidels. There is a house here of the Teutonic order.

Rudolphsworth, Rudelswerd, or Newstadt, which stands on the river Gurck, is said to have been a Roman colony, but subdued by the Goths, whose king, Dieterich, resided here. It is a well fortified town, and famous for the best wine in those parts. About 1435 it was besieged by Albert of Austria, and Ulrich, count of Cilli; but the troops of the emperor Sigismund obliged them to raise the siege; and he granted the town great privileges for its brave opposition. It has an abbey, a convent of Recollects, and hot baths, at four miles distance, much frequented by foreigners. Newstadt is the name commonly given to the town, and Rudolphsworth to the abbey.

Gortz, or Goritz, is an ancient town on the river Lozom, in Goritia, situated in the middle of a wood, and by some thought to have been the ancient Noricia, or Noreia, near which Dieterich, king of the Goths, defeated Odoacer, king of the Heruli. The Old, or Upper Town, was taken, in 1507, by the Venetians, who fortified it, but regained by the emperor Maximilian I. two years after; and, in 1616, they again attempted to surprise it, but were forced to retreat.

The Slavonian tongue, which is spoken in these provinces, reaches no farther west than this town, where the common people speak a corrupt Latin, more like French than Italian; but, in the courts of judicature, they speak High Dutch, as do also the gentry. It is the residence of the governor, and other persons of quality. The inhabitants pretend it is a distinct province, and that their ancestors were a colony of Germans brought hither from Swabia. However, it is deemed a part of Carniola. The river on which the town stands falls into the Gulph of Venice. The lower part of it is quite open, and has a college, a convent of Franciscans, another of Capuchins, and some very fine houses. The town-house, where the states of the county meet, is not large, but well built. In the Upper Town, which is called the Fortress, there is a good guard. Appeals are made from the courts here to the regency of Austria. The road from hence to Laubach is very stony. The county or district of Goricia, of which this town is the capital, is 35 miles long, and 15 broad, and has fine vineyards. It had formerly its particular

ticular counts, the branch of which being extinct, the emperor Frederick IV. took possession of it in 1473; so that it belongs to the house of Austria.

Seiffenburg is a market town of note, on the banks of the Gurck, which supplies it with plenty of fish, particularly the best cray-fish in the country. It is subject to the counts of Aversperg.

Landstrasse is a strong town, almost encompassed by the Gurck. It has jurisdiction over the neighbouring hills and vallies, which were formerly a wilderness for several leagues, but of late ages well inhabited; the vallies having been converted into meadows and pasturage, by a company of Walachians, that settled here by the name of Uffocken, who are of the Greek church, pay the emperor no tribute, but own him for sovereign, and, upon occasion, furnish him with men in proportion to their numbers.

Reifnitz is a noted town on the borders of Carniola, near the Zirnicker See, being the chief of a barony of the same name belonging to the family of Trigler, and the place where the Imperial trained bands of this county muster. The Turks burnt most of it down in 1480.

The province of Karstia is reckoned a part of the duchy of Carniola, though it formerly belonged to Friuli, betwixt which and Istria it lies. It is a peninsula, almost encompassed with the rivers Alben and Lisonzo, about 35 miles long, and 20 broad, and remarkable for a breed of good horses, which are bought up by most of the Italian nobility. It was dismembered from Friuli in 1500, and is divided into Upper and Lower Karstia.

In this province is the famous river Timavus, mentioned by Virgil in the first *Æneid*. It is called at first Recca; and, after running under ground for above 40 miles, Timavus, as soon as it breaks out again, and falls into the Gulph of Trieste by 12 small channels.

Trieste, the chief town of this province, stands on the Adriatic Sea, at the bottom of a bay, to which it gives name. It was a Roman colony, and built from the ruins of the ancient Tergestum of the Carnians, the ruins of which are still to be seen on a neighbouring mountain. It is a small, but strong and populous place, with a large harbour, the only one the house of Austria has in this country. It is also a bishop's see, under the patriarch of Aquileia. The Venetians seized it in the beginning of the 13th century, on account of the piracy of the inhabitants; but Maximilian I. took it from the Venetians, A. D. 1507, and his successors have been in possession of it ever since. Great quantities of salt are made here and exported; and the neighbouring country produces good wine. There is a fine town-house in the middle of a large square, near the port, where are two beautiful stone pillars; one with the image of the Virgin Mary upon it, and the other with that of the emperor. Here are a cathedral, a college, and a church. The town is well built; and the rocks run into the sea here in the form of moles, which break the waves, and render it safe riding, even for ships of burden, when in port; but it is only frequented by small vessels, just to cross over to Venice: though the emperor Charles VI. who had no other sea-port in his hereditary dominions before the treaty of peace at Rastadt, which threw Italy, Sicily, and the Spanish Netherlands, into his hands, made this a free port, and gave great encouragement to the ships and merchants of all nations to come to it, designing to make it the center of the Austrian commerce in this part of the world: but the merchants of Trieste not having a stock, the Venetians themselves came among them, and carried on that very trade for them, by which they were so sanguine at one time, as to think of supplanting even Venice itself: for from this port the Venetian merchants struck into a new commerce, by the river Save to Belgrade, and from thence to Sinope in the Black Sea; and likewise to Constantinople. The most the Germans have yet done

here, has been to send some ships among the Archipelago islands, from whence they bring back wines, cotton-yarn, fruits, and some silk, program-yarn, camels hair, &c. But the chief misfortune which the Austrians laboured under in carrying on the great trade proposed from this port, was, that they had no fund of goods for exportation, either for their produce or manufactures; the only article they could export, of any value, being the wrought iron made in Carinthia, Stiria, and the adjacent countries; which, indeed, is of great service to the Venetians, because they have no iron works near them. The Venetians have a navigation also through Stiria by the river Muhr, to the Danube, and so to Vienna; and they have the like in Carniola, by the great river Save, which runs into Croatia and Hungary. From these countries the Venetians receive a great quantity of large black cattle, which are bought lean, from Croatia, and then brought down to the salt marshes of Venice, and fed there till they are fat. Some also are bought at the several fairs on the frontiers of Carinthia; and they afford the best beef, when fed in the rich lands of Lombardy, that is to be found in that part of the world.

The Idrian bottom is situated between Carniola and the county of Gortz. The name is derived from Idria, a royal market-town, which is immediately subject to the Austrian aulic-chamber Gratz, and lies in a deep valley, amidst high mountains, on the small river Idria. This town is defended by a castle, and celebrated for its quicksilver mines. The common sort of quicksilver is extracted from the ore by means of fire; but the virgin quicksilver is found in numerous small drops, or trickles through the veins of the mountains. Malefactors are condemned to these mines to work for life, as this kind of labour is the most unwholesome that can be.

As we cannot present the reader with a more accurate description of these mines, or a more pathetic display of the miseries of those who are doomed to toil in them, than what are contained in two letters, written by a learned and ingenious traveller, of the name of Everard, we insert them without farther apology.

LETTER I.

"AFTER passing through several parts of the Alps, and having visited Germany, I thought I could not return home without visiting the quicksilver mines at Idria, and seeing those dreadful subterraneous caverns, where thousands are condemned to reside, shut out from all hopes of ever seeing the cheerful light of the sun, and obliged to toil out a miserable life under the whips of imperious task-masters. Imagine to yourself a hole in the side of a mountain, about five yards over: down this you are let, in a kind of a bucket, more than 100 fathom, the prospect growing still more gloomy, yet still widening as you descend. At length, after swinging in terrible suspense for some time in this precarious situation, you then reach the bottom, and tread on the ground, which, by its hollowed sound under your feet, and the reverberations of the echo, seems thundering at every step you take. In this gloomy and frightful solitude, you are enlightened by the feeble gleam of lamps, here and there dispersed, so as that the wretched inhabitants of these mansions can go from one place to another without a guide; and yet let me assure you, that though they, by custom, could see objects very distinctly by these lights, I could scarce discern, for some time, any thing, not even the person who came with me to shew me these scenes of horror.

"From this description, I suppose, you have but a disagreeable idea of the place; yet let me assure you, that it is a palace, if we compare the habitation with the inhabitants: such wretches my eyes never yet beheld. The blackness of their villages only serves to cover an horrid paleness, caused by the noxious qualities of the mineral they are employed in procuring. As they in general consist of malefactors condemned for life to this task, they are fed at the public expence, but

but seldom consume much provision, as they lose their appetites in a short time, and commonly in about two years expire, through a total contraction of all the joints of the body.

"In this horrid mansion I walked after my guide for some time, pondering on the strange tyranny and avarice of mankind, when I was accosted by a voice behind me, calling me by my name, and enquiring after my health with the most cordial affection. I turned, and saw a creature all black and hideous, who approached me, and with a piteous accent demanding, "Ah, Everard, do you not know me?" Good God! what was my surprise, when, through the veil of this wretchedness, I discovered the features of a dear and old friend. I flew to him with affection; and after a tear of condolence, asked how he came there. To this he replied, that having fought a duel with an officer of the Austrian infantry, against the emperor's command, and having left him for dead, he was obliged to fly into the forests of Istria, where he was first taken, and afterwards sheltered by some banditti, who had long infested that quarter. With these he lived nine months, till, by a close investiture of the place, in which they were concealed; and, after a very obstinate resistance, in which the greater part of them were killed, he was taken and carried to Vienna, in order to be broken alive upon the wheel. However, upon arriving at the capital, he was quickly known; and several of the associates of his accusation and danger witnessing his innocence, his punishment of the rack was changed into that of perpetual banishment and labour in the mines of Idria—a sentence, in my opinion, a thousand times worse than death.

"As my old friend was giving me this account, a young woman came up to him, who at once I perceived to be born for better fortune: the dreadful situation of this place was not able to destroy her beauty; and even in this scene of wretchedness, she seemed to have charms sufficient to grace the most brilliant assembly. This lady, was, in fact, daughter to one of the first families in Germany; and having tried every means to procure her husband's pardon without effect, was at last resolved to share his miseries, as she could not relieve them. With him she accordingly descended into these mansions, from whence few of the living return; and with him she is contented to live, forgetting the gaieties of life, and with him to toil, despising the splendor of opulence, and contented with the consciousness of her own constancy."

L E T T E R II.

"MY last to you was expressive, and, perhaps, too much so, of the gloomy situation of my mind. I own, the deplorable situation of the worthy man described in it, was enough to add double severity to the hideous mansion. At present, however, I have the happiness of informing you, that I was a spectator of the most affecting scenes I ever yet beheld. Nine days after I had written my last, a person came post from Vienna, to the little village near the mouth of the great shaft. He was soon after followed by a second, and he by a third. The first enquiry was after my unfortunate friend; and I happening to overhear the demand, gave them the first intelligence. Two of these were the brother and cousin of the lady; the third was an intimate friend and fellow-soldier to my friend. They came with his pardon, which had been procured by the general, with whom the duel had been fought, and who was perfectly cured of his wounds. I led him, with all the expedition of joy, down to this dreary abode, presented to him his friends, and informed him of the happy change of his circumstances. It would be impossible to describe the joy that brightened upon his grief-worn countenance; nor was the young lady's emotions less vivid at seeing her friends, and hearing of her husband's liberty.

"Some hours were employed in mending the appearance of this faithful couple; nor could I, without

a tear, behold my friend taking leave of the former wretched companions of his toil. To one he left his mattock, to another his working-clothes, to a third his household utensils, such as were necessary for him in that situation. We soon emerged from the mine, where he once again revisited the light of the sun, that he had totally despaired of ever seeing again. A post-chaise and four were ready the next morning to take them to Vienna, where, I am since informed by a letter from himself, they are returned. The emperor has again taken him into favour, his fortune and rank are restored, and he and his fair partner have now the pleasing satisfaction of feeling happiness with double relish, as they once knew what it was to be miserable."

The county of Tirol is partly level and partly mountainous: the places of the former are fertile, and those of the latter covered with woods, abounding in game, and rich in mines. The men are robust, the woman fair; and both, in their characters, have a mixture of the German and Italian.

A particular kind of salutation is used all over Tirol. When a person comes into a house, he says, "Hail! Jesus Christ." The answer is, "May Christ be praised, and the Holy Virgin his mother." Then the master of the house takes the visitor by the hand. This salutation is fixed up in print at all the doors, with an advertisement, tacked to it, importing, that pope Clement XI. granted 100 days indulgence, and a plenary absolution to those who should pronounce the salutation and answer.

The emperor has forts and citadels so advantageously situated on rocks and mountains all over the county, that they command all the vallies, avenues, and passes that lead into it. The inhabitants, however, (to keep them in good humour,) are more gently treated, and not so highly taxed, as those of the other hereditary countries. As to the states, they are much the same in this county as in the other Austrian territories, except that the peasants here send deputies to the diets. Tirol came to the house of Austria in the year 1363, when Margaret, countess thereof, bequeathed it to her uncles the dukes of Austria. The arms of Tirol are an eagle gules, in a field argent. Besides the governor, here are three sovereign colleges, subordinate to the court at Vienna, which sit at Inspruck on the Inn, the capital of the county, situated 225 miles west of Vienna. The city is small, but elegant; the suburbs are large, and the whole is pleasant. It contains several handsome churches, convents, market-places, fountains, and palaces, is the residence of the governor, and seat of the colleges. The castle is large, but not regular; convenient, but not beautiful. It is adorned with many fine paintings, a cabinet of curiosities, groves, gardens, and walks that lead from it to five different churches. Adjoining to it is a wooden palace, whither the court used to retire when an earthquake happened, to which the city, by being shut up among so many mountains, is frequently subject.

The fortifications are not extraordinary; but, about a mile off, is the strong castle of Ambras, or Ambras, which commands the town. In the Franciscan church is a noble monument, erected by Ferdinand I. to his grand-father Maximilian; and a chancel, called the silver chancel, because there is an image of the Virgin of solid silver, as large as the life, in the middle of the altar, together with many other images of saints, all of the same metal. In this city Christina, queen of Sweden, first abjured the Protestant religion in 1655; and, in 1719, the prince's Sobieski was detained here by the emperor's orders, when she was going to Italy to be married to the Pretender. However, she soon made her escape, and was married to him.

Hall, which stands a league north-east of Inspruck, on the Inn, and is reckoned the second city in Tirol, is famous for its salt-works, there being, in this neighbourhood, a salt-mine, out of which large blocks of salt are dug, and thrown into pits filled with fresh water; from whence the salt, when melted, is conveyed

ed by wooden troughs to Hall, and there boiled in huge pans or cisterns. A great number of peasants are continually employed in felling trees in the woods of fir, with which the double range of mountains along the Inn are covered. These being rolled down from the mountains into the river, are conveyed by it to Inspruck and Hall. Here is a mint, which, with the salt-works, mines, &c. render this a very flourishing place.

Ambras, or Amras, a strong castle, lies about one mile and a half east of the city. The name was derived from the design of it, which was a shady summer-house. It is pleasantly situated at the end of a fine park, over-looking the river Inn; but would hardly be visited by travellers, were it not for its curiosities; the apartments containing little more than the bare walls; though they were sumptuously fitted up formerly for the archdukes of Austria, who used to spend their summers here, as they did their winters at Inspruck. Ambras is adorned with such a number of statues, and such an infinite quantity of medals, &c. that, in 1601, a large book was printed, with an account of them. Besides the immense treasure in gold and precious stones, the several princes, ranged on horseback in all their rich old tilting accoutrements, and a thousand other remarkable things, here are the armour of Charles XI. king of France, and the statue of Francis I. on horseback, in plaister-work, exactly representing him in his armour, and his horse in his trappings, just as he was taken at the battle of Pavia. Here is likewise the armour of several emperors, kings, and princes; with the picture of each prince, drawn to the life, just by it. In short, here are abundance of spoils and trophies taken in some of the most important victories obtained by the house of Austria for 3 or 400 years past; particularly the effigies of two Turkish bashaws on horseback, with the costly habits and harnesses in which they were taken, embellished with gold, silver, and precious stones. One very extraordinary phenomenon among the collection of rarities, is the trunk of an oak enclosing the entire body of a deer, which philosophers suppose to have perished in the snow; and that, being brought down, upon a thaw, by a torrent from the neighbouring hills, and covered with mud, it was there first enclosed by the roots, which, as the tree grew, forced it by degrees up into the trunk. Noah's rainbow is so admirably painted on one of the ceilings, that the great duke of Tuscany offered 100,000 crowns for it. Here is also a good library, and a gallery full of busts. The chatellan, or keeper of this castle, who is generally some invalid, comes purposely from Inspruck to shew the apartments to strangers; and when he does it, is always attended with a strong guard, and expects a suitable reward for his trouble.

At a little distance from the town, on the south side, is the famous monastery of Wiltheim, where the monks pretend to have the body of their founder Haymon, a gigantic prince, 12 feet and a half high, who, they say, killed a monstrous dragon, which threw down as much of his monastery by night as his men built by day. There is a pillar before its gates with an inscription, importing, that the road from Italy towards Augsburg lay across the field where this monastery stands; and that it was repaired for near 100 miles together, in the time of the emperor Septimius Severus.

Tirol, from whence this country has its denomination, is only remarkable for its situation in a pleasant valley, and its ancient castle.

The margravate of Burgau, between the Danube and Lech, with the city of the same name, and landgravate of Nellenberg, and the county of Hohenberg, all belong to the house of Austria.

The territory of Brisgaw, which came to the house of Austria by purchase, in 1367, contains

Friburg, on the Treisam, which was formerly very strong, and had stood many sieges; but its fortifications were demolished by the French in 1745. The town is large, populous, and wealthy, having an university,

a college, and several cloisters. The lapidaries here are famous for polishing the granates, jaspers, and other precious stones, that are found in Lorrain and the neighbouring countries. The tower of the great church is so high, and so curiously carved and constructed, that there is nothing of that kind in Germany to be compared to it, except that of Strasburg.

Brisack, called Old Brisack, to distinguish it from the New, (which was built and strongly fortified by the French, on the other side the Rhine, in Alsace,) came to the house of Austria by mortgage, and was once an Imperial city. It was reckoned very strong until 1741, when its fortifications were razed, by order of the queen of Hungary.

Neuberg, on the Rhine, was formerly an Imperial town, but, in the 14th century, fell under the dominion of the house of Austria.

The abbey of St. Blase, whose abbot, in 1747, was made a prince of the empire, is also hereditary arch-audic-chaplain of the house of Austria, in the anterior Austrian countries; but subject, in spirituals, to the bishop of Constance.

The four forest towns are Rheinfelden, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut. The first is the capital of a county, and was once a free Imperial city; but was mortgaged, in 1410, by the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, to the dukes of Austria. Hard by is the village of Kaisers-Augst, on the Rhine, where anciently stood the Augusta Rauracorum. The second is a small town, and held in fee of its abbess. The third is the capital of an ancient county, well fortified, and seated on both sides the Rhine. It is held as a fief of the foundation of Seckingen, and came to the house of Austria in 1409, when the line of the counts of Habsburg-Laufenburg became extinct. The fourth is a small but strong town, being, as its German name imports, a key to the Black Forest. It was built and fortified in 1249, by Albert, count of Habsburg, who granted it several privileges.

The landgravate of Ortenau belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the immediate Imperial knighthood of the circuit of the Ortenau.

The bishopric of Brixen is 45 miles long, 30 broad, and, though situated among the Alps, is fruitful. The wine here is excellent. The bishop is a prince of the empire, and the chapter consists of 18 canons, of which nine are noble.

Brixen, the capital, is only a post stage from the territories of Venice. It contains an episcopal palace, a castle, two convents, a cathedral, two other churches, several squares, many handsome houses, painted on the outside, &c. Mount Brinner, in the vicinity, is cultivated to the very top, where there is a post-house, tavern, and chapel.

The bishopric of Trent lies among the Alps, south from Tirol, north and west from the dominions of Venice, and east from those of the Grisons. It is near 60 miles from east to west, and 40, where broadest, from south to north. Some make it a part of Italy; but the bishop of Trent, having been a prince of the empire since Ferdinand II. the Germans reckon it in the circle of Austria. The river Adige runs through it from north to south, receiving several smaller rivers, that rise in the mountains on each side of it. Its soil produces a good pale red wine, oil, fruit, and pasture; but not much corn. The ancient inhabitants were the Tridentini of Pliny. The common languages of the present are the German and Italian. Though the house of Austria were the temporal sovereigns and owners of the county, yet they provided handsomely for the bishop, who has a considerable revenue, not only from the city of Trent, but Riva, Bolzano, Roveredo, &c. He is suffragan to the archbishop of Saltzburg; but, before the treaty of Munster, he was suffragan to the patriarch of Aquileia, whose bishop, Hermagoras, was the founder of the see, A. D. 50. When the bishop dies, the emperor sends a governor, who presides till another is chosen by the chapter, which is composed of 18 canons, who always chuse the bishop out of their body. This diocese

diocese was much enlarged by the emperor Conrad II. and confirmed by his successors, who made the count of Tirol protector of the bishop, and obliged him, in case of an invasion, to assist him. Several princes, both of Germany and Italy, pay homage to him for part of the estates which they hold of this see, particularly the duke of Mantua; and the emperors, as counts of Tirol, pay him quit-rents, as do many earls and barons.

Trent, the capital, receives its name from three mountains, or peaks, which hang over it, and is situated on the river Adige, at the distance of 235 miles south-west from Vienna. The high mountains about it render the air excessive cold in winter, and extremely hot in summer, as well as expose the town to frequent inundations. The city is small, but populous, surrounded by a wall, defended by a castle, and contains several palaces, churches, convents, &c. The cathedral is magnificent, the episcopal palace large, and adorned with fine paintings. The church of St. Mary has an organ of a prodigious size, that imitates various musical instruments, the singing of many sorts of birds, the cries of several different kinds of wild beasts, the sounds of drums, trumpets, &c. The famous council, called the Council of Trent, was held here.

Reis, or Reva, on the lake De Garda, is famous for the excellent oranges and lemons which grow in the neighbourhood, for a celebrated image of the Virgin, and for a considerable trade.

The bishopric of Chur, or Coire, is governed by a bishop, who styles himself a prince of the empire; and, as a bishop, is under the archbishop of Mentz. Though he is himself a Roman Catholic, most of the inhabitants of the lands, subject to his temporal jurisdiction, are Protestants. His chapter consists of 24 canons, of whom some are nobles. Both he and they reside on an eminence near the town of Chur, called Hoff, where is a spacious and well-built castle. He has the right of coinage; and is possessed of several fine estates and fiefs, not only among the Grisons, but in some foreign countries, as Tirol and Alsace. Before the reformation, he had also some jurisdiction over the city of Coire. His title runs thus: "By the grace of God, elected bishop of Chur, or Coire, prince of the holy Roman empire, lord of Furstenburg, Furstenan, &c." The see is very ancient; and its power, both temporal and spiritual, before the reformation, was very great. At present its episcopal, or spiritual jurisdiction, extends partly into the hereditary countries of the house of Austria, and partly into Switzerland.

The Teutonic order has two bailiwicks in the circle of Austria, on account of which it is reckoned a state thereof, namely, one in the archduchy of Austria, and another on the Etsch, and the Gebirge in Tirol.

The little seigniory of Trasp, belonging to the prince of Dietrichstein, lies on the borders of Tirol, in the valley of Engedien. The emperor Leopold made a present of it, together with the supreme jurisdiction, to prince Ferdinand Joseph of Dietrichstein, who, on that account, in 1688, obtained a seat and voice in the college of princes at the diet of the empire.

THE CIRCLE OF BAVARIA.

THIS circle is bounded by the circles of Austria, Swabia, Franconia, and the kingdom of Bohemia. It receives its name from the duchy of Bavaria, which constitutes the greatest part of it, is 190 miles long, and 115 broad where widest. The diets are usually held at Ratisbon; and the elector of Bavaria, and bishop of Saltzburg, are joint summoning princes. The elector of Bavaria is likewise hereditary commander of the circular forces. The inhabitants are of various religious persuasions. The air is wholesome, the country mountainous; and the principal rivers are the Danube, Lech, Inn, Isar, Amber, and Salz.

The Archbishopric of SALTZBURG is near 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is, in general, mountainous; but many places contain fine pastures, where

excellent cattle and horses are bred. It abounds in salt, copper, silver, lead, iron, lapis calaminaris, marble, mineral waters, &c. The lands belong to the clergy, as here are not any nobles; but the peasants are, in general, trained to arms. The Romish is the established religion; and the oppressions of the Protestants have been such, that they have continually emigrated from hence: in particular, in 1732, above 30,000 quitted the place, and dispersed themselves into divers parts of Europe and America.

The archbishop, who is one of the richest prelates in Germany, is prince of the empire, perpetual legate to the see of Rome in Germany ever since 1073, and primate of Germany by the treaty of Munster in 1648. He sits in the diet on the first bench next to the electors; and, in the college of princes, he and the archduke of Austria preside by turns. When the emperor writes to him, he gives him the title of Your Friendship, whereas the other prelates have only the title of Your Devotion, or Your Piety. He has, moreover, the first voice in the diet of any of the ecclesiastical princes, after the electors. His spiritual prerogatives are very great. There lies no appeal from this archbishop to the nuncios at Vienna, Lucern, and Cologne, as there does from the other bishops of the empire. He moreover nominates to the canonates vacant in the months of the pope, in which months the pope has a right of nomination, by virtue of the German concordat. He may, as well as the archbishop of Cologne, dress in the habit of a cardinal. He has the disposal of the four bishoprics of Gurck, Cheimsee, Lavant, and Seggau, or Seccau. Only the nomination of the bishopric of Gurck is alternative, between this prelate and the archduke of Austria. His suffragans are the bishops of Ratisbon, Freisingen, Passaw, and Brixen. His revenue amounts to near 80,000*l.* The very salt, which is carried into Bavaria and Swabia, brings him in 30,000 crowns per annum. He has better than 6000*l.* a year for his private purse; and, for officiating at three solemn services, he is paid near 2000*l.* for each; but, as he is absolute, he is master of all the revenues of the country, and by no means accountable for what he lays out. Besides, he commonly holds the deanery in commendam, which brings him in an additional sum of 2000*l.* He is able to raise 8000 men; and, under the archiepiscopal mitre, he bears, in his arms, the sword on the right, and the crozier on the left, denoting both the temporal and spiritual power. His chapter is composed of 24 canons, who must be all nobles by eight descents, and are only obliged to four months residence in the year. They admit of no princes to be members, that they may have a plea for refusing those of Bavaria, of whose power they are jealous; though they are obliged to them for most of their wealth. These canons have no vote, or revenue, till they have been ordained priests. They have each a house, and some of them palaces. Though they do not sing in the choir of the cathedral, they lose a perquisite if they are not present: and though they have eight months vacation in the year, to go where they please, yet they are so strictly tied down to one year's constant residence in the city, that if they happen to lie abroad but one night, they must begin the term *de novo*. Both the provost and dean have the crozier and mitre; as have also the provost and dean of Passaw. At his coming to this see, he must pay 100,000 crowns to Rome for the pall: but the country generally raises it for him; besides making him a free gift of the like sum at the same time. This prince has a great number of officers and attendants, besides a numerous and splendid retinue. He also confers the order of St. Rupert, (whose knights wear a medal with that saint's effigies, and the red cross of the order on the reverse,) which was instituted in 1702, by the archbishop John Ernest, who has thereto annexed six commanderies, or prebends, of a considerable revenue. He has two villas, Gleisheim, and Heilbron, or Hellenbron, which are both magnificent and beautiful. The latter especially

cially, not above a mile from the city of Salzburg, it is worth visiting on account of its fine waters and cascades, rich statues, &c. and the various prospects both of the city and country, from two fine summer-houses at the farther end of its gardens.

Salzburg, the capital of the archbishopric, takes its name from the river Salza, on which it is situated, and over which it has a bridge. It is well fortified, and the residence of the archbishop. The castle here is very strong, and as strongly garrisoned, and well provided with provisions and warlike stores. The archbishop's palace is magnificent; and in the area before it is a fountain, esteemed the largest and grandest in Germany. The city, of which one part stands on a steep rock, is well built; but the streets are narrow, and badly paved. Besides the above-mentioned, there are two other stately palaces belonging to the archbishop, one of which is called the Neubau, and the other Mirabella. The latter of these has a very beautiful garden, and most extensive orangery. The river Salza runs close by the walls of this garden. There are many other fine structures in the city, public and private, such as palaces, monasteries, hospitals, and churches. In the cathedral, dedicated to St. Rupert, the apostle of Bavaria, all the altars are of marble of different kinds. The winter and summer riding-schools here are noble structures. The university was founded in 1620, and committed to the care of the Benedictines. Besides it, there are two colleges, in which young noblemen are educated.

Gastein is a town remarkable for its gold, silver, and lead mines, and for a warm bath.

Hallein stands in a valley crossed by three rivers, formed by torrents from the mountains, which bring down a vast deal of floating wood that is stopped here by the piles, which either cross or shut up the rivers. This wood they lay up in store for the salt-works. Its salt is carried in great quantities through Bavaria, and a corner of Tirol, into Switzerland, where it is paid for in French money, which is one reason that there is scarce any coin current in Bavaria but that of France. There is a great high mountain on the west side of the town, the earth of which being mixed with a sort of allum, or salt-petre, they throw it into large trenches, which they fill with fresh water, and let it stand three or four weeks, till the earthy part is sunk to the bottom: then they let it out, and boil the saline part in iron pans three feet deep, and 10 or 12 in diameter; and when the water is evaporated from the salt, which it leaves at the bottom, they take it up, and put it to dry and harden in deal casks, without head or bottom. This mountain is pierced in a thousand places, like that of Potosi in Peru: therefore, those who go out of curiosity to see the works in it, have need of very good guides, for fear of being lost in the infinite variety of tracks, or crushed by the fall of the earth.

There is no seeing these works without much ceremony. Before they enter, they generally repair to a church on the top to perform their devotions. This done, they take a hearty breakfast at a public-house near the church; and being accommodated with some bottles of rosa solis, they are accoutred with a surtout of coarse linen cloth, with leathers over their right arm and back, the better to enable them to make their way through the timber-works. They put great bonnets on their heads, so that but little of the face is seen, to keep out the cold. Being thus fitted out, every man enters with a lighted candle or torch in his left hand. A great number of guides and others go before and behind the spectators, lest they should be frightened in the dismal caverns. The candles sometimes go out, by reason of the prodigious rapidity with which they descend from one beam to another; but if none should happen to be left burning to light the rest, the guides quickly strike fire, and re-kindle them. After having visited all the subterranean curiosities, which takes up five or six hours, they give money to the guides, and then go to the town to regale. Boats are continually going up and

down the river, with the salt made here, for Salzburg; from whence it is carried elsewhere. On the opposite side of the river there are forges where they melt the copper that is dug out of the mines of this archbishopric.

The Electorate of BAVARIA is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Those parts near the Alps are mountainous, cold, and barren; but produce wood, game, wild-fowl, cattle, salt, mineral waters, silver, lead, iron, copper, &c. The parts that are situated towards the Danube are much more level and fertile, yielding grain, fruits, pasturage, &c. The many rivers which water this country, and the various lakes which it contains, abundantly supply the inhabitants with fish. A committee of the states, consisting of prelates, nobles, and knights, assemble at Munich, whenever emergencies require. The only religion tolerated is the Roman Catholic. The convents are numerous, and the clergy rich; but the peasants are miserably poor. The manufactures are silk and woollen stuffs, clocks and watches, coarse cloth, velvet, tapestry, and stockings.

The title of the elector is, "By the grace of God, duke of Upper and Lower Bavaria, as also of the Upper Palatinate; pfalzgrave of the Rhine, arch-steward of the Holy Roman empire, and landgrave of Leuchtenberg." He has five hereditary officers, a master of the household, a steward, marshal, cup-bearer, and huntsman. In 1729 the order of St. George was revived by the elector Albert, the ensign of which is a cross enamelled blue, and worn pendant to a broad sky-blue ribbon, with a black and white border. The elector has the fifth seat in the electoral college, and several votes at the diets both of the empire and circle, in the colleges of the princes and counts. His ordinary revenues, arising chiefly from the monopoly of corn, salt, beer, and tobacco, tolls, mines, and contributions, amount to between 6 and 700,000*l.* per annum. With respect to his military establishment, he maintains, in time of peace, about 12,000 regulars, exclusive of 10,000 militia. His court, for magnificence and splendor, is exceeded by none in Germany. During an inter-regnum he is vicar of the empire, alternately with the elector Palatine, in all places belonging to the vicariate of the count Palatine of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into Upper and Lower. The principal places in the former are as follow:

Munich, the capital of all Bavaria, and the residence of the elector, situated on the Iser, at the distance of 214 miles west of Vienna, is one of the most populous and agreeable cities in Germany. It was originally erected on a spot of ground belonging to a convent, and had from thence the name of Munchen, which signifies Monk's Town, and which since has been corrupted into the word Munich. The elector's palace is a most magnificent structure. It was built by Maximilian the elector, at a most enormous expence. The inside is far more beautiful than the outside; the architecture of which is not very regular, because it was built at different periods. It contains 11 courts, 23 great halls, 19 galleries, 2600 large cross windows, 6 chapels, 16 great kitchens, 12 large cellars, 40 vaulted apartments, all on a floor, in which are 300 great rooms, richly painted, furnished, &c. and there is hardly a cornice, niche, or grate, but has a bust or relieves of marble; which are also the ornaments of almost every chimney-piece. The particulars most remarkable are the long gallery, adorned with pictures of 100 illustrious persons, by the greatest masters; and another gallery, the ceiling of which represents the principal towns, rivers, and castles, of Bavaria. In the former are the effigies and names of 36 princes, the predecessors of the two last electors. The Antiquarium, or Statuarium, containing a vast number of old and new pieces, in marble, stone, wood, &c. The great hall, called the emperor's, a beautiful apartment, 118 feet long, and 52 broad, which Gustavus Adolphus said he was sorry he could not get transported to Stockholm.

The

The staircase leading to it is, from the bottom to the top, marble and gold. This noble room is adorned with curious pictures of sacred history on one side, and profane on the other, with a Latin distich under each. Beyond this there is a fine hall, where the electors give audience to the foreign ministers. Here are eight great compartments, shewing the different manner in which foreign princes give audience to ambassadors, besides other pictures, accompanied with hieroglyphics, &c. The hall, filled with antiquities brought from Rome, exceeds all the rest; here being 354 busts of jasper, porphyry, brass, and marble, representing Grecian captains, Roman emperors, generals, &c. besides numbers of idols, and vessels of the Pagans; valuable for workmanship, as well as antiquity. The library, wherein, besides a vast collection of printed books, in most languages, ancient and modern, there are a great many valuable MSS. particularly a Latin treatise in folio, in an old square character, said to be written by pope Clement I. to St. James the apostle; and the New Testament, in the Indian, Arminian, and Wendish tongues. A chamber of rarities, containing, besides the figures of Parnassus and the nine Muses, with landscapes, &c. in coral, and the Pagan deities, a neat perspective globe, in the circumference of which there is the whole history of Our Saviour's passion, which, being inverted, shews the elevation of the serpent in the wilderness on one side, and Our Saviour's crucifixion on the other. Here are flowers and plants cast in gold, several drawers full of ancient and modern coins and medals, and a remarkable picture of Christopher Freschammer, a most notorious assassin. A little chapel belonging to the electress's apartment, where scarce any thing is to be seen but gold and silver, pearls and gems. The very organs are of silver in relieve; and the cabinets of rock chrystal, worked in figures. The furniture, in short, of the whole palace, is rich beyond imagination. In the treasury there are whole services of gold, and many other costly vessels vast numbers of pearls, diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones; rare pictures, curious works, medals, &c. and, among the rest, a cherry-stone with 140 heads distinctly engraved upon it; and a boat, of palm-tree wood, petrified. There is a vast quantity of marble in this palace, which is artificial, but so well hardened and polished, that it looks like natural; and there is a prospect, through little galleries, to all the churches and convents in the city. In the beginning of the year 1730 this new apartment was burnt down by a fire which broke out in the night-time, so that scarce any of the fine furniture was saved; and the elector and electress were in imminent danger of being burnt in their bed. The nearest church to this palace is that of the Theatins, which, together with their monastery, was built by the wife of Ferdinand-Mary, elector. The friars, who are 27, must be all men of quality. They dare not ask alms, though they may receive them; and when they have suffered extreme want, at any time, for three days together, they are allowed to ring a bell, as a token of their distress: but the electors seldom let them want. Round one half of the garden there is a grand piazza, adorned with pictures, representing the several histories of the princes of the Bavarian family. At the end of this piazza there is a very fine building, the lower part of which is an orangery, and the upper part a summer-house, where, in that season, the elector has a drawing-room. Near this there is a kind of menagerie, in which lions, and other wild beasts, are kept. The piazza leads to one of the finest riding-houses that is to be seen. It is 366 feet long, and 76 broad; has 80 great windows; and all round within there runs a fine corridor, or gallery, for the spectators, when there are carousals, or tournaments. Here is a grand box for the elector, richly carved, large enough to contain all the electoral family. Here is also a magnificent opera-room, with a stage suitable to it, and superb decorations to each. Upon festival days, or others, when there is an opera here, it is remarked, as

a very unaccountable custom, that just as they begin to play the overture, a lustre of extraordinary grandeur and structure comes down unexpectedly through the ceiling, from the top of the stage; and as soon as the first act is over it is drawn up again.

The manufactures of Munich are those of silk, velvet, woollen cloths, and tapestry; and it has two annual fairs, at which great quantities of salt, wine, &c. are sold. The streets are broad and regular, and most of the houses well built, and painted on the outside. The market-place is extremely beautiful. The servant maids at the great inns here, on holidays, wear a silver chain round their necks, consisting of three rows. Their breasts are likewise laced with two other chains of the same metal. It was formerly a general custom to place a green garland, on a bundle of straw, before every house containing the corpse of an unmarried person. The common salutation here, and in the other Catholic countries of Germany, is, "Praised be Jesus Christ;" and the answer returned, "For ever, Amen." Two popes having granted an indulgence of 100 days each time to all that use it. Not far from Munich are four other palaces, with fine gardens, belonging to the elector, viz. those of Schleissheim, Nymphenburg, Dachau, and Stahrenberg. The first and last are about three leagues from the capital; the second about half a league; and the third about two, at a market-town of the same name.

Ingolstadt, a fortified town on the Danube, 45 miles north of Munich, contains several convents and churches, a college, an excellent arsenal, and an university, which boasts of having produced the learned Belarmine. This university is accommodated with an admirable library, and a cabinet of curiosities. The castle where the governor resides is exceeding strong. Over the Danube there is an elegant bridge. In the great church there is an image of the Holy Virgin of great value.

Rain is a well-fortified town, where the celebrated count Tilly received his mortal wound.

Reichenhall, on the Tala, is famous for an excellent salt-spring, some of the waters of which are conveyed above 12 miles over mountains to Traunstein, and some are boiled on the spot. A surprising aqueduct, about a mile and a half in length, and 12 fathoms beneath the surface of the earth, passes under the town. Boats may pass through it in about a quarter of an hour: but the whole was constructed in order to carry off the superfluous waters of the salt-spring.

Donawert has its name from the Danube, on the north side of which it stands, near the conflux of the Wernitz, within 10 English miles north-east of Hochstet. Though the town is small and ill built, yet, being near the road from Augsburg, it is pretty much frequented by travellers. All that go up and down the Danube are obliged to land here, and pay a small toll, which brings the town a great deal of money; as does also the passage of their bridge over that river, (where it receives the Wernitz,) because of the many great towns in its neighbourhood. It is a strong place, which, revolting from the duke of Bavaria in 1420, was made Imperial by the emperor Sigismund, and so continued till 1607; when it was put under the ban by the emperor Rodolph II. for embracing the Protestant religion, and afterwards obliged to submit to the duke of Bavaria, who invested it with a numerous army, took it by capitulation, but, contrary to the terms of it, disarmed the citizens, and put the Jesuits in possession of the chief Protestant church. The Swedes took it twice in the civil wars of Germany; and by the Munster treaty it was reinstated in its privileges, to the great joy of the Protestant princes and states; though it was restored to Bavaria, by the treaty of Munster, in 1648. It recovered its liberty by the proscription of its elector Maximilian, when he took part with France; but it was restored to him again by the treaty of Rastadt. The river Wernitz, which falls into the Danube here, after receiving the Eger, rises near a town of the same name in Franconia.

Schellemburg is famous for the defeat of the French and Bavarians in 1704, when the confederates, chiefly the English and Scots soldiers, forced the trenches, and next day made themselves masters of Donawert. There is a very agreeable prospect from hence, of the towns of Donawert, Hochstet, Newburg, and Ingolstadt, together with several hamlets and villages, and a fine country on both sides of the Danube.

Lower Bavaria contains Landshut, a town situated 33 miles north-east of Munich, on the river Iser. It is well fortified, and had the name, which signifies the Bulwark of the Country, from Otho of Bavaria; who, when Ratisbon threw off his yoke, and was made a free Imperial city, built a palace here, which his son enlarged, and, about 1204, added a castle to it. It stands in the richest and pleasantest part of all Bavaria, and is the seat of the elector's deputy, or lieutenant of Lower Bavaria, who has a court here, and several officers for the government of the country, which consists of 6 bailiwicks, 32 market-towns, 14 monasteries, and 74 noblemen's seats, with their dependencies. The town is, in general, well built, being formerly much frequented by the nobility, who attended the court, as it is now by the elector's officers. Its principal church, St. Martin's, has a tower which is reckoned the highest in the empire, having a prospect of almost all Bavaria; and therefore it is called Landshut, i. e. the Hat of the Country. The new buildings in the duke's palace are of neat architecture in the Italian taste. Here is a bridge over the Iser, and a suburb on the other side, called Saldental.

Stadramhof is exactly opposite to Ratisbon, on the other side of the Danube, both places having a communication by means of a bridge.

Abach, a market-town on the Danube, is celebrated for an excellent mineral spring, the taste of which is very disagreeable, but the virtues very great.

The UPPER PALATINATE, so called to distinguish it from the Lower, belonging to the elector Palatine, to whom this also belonged until about the year 1620, when the elector, assuming the title of king of Bohemia, in opposition to the emperor, it was transferred to the duke of Bavaria, Maximilian I. with the title of elector; both which were confirmed to his family by the treaty of Munster; but on condition, that in case of the failure thereof, they should revert to the Palatine branch. Since this country came to the house of Bavaria, the diets have been discontinued. This Palatinate is bounded by a part of Franconia and Swabia on the west, Saxony on the north, part of Bohemia and the Danube on the south, excepting a small part of it, which lies on the other side of that river, being about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, but intersected by the territory of Sulzbach, and the district of Vilseck, belonging to Bamberg. Though it is not unfruitful in grain, its chief riches arise from its mines of silver, copper, and iron. The places of note in it are the following:

Amberg, the capital, standing on the river Vils, 28 miles north of Ratisbon, is the residence of the governor and regency, contains an electoral palace, with a college, and is well fortified. In its neighbourhood is an iron mine.

Treswitz, on the Preimb, has a castle, where Frederick, duke of Austria, was confined, when he was taken prisoner by the elector.

Waldsassen is an abbey of Cistercian monks, the abbots of which were princes of the empire in former times.

The bishopric of Treysingen is surrounded by the circle of Bavaria, and its bishop is a prince of the empire. Treysing, on the Iser, is the principal town, containing several convents and churches, a cathedral, a gymnasium, a bishop's palace, &c.

The seigniorship of Ehrenfels belongs to the elector palatine, who, on its account, has a seat and voice among the counts of the empire and circle; but the elector of

Bavaria possesses the same privileges for each of the three Protestant seigniorships of Sulzburgh, Pyrbaum, and Breileneck, and the Roman Catholic seigniorship of Hoen Waldeck.

The little Protestant county and town of Ortenberg jointly belongs to their own counts; the county of Haog belongs to the elector; the provost of Berchtologaden is a prince of the empire; and the county of Sternstein belongs to the Lobkowitz family.

The bishopric of Passaw, or Passau, stands on both sides of the Danube, where it receives the Inn on the one side, and the Iltz on the other. The three rivers above-mentioned divide it into three parts, viz. Passaw itself, on the south side of the Danube, and the west side of the Inn; Instat, on the east side of the Inn, and the south side of the Danube; and Ilstat, on the north side of the Danube, and the banks of the Iltz.

This bishopric was founded in the year 634, by Theodore III. duke of Bavaria; and its diocese extends 20 miles on the north side of the Danube, bordering on Austria and Bohemia. It was commonly given to a younger son of the house of Austria, before the late vast aggrandisement of that house, and yielded near 15,000l. a year before the erection of the bishopric of Vienna. In 1729 the pope made the bishop independent of the metropolis of Saltzburg, and allowed him the pall, to indemnify him, in some sort, for the loss of 69 parishes, 2 abbeys, a provostship, and a priory, which were dismembered from his diocese, on the erection of the new archbishopric of Vienna. The chapter consists of 24 canons, who are all of rank.

Passau, the capital of the bishopric, is noted for many meetings and consultations of the German princes, and particularly for the treaty made in it anno 1552, for quieting the troubles of Germany, in the contention between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes; whereby the Lutherans, who were only tolerated before, were now established in the free exercise of their religion. It is a rich, populous, trading city, and naturally strong, being fenced on all sides with rocks and rivers; and so pent in by a mountain, that it runs in a narrow slip at the bottom of it, from east to west, above a mile in length. It is an Imperial free city, but under the protection of its archbishop, who is a prince of the empire. The private buildings here are of wood, for which reason it suffered much by a fire in 1661; but it has been rebuilt in the Italian taste; and the churches are stately, especially the cathedral, which is full of fine tombs, and other monuments, and dedicated to St. Stephen. The bishop's palace, the chapter-court near it, and the castle on St. Gregory's Hill, near that part of this town called Ilzstadt, are handsome buildings. The other part, called Instat, is supposed to have been the Boiodorum of the ancients; and, indeed, the buildings have more of the air of antiquity than those of Passaw. Here are, besides the cathedral, three other churches, a monastery, and a handsome college. Without the town there is another church and monastery. The castle was erected in 1219. There is another fort at the bottom of the hill; and they both belong to the bishop. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1704, but soon surrendered it to the Imperialists; and, in 1741, it was surprised by the late elector. This is reckoned one of the ten principal cities on the Danube: and the river Iltz produces pearls, that belong to the emperor and the elector of Bavaria, each of whom has an officer here to take care of his interests. People here dress in a very brilliant and sumptuous manner.

The landgravate of Leuchtenberg belongs to the elector of Bavaria, who, on account of it, has a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle. Leuchtenberg itself is a market-town, has a castle defended by a fortress, and gives name to a bailiwick.

The Principality of NEUBURG and SULZBACH lie mostly in the Upper Palatinate. The former princes thereof were branches of the Palatine family. Of the Neuburg branch Philip William became elector; but both

both his sons dying without male issue, the other branch succeeded to the palatinate, the duchy of Neuburg, and electoral dignity. Each has a regency of its own, and the inhabitants of both are a mixture of Roman Catholics and Lutherans. In the duchy of Neuburg, the principal places are,

Neuburg, which gives name to it, and is its capital, standing on the Danube, 40 miles north of Munich, and west of Ratisbon. It is well built and fortified, contains an electoral palace, with a college, and is the seat of the regency.

Hochstadt is a small town on the Danube, near which, at the village of Blenheim, the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene, obtained a signal victory over the French and Bavarians.

This famous battle is thus elegantly described by the celebrated Addison:

Behold, in awful march, and dread array,
The long extended squadrons shape their way.
Death, in approaching terrible, imparts
An anxious horror to the bravest hearts;
Yet do their beating breasts demand the strife,
And thirst of glory quells the love of life.
No vulgar fears can British minds controul:
Heat of revenge, and noble pride of soul,
O'erlook the foe, advantag'd by his post,
Lessen his numbers, and contract his host.
Tho' fens and floods possess the middle space,
That, unprovok'd, they wou'd have fear'd to pass,
Nor fens, nor floods, can stop Britannia's bands,
When her proud foe rang'd on the borders stands.

But oh! my Muse, what numbers wilt thou find,
To sing the furious troops in battle join'd?
Methinks I hear the drum's tumultuous sound
The victor's shouts and dying groans confound;
The dreadful bursts of cannon rend the skies,
And all the thunders of the battle rise.

'Twas then great Marlbro's mighty soul was prov'd;
That, in the shock of charging hosts, unmov'd
Amidst confusion, horror, and despair,
Examin'd all the dreadful scenes of war;
In peaceful thought the field of death survey'd,
To fainting squadrons sent the timely aid;
Inspir'd repuls'd battalions to engage,
And taught the doubtful battle where to rage.

So when an angel, by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
(Such as of late o'er pale Britannia pass'd,)
Calm and serene, he drives the furious blast,
And, pleas'd th' Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and enjoys the storm.

But see the haughty household troops advance,
The dread of Europe, and the pride of France:
The wars whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a gen'ral's love of conquest glows:
Proudly he marches on, and, void of fear,
Laughs at the shaking of the British spear.
Vain insolence! with native freedom brave,
The meanest Briton scorns the highest slave;
Contempt and fury fire their souls by turns,
Each nation's glory in each warrior burns;
Each fight, as in his arm th' important day,
And all the fate of his great monarch lay.
A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame,
Confus'd in crowds of glorious actions lie,
And troops of heroes undistinguish'd die.

The bishopric of Ratisbon contains 1383 parishes. The chapter consists of 24 canons; and the bishop is a prince of the empire, but suffragan to Salzburg.

The Imperial city of Ratisbon, 60 miles to the north of Munich, is large, populous, and well fortified. The magistracy and burghers are Lutherans; but the greatest part of the inhabitants are Catholics, and have many churches and convents belonging to them. The abbot of St. Emmerau, and the abbesses of Upper and Lower

Munster, have seats and votes in the diets of the empire and circle, and are assessed in the matriculas. In the first of these abbeys are two curious manuscripts of the gospel, written in the eighth and ninth centuries. In the same abbey Apollonius, so distinguished for his skill in the Greek tongue, was educated. The abbot is exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop, and stands immediately under the pope. In the female foundations, the lady-abbesses are elected by the two chapters of ladies, who must be all of noble birth; and though the abbesses make vows of celibacy, &c. the other ladies may marry. There are two islands in the Danube, near this city, called Oberwerth and Underwerth, i. e. the Upper and Lower Island, which are inhabited by millers, boatmen, and fishermen. Besides the abbeys mentioned above, among other religious houses, here is a cloister for Scotchmen of the Roman Catholic religion. The city drives a great trade, exporting, by the Danube, Nab, and Regen, large quantities of salt, corn, wood, and provisions of all sorts. Over the first of these rivers is a bridge of 15 arches. The diets of the empire have been held in the council-house of this city, almost without interruption, since the year 1662.

THE CIRCLE OF SWABIA

IS bounded by Switzerland and Tirol to the south; by the Palatinate and Franconia to the north; by Bavaria to the east; and by Alsace to the west. From the two last it is separated by the rivers Rhine and Lech, and by the great lake of Constance from Switzerland. It was once called Allemania, which is now the name of all Germany. The Germans call it Schwaben, and the French Souabe. It had the Latin name Suevia from some tribes of the Suevi, the best warriors in Germany, that came from the north parts of it: and the greatest part of Germany was called Swabia by the Romans, because the Suevi were the most considerable people they knew, and extended their dominions farthest in that country; but it was afterwards appropriated to the Hermunduri, the most considerable branch of them, who inhabited that part now called Swabia, where they established a powerful state in length of time, which contained all the country betwixt the Rhine, the Alps, and the Elbe; and they called their governors kings; but Clovis, king of France, deprived them of that title; and its governors had afterwards the title of dukes.

The modern Swabians retain the courage of their ancestors the Suevi, and are capable of all the fatigues of war; but both sexes are addicted to sensuality. Many of them are grossly superstitious; for though the religion, which they profess in general, is Lutheran, yet here are Papists, Calvinists, and Jews; a diversity of religions being almost unavoidable under such a diversity of sovereigns. In this country, particularly in the duchy of Wurtemberg, the executioner, or hangman, instead of being deemed infamous, eats, drinks, and traffics with every body, and is company for the best, and so far is a man from being abhorred for it, that every fresh execution gives him a title of honour, and when he has performed a certain number, he is complimented with the degree of doctor of physic. At the same time it is observed, that that very profession which is reckoned the most noble, the most ancient, and the most innocent, the pastoral life, so celebrated by the ancients, and the most ingenious of the European moderns, is not only despised, but abhorred, by the Swabians; the meanest peasants excluding shepherds from their company. This circle is 130 miles in length, from east to west, and 110 in breadth, from north to south. The air is healthy, and the soil generally fruitful: for though some parts are mountainous and woody, yet the hills afford mines of silver, copper, and other metals; and the forests much pine and fir-timber, besides great store of game, and good breeds of horses, black cattle, and sheep. The other parts of the coun-

try yield great store of corn, wine, and flax. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making linen cloth, of which they vend great quantities to other nations. Its chief rivers are the Danube and the Neckar; the former of which rises in the principality of Furstenberg, and the latter not far from it; but great part of it is also watered by the Rhine.

This country was formerly governed by dukes; but the emperor Henry IV. conferred it on his son-in-law, Frederick of Hohenstaufen, in whose family it continued till its extinction in 1268. After this period the stewards appointed by the emperor, their deputies, &c. became masters of different parts of it, at various times, and under various pretences. The summoning princes are the bishop of Constance and the duke of Wurtemberg: the latter being, however, sole director, the diets are held twice a year at Ulm; and the states are divided into five benches, viz. ecclesiastical princes and abbots, temporal princes and abbots, prelates, counts and barons, and free Imperial cities.

The religion is mixed, and, on that account, it nominates two assessors to the Imperial chamber, the one a Lutheran, and the other a Roman Catholic. The Danube, Neckar, and Rhine, are the principal rivers; and the different counties and states contained in this circle are as follow:

That part of the Bishopric of AUGSBURG which lies towards Tirol, is mountainous and barren; but the parts on the banks of the Lech are fertile in corn and pasture. The bishop himself is a prince of the empire, and suffragan to the archbishop of Mentz. The principal places in the bishopric are the following:

The Imperial city of Augsburg, peopled by a colony planted here by Augustus Cæsar, is situated near the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, in a pleasant fertile country, at the distance of 25 miles from the Danube. It is well fortified, and has four large and six small gates. The cathedral is a magnificent pile; besides which there are many other elegant churches, as also several monasteries and nunneries. Of the churches many belong to the Roman Catholics, and several to the Lutherans; for both religions are tolerated, and have a share in the government of the city. In the year 1518 Luther appeared before the diet in this city concerning his doctrine; and, about 12 years subsequent to this affair, Luther and Melancthon drew up and presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. whence the Lutherans are said to be of the Augsburg confession, though their present creed differs widely from it. Besides the above-mentioned public buildings, here are the finest town-house in all Germany; many hospitals, well endowed; a Lutheran gymnasium; an academy for arts and sciences, founded in the year 1755, and called the Imperial Franciscan academy; two well furnished armouries, a house of correction, and a work-house; with several beautiful fountains and reservoirs, whence the city is well supplied with water, brought by aqueducts from the Lech to five towers, and from thence, by means of curious water-works, distributed throughout it. There are several corn, sawing, flitting, and smelting-mills on the aqueducts. The palaces of the counts of Fuggar are magnificent. To these counts belong a great number of small houses in the suburbs, called the Fuggery, which are let, at very low rents, to poor burghers, and others. The trade of the city, though still considerable, is far short of what it was formerly. At present, exclusive of the bank commerce, and the Tirol wines, with which it supplies almost all Germany, it consists chiefly in gold and silver-smiths wares, and those of tin and ivory, clocks and toys. The government of the city is almost entirely in the hands of the patricians. The bishop, however, has certain powers and prerogatives in it. The revenue of the city is very considerable, and its garrison consists of 300 men. In the council-house are some very noble halls, which, with the other apartments, are adorned with fine pictures, sculptures, statues, gilding, &c. Of

the fountains, the most beautiful are those of Augustus and Hercules. Betwixt the gates of Gogging and Klenker, is a very curious wicket for admitting proper persons in the night-time. In the cathedral are several chancels; and the arms of all the countries possessed by Charles V. who here laid up his sword, standard, sceptre, and crown, when he bid adieu to this world, and retired to a convent. In the library belonging to the gymnasium are some curious books and manuscripts. The abbot of the Benedictine abbey of St. Ulrich and Afra, in this city, has a seat among the prelates of the Rhine, and pays the usual taxes to the empire. The revenue of the abbey is very considerable. This abbey is a privileged place for debtors and criminals for three days, but no longer, without the abbot's permission. In the convent of the Carmelites is a remarkable sun-dial, being a Madona, whose hand holds a sceptre, marking the hours; and whose head is enriched with rays, stars, and all the signs of the zodiac. The public granaries contain great quantities of corn. In one of the arsenals is an old battering-ram of brass, still preserved entire. All orders and degrees of persons here are distinguished by their proper dresses, some of which are very odd and uncommon. Prints of them all, done on paste-board, are sold in the town. The hospital of the Holy Ghost is a very noble one, and patients of both religions are admitted into it. The inn, called the Three Kings, is very commodious. Neither Jews or Calvinists have a toleration for their worship here. As an Imperial city, Augsburg has a seat and vote in the diets of the empire and circle.

The Bishopric of CONSTANCE takes its name from the city of Constance; though the bishop himself resides usually on the other side of the lake, at Marsburg. The chapter consists of 20 canons, and four expectants; but the Protestant religion prevails in most parts of the diocese.

The city of Constance, situated on a celebrated lake of the same name, was formerly Imperial; but, in the year 1549, Ferdinand I. annexed it to the territories of the house of Austria. It is well fortified, the see of a bishop, and has been the seat of several diets. The famous assembly, known by the name of the Council of Constance, was held here by order of the emperor Sigismund, at a time the empire was distracted by religious disputes, and by the feuds raised by three popes, all then living, viz. one set up by Italy, another by France, and a third by Spain. But this council deposed them all, and elected Martin V. in their stead. It likewise condemned the doctrines of Wickliff, John Huss, and Jerom of Prague; ordering the sepulchre of the first to be despoiled, and the two latter to be burnt alive. This council continued sitting four years, during which time a vast number of foreigners resided in and near Constance. A considerable trade is carried on here by means of the lake, and the Rhine which runs from it; but the chief tribunal is held at Altorf, a neighbouring market-town.

The other places are Marsburg, a pretty town; Ochungen, containing an opulent abbey; and Reichenau, a Benedictine abbey, on an island of the same name, in the Zellersee.

The priory of Ewangen, on the borders of Franconia, gives its prior the title of prince of the empire, and the town of the same name is the place of residence of the prior and chapter.

Kempton is an Imperial town, containing an abbey, the abbot of which is a prince of the empire; and the abbey lands contain a market-town, called Gronenbach.

The Duchy of WURTEMBERG is the principal dominion of the circle of Swabia, and is nearly square, being upwards of 60 miles each way. One division of it is into the Unter, or Under-land, the Middle-land, and the Upper-land; the last of which makes a part of the mountainous track called the Alb, and Black Forest. It is also divided into the land above and below the Steig, which is the name of a ridge of mountains

mountains near Stutgard. This duchy not only abounds in grain of most sorts, but also in flax, hemp, and good wine, commonly called Neckar wine, and fruit, especially pears and apples; inasmuch, that cyder and perry are the common drink of the peasants, when wine happens to be dear. In this country are also mines of silver, copper, and iron; woods of fir, oak, beech, birch, and pine; some salt-springs; abundance of sheep, game, and cattle, coal, turf, cobalt, sulphur, terra sigillata, fine clays for porcelain and earthen ware, several sorts of marble, black amber, alabaster, mill-stones, mineral springs and baths. Silk is also cultivated in it. It is well watered by the Neckar, the Ens, Nagold, Fils, and Rems. The inhabitants are very numerous. On important occasions, diets are called and held at Stutgard, consisting of the Lutheran prelates and abbots, and the representatives of the towns. The established religion is Lutheranism. Before the reformation there was about twelve very rich convents in this country, whose revenues are now chiefly applied to the maintenance of churches, schools, and the clergy. Besides Lutherans, here are some Calvinists, Waldenses, and Jews. The Waldenses are allowed the public exercise of their religion; but the others only in private. The principal manufactures of the country are porcelain, earthenware, linens, woollens, printed cottons, glass, paper, hats, stockings, silks, &c.

The princes of Wurtemberg had long only the title of counts, the dignity of duke having been first conferred upon Eberhard I. in the year 1495, by the emperor Maximilian; and the right of primogeniture was established in the family in the year 1473. There is a branch of it settled in Silesia, which, from the duchy of Oels, has the title of duke of Wurtemberg Oels. The duke's title is, "Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, count of Mompelgard, lord of Heydenheim and Justingen." He is hereditary standard-bearer of the empire, and grand-huntsman; in allusion to the last of which, the order of hunting was founded here in 1702. The ensign of that order is a gold cross, enamelled red, appended to a broad watered scarlet ribbon, passing from the left shoulder to the right side. On the left breast of the coat is a silver star embroidered. Their grand festival is on St. Hubert's day. As a prince of the empire, the duke has a seat and voice in the college of princes at the diets, paying the usual assessments to the empire and Imperial chamber, and is summoning prince and director of this circle. Causes are determined here in the last resort, no appeal lying from the court-judicature to the aulic council, or any foreign tribunal. The revenues of the duchy are very large. The duke has a great number of hunting-seats. So numerous are the deer and wild boars, that a writer of credit says, "Above 20000 head perished in the winters of 1731 and 1732, by the severity of the weather." It is no wonder they multiply fast, as no person, on pain of death, dare offer to wound or kill them, unless at the duke's hunting-matches; so that the poor peasants, near the forests, are obliged, in summer, to keep a constant look out, and to be continually watching their flocks and corn-fields. A very ancient custom prevails through the whole duchy, of adorning their apartments with deer's horns.

Stutgard, the capital of the duchy, is 38 miles east of Baden. Some derive the name from its being anciently a stud for breeding horses; and the arms of the city are a colt. It stands in a fruitful plain, has several fine gardens and vineyards about it, and is encompassed with very high hills and vallies. It has three suburbs, five gates, three churches, and is divided into two parts by the Neckar, over which it has a bridge. It is pretty large; but most of the houses are low, and ill-built. The streets are broad and lightsome, but dirty; yet the town is gay, being much frequented on account of its natural hot baths, which are good for many diseases. The duke's castle, or palace, is a noble free-stone fabric, well fortified, composed of four piles of

buildings, flanked at each angle by a tower, and adorned with elegant groves and gardens, an orangery which is scarce to be paralleled, curious labyrinths, grottos, and water-works, and a stately pleasure-house: but the walls of the castle are washed by ditches, which give it the air of a prison. There are, however, several grand rooms in it; one, particularly, where the duke's gentlemen dine, and where tables are sometimes spread for 2 or 300 foreigners. There is a bridge over its moat to the duke's gardens; and near it an aviary, with all manner of birds. In the moat is not only plenty of fish, but swans, and other water-fowl; and that part of it which is dry, facing the gardens, harbours several deer. Near the gardens is a theatre; and beyond that a large court covered with sand, for tilting on horseback, and running of the ring. Before the entrance to the castle there is a grand building, which is the duke's chancery, or secretary's office. The duke has a tolerable collection of antiques, busts, and basso-relievos: but the piece that most deserves attention is the Jupiter Dolichenus, brought hither from Marseilles by the celebrated antiquary Pavin; it being a representation of that deity in armour, standing on the crupper of an ox, just in the same attitude as he is copied from this original in the antiquities of Montfaucon. Here are abundance of urns, lamps, little lares or household gods; and ancient coins, both of silver and gold, with shells, petrifications, fossils, the caprices of nature, both in wood and stone, exotic plants, monstrous productions, the exuviae of animals, &c. besides the dresses and weapons used in the most remote countries. The hall is a most spacious room, finely adorned, in fresco, with representations of various huntings; in each of which pieces the duke of Wurtemberg may be distinguished, with the princes and princesses of his family, in whose time they were performed. There is an arsenal, in which appears a series of the dukes of Wurtemberg on barbed horses, richly armed, and accoutred after the fashion of the age they lived in, as large as the life, and the name and eulogium of every one set forth on the opposite wall; which is graced also with standards, and other trophies, gained by the dukes in their several actions; particularly the skin of a favourite horse, killed under that duke who commanded under prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Hochstet. On the ceiling of this arsenal are some noble representations of battles, wherein some of the ancient dukes of Wurtemberg lost their lives in the service of their country, under the emperors of the Saxon and Swabian race.

Ludwigsburg, about three miles from Stutgard, is the seat of a palace built by the duke Eberhard-Lewis, in a place remote from any river, great roads, or forests. It is so ill contrived, that it looks more like an orangery than the palace of a sovereign, the apartments being too small and inconvenient, as well as irregular; yet no cost has been spared to adorn them with carving, gilding, and painting; though with more profusion than judgement. The furniture also is rich, but as absurd as the fabric. The best thing in the whole palace is the chapel, a fine noble structure. In the gardens there are several terraces, which, rising one above another, entirely bound the prospect of the palace, which is encompassed by buttresses that also cramp the apartments. The town is as irregular as the palace, and in no respect agreeable; for the situation of it is upon uneven ground; and most of the houses are of timber, and slightly built, having been run up out of necessity.

Tubingen lies on the Neckar, and has a castle near it on a hill. Here is held the high court, in which all causes are finally determined. At this place are an university, a seminary of divines, with a collegium illustre, the students of which must be all princes or counts, a Latin school, and a woollen manufactory. In the neighbourhood is a medicinal bath.

Canstadt, on the Neckar, has, in its neighbourhood, an excellent mineral, and several salt-springs. In the

town is a cotton printing-house; and, in an adjacent village, a silk manufactory. At no great distance is the ancient family seat of Wurtemberg, which gave name to the duchy; and in its vicinity the ancient counts held their courts in the open air.

Urach, a little town on the Alb, near the river Erms, contains a ducal seat, with a linen manufactory. In the neighbourhood are mills for lead, iron, and copper; and in the district to which it gives name, some fine studs of horses; a beautiful white earth; and that called the Holzrutsche, which is a large iron pipe, into which the wood, felled on the Alb, being put, is conveyed, in an instant, from the top of a mountain into the river Erms, and by that into the Neckar, which brings it to Berg near Stutgard.

The Lordship of New Ravensburg, on the Argen, belongs to the abbey of St. Gall, in Switzerland, though it pays taxes to the circle.

The Benedictine Abbey of Ottobeuren is the richest in all Swabia.

The Roman Catholic Imperial towns of Offenburg, on the river Kenzing, of Gengenbach on the same river, and of Zell-Am-Hammerbach, about four miles from the latter, are in league with each other mutually, to support their common privileges.

The following Imperial towns all pay taxes to the empire; but the religion of the inhabitants is different, as may be seen by the following table:

Name.	Religion.	Situated on
Buchau	Mixed	The Federsee River
Bopfingen	Lutheran	Eger
Aalen	Calvinist	Kocher
Buchhorn	Lutheran	Lake Constance
P. Fuffendorf	Roman Catholic	Hegau River
Grengen	Lutheran	Bronz
Wimpferm	Mixed	Neckar
Leutkirch	Ditto	Eschach
Isni	Lutheran	-----
Wangen	Roman Catholic	Argen
Wiel	Mixed	Wwun
Kauffbeuren	Ditto	Wertach
Ravensberg	Ditto	Schufs
Bibenach	Ditto	-----
Dinkelsbuhl	Ditto	Wernitz
Lindau	Lutheran	Lake Constance
Heibron	Calvinist	Neckar
Ueberlingen	Roman Catholic	Lake Constance
Nordlingen	Lutheran	Eger
Reutlingen	Ditto	Neckar
Eszlingen	Mixed	Ditto

The Imperial town of Mimmigen stands on the Aach, a small river, betwixt the Iler and the Danube, 20 miles north of Kompten. The magistracy is Lutheran; but the inhabitants are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman Catholics. Here are several religious houses. Mimmigen was an Imperial city so early as the days of Frederick I. and now enjoys great privileges; in particular, an exemption from the jurisdiction of the tribunal of Rothweil. A good trade is carried on by it with Switzerland, Italy, and other countries adjacent, in hops, Bavarian salt, grain, cotton-stuffs, and paper. The town is pretty well fortified, and almost as large as Ulm, but not so populous or well built. In its district, which is considerable, are manufactories of brass, pewter, wire, and porcelain, together with a warm bath, a chalybeate spring, and a free hunting-ground, in which the several neighbouring lordships enjoy an unlimited privilege of hunting; but the jurisdiction belongs to the town of Mimmigen. In the same district is found terra sigillata.

Gemund, on the frontiers of the county of Hohenrechberg, is the capital of the county of Rechberg. It has its name from the conflux of a great many brooks here into the river Rems; and the neighbour-

hood is called Remsthal, or the Valley of Rems. This river falls into the Neckar five miles below Stutgard. The town was of note formerly for tournaments held here by the nobility of Swabia, and was subject to its dukes, one of whom caused it to be encompassed with a wall. Frederick I. made it Imperial in 1186; and the emperors Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, enlarged and granted it many privileges. M. Villars encamped here with the French army in 1707, and raised contributions far and near. It is a Roman Catholic town, with five churches, two chapels, and several convents; and the principal trade is in its beads, which the inhabitants send abroad. It was formerly governed by persons of quality, but now the power is in the burghers.

Halle stands among steep rocks and mountains, on the river Kocher, in the county of Oetingen, and on the frontiers of Franconia. It depended formerly on the dukes of Wurtemberg, but was made Imperial by Charles IV. in 1360. This town has plenty of fresh water; but it owes its rise to its spring of salt, which, though not so white or piquant as other salt, is carried to Nuremberg. There is a bridge here over the river to its suburb.

Rothweil is a small Imperial city, 20 miles south from Tubingen. It is the seat of a chamber, or court of justice, for the whole duchy, first erected, anno 1147, by Conrad III. duke of Swabia, who made it a free city. It was taken by the French in 1643, when they were in alliance with the Protestants of the empire, but restored at the treaty of Munster. It was again seized by the French, under M. Villars, in 1703, after he had passed the Black Forest, at the end of which it stands; but they were soon obliged to quit it. It is in the territory of Hegow, and the head of a county called Hohenberg, under the protection of the house of Austria; but it is in league with the Switzers, it being but five miles from Schaffhausen, and not far from the Danube. It is fortified after the ancient manner, and encompassed with broad deep ditches. In 1338 this town was almost burnt down by lightning.

The counties and lordships of the noble family of the Truchefs, the lordship of Tetnaug, the commanderies belonging to the Teutonic order, the abbies of Baint, Gutenzell, Rothmunster, Heggbach, Gengenbach, Zwifalten, Marchthal, Peterhausen, and the priory of Wettenhausen, all give their proprietors voices and seats in the diets of the empire, circle, &c.

Ulm, a name thought to be derived from the groves of elms near it, and supposed to be the Alcimenis of Ptolemy, is an Imperial city, 17 miles west of Burgaw, and 80 south of Wurtzburg. It stands on the west side of the Danube, which here begins to be navigable, after having received the united streams of the Lauter and Blaw, opposite to the mouth of the Iler, and forms several little islands before the town. In Charlemagne's time it was but a little village, of which he made a grant to the abbey of Richenaw, near Constance. It was ruined by the emperor Lotharius II. during his war with his rivals for the empire, because it refused to open its gates to him, though he had granted many privileges; but it was rebuilt, and encompassed with walls, about the year 1300; and its inhabitants enriching themselves by trade, it grew to be a handsome large town. In 1346 the emperor Frederick II. granted it many privileges. The inhabitants having purchased their freedom from the abbey of Richenaw, the emperor Lewis of Bavaria made their city Imperial. They are governed by 41 eschevins, most of whom are of the noblesse, and the rest tradesmen; and they chuse 2 bailiffs annually out of the former, who preside in their council. Here are 4 burgomasters, who enter on the offices every year alternately. Seven of the oldest members make the secret council, and execute the laws. All the magistrates, as well as most of the inhabitants, are Lutherans; the Protestant having been the prevailing religion here ever since 1531. The Roman Catholics have 2 churches, and are excluded from the

the public offices, as well as their privy council. The elector of Bavaria basely surpris'd this city for the French in 1702; and they kept it till after the battle of Hochstet, when it surrendered to the Imperialists. It was a very necessary place for him to secure his dominions on that side, and to facilitate the passage of the French to join his army. It is a great and populous city, with regular fortifications, and wide deep ditches, filled by the waters of the Danube and the Blaw; but it is so situated that it would not be able to sustain a long siege. It has a bridge of stone, of four arches, over the Danube, the entrance of which is defended by fortifications; and there is a little suburb of pleasure-houses, and large gardens. There are in the city two squares, in the largest of which is the town-house, a stately building, where the senate meets. At one end of the town there is an arsenal, from which the French carried off all the arms, &c. that were in it, before the battle of Hochstet. The river Blaw turns mills for several occupations; there being a great number of hands employed in the manufactories of stuffs, linen, cotton, and fustians; in dressing leather; and in the iron, and other manufactories, as well as clock-work; by which this is become one of the richest cities in Germany.

The cathedral of Our Lady, now belonging to the Lutherans, which is 365 feet in length, is reckoned the longest, highest, and best built in the country; and, by some, the finest in the empire. This church has 5 stately spires; one of them 102 feet high, supported by 36 handsome pillars. It has a large square tower, with a watch always at the top of it, to give notice to the city of any approaching danger from the country. The organ is a finished piece of art, of extraordinary height, weight, and dimensions. The tabernacle is a very fine, though Gothic piece of work, of a singular kind of marble, and ornamented with abundance of statues. They keep, to this day, the picture of the Last Supper, which was put up above the great altar before the reformation. The benches in the choir are adorned with historical passages of the Bible in sculpture. Besides this, the Lutherans have two other churches. This place may boast of giving birth to Freinsheim, so much respected for his great learning by the whole world; and particularly by Christina, queen of Sweden, who made him her librarian and historiographer. Its territory is near as large as that of Nuremburg, being six German leagues in length, and four in breadth. It is almost environed with the duchy of Wurtemberg, except on the south and east sides, where it is bounded by the Danube; and is divided into 40 bailiwicks and lordships, of which that of Geislingen comprehends the greatest part of the county of Helfenstein, which, with other counties and towns, were purchased by this city soon after it was made Imperial. The garrison lives here in little houses set apart for it. In time of war it is maintained by the empire; and this city furnishes a quota equal to that of Augsburg. There was a great Franciscan monastery here, the revenues of which were appropriated, at the reformation, to a college, where they have professors in all arts and sciences.

Olm is situated in one of the most fertile plains in Swabia; though it has been almost ruined by the several wars in this country. This city, before those wars, was so rich, that it passed for one of the wealthiest in the empire; and the Germans had a proverb, that "The ready cash of Ulm, the neatness of Augsburg, the industry of Nuremburg, and the arsenal of Strasburg, were the four wonders of Germany." The archives of all the free cities of the circle of Swabia are kept at Ulm, where their meetings are also held by turns with the city of Spire. Though all the country from hence to Augsburg is even, yet it is tiresome to travellers, because of the pavement of the causeways.

The Imperial Abbies of Schussenried, Weissenau, Roth, Raggerburg, Kayserheim, Ursperg, Yrsee, Elchingen, Ochsenhausen, and Salmsweiler, entitle

their abbots, or proprietors, to voices and seats in the diets; as do the Principality of Lichenstein, and princely Landgravate of Kletgau.

BAADEN, or BADEN; situated along the eastern banks of the Rhine, is divided between two princes of the same family, who receive title from their respective capitals; the one being stiled the Margrave of Baaden-Basden, and the other of Baaden-Durlach. The share of the former, as lying south of the other, is distinguished by the name of the Upper; and that of the latter by the name of the Lower Margravate, or Marquisate. The right of primogenitureship hath been long introduced into both these branches. The whole county is near 60 miles long, and 20 broad, and lies between the duchy of Wurtemberg and Brisgau. It is fruitful in corn, wine, hemp, flax, and wood; abounding, in particular, with chesnut-trees. There are also many quarries of marble and free-stone in it; large herds of swine; plenty of fish, fowl, and venison; and the baths and mineral springs are so common, that the chief towns of both marquisates have their names from them. Both princes exercise an absolute authority in their dominions, excepting so far as it is limited by the laws of the empire, and lay taxes on their subjects without assembling any states. The Upper Margravate, or that of Baaden-Basden, is bounded by the Rhine, the Lower Margravate, the duchy of Wurtemberg, the county of Eberstein, and the Ortenau. Other estates belonging to the margrave are the lordship of Mahlberg, lying between the Ortenau and Brisgau; the county of Eberstein; a considerable part of the county of Sponheim; two manors in the lordship of Graffenstein, and one in the duchy of Luxemburg, with several baronies in Bohemia. The margrave votes in the college of princes both in the diets of the empire and circle. His annual revenue amounts to about four hundred thousand florins. As to religion, both the margrave and his subjects are Roman Catholics. The following are the principal places in the country.

Rastadt, where the princes reside in a magnificent castle, in which were settled the preliminaries of the peace concluded at Baden betwixt the emperor and France, in 1714. The town, which is not large, and belonged formerly to the counts of Eberstein, stands in a fine plain on the river Murg, which a little below falls into the Rhine. Not far from it is a palace of the margrave's, called the Favourita.

Baaden derives its name from its hot baths, impregnated with salt, allum, and sulphur, and which give relief in the cramp, gout, and other nervous distempers. The town is pleasantly situated among vineyards, and contains a palace of the margrave's.

Stolhoffen, situate not far from the Rhine, five miles south-west of Baaden, is famous for the lines cast up here in the war for the Spanish succession, to guard the empire against the French, who were repulsed when they attacked them in 1703: but, in 1707, they forced them, and raised vast contributions in the adjacent country. Near the town is a Benedictine abbey.

Kehl gives name to a district, containing the noted fortress called, from the village, fort Kehl. The fort, so called, first stood at the east end of the bridge over the Rhine, at Strasburg; but was afterwards built at the conflux of the Kenzig and Rhine, and is now in a ruinous condition.

The lower marquisate of Baden, so called with regard to the course of the Rhine, viz. that of Baden Durlach, or Deurlach, is contiguous to the marquisate of Baden on the north-east; and has the duchy of Wurtemberg on the east; the Rhine, which separates it from Alsace, on the west; and part of the Lower Palatinate, and the bishopric of Spire, on the north. The places of note here are Durlach, its capital, a pretty large town, which lies on the banks of the Pfintz, or Phintz, at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which there is a strong tower, with a constant guard. The marquis has a magnificent palace here, far exceeding that of Baaden, a good library, and a fine collection of ancient

coins and medals. The streets are strait, and the houses stately and uniform. Here is also a gymnasium, with professors of the several faculties. The town and palace, suffered much in the different wars with the French, who, in 1689, burnt them; so that the Protestant cantons thought fit to assist its prince, who was a Lutheran, with contributions for repairing the Protestant churches, which the French ruined in this country; and he himself gave large immunities to such foreign Protestants as would settle in this capital.

Carlsruhe has a castle and palace, both built by the marquis Charles-William, who gave it the name, signifying Charles's Rest. It is thus described by an eminent traveller: "Imagine the margrave's house (says he) to be at the entrance of a great forest, in the centre of a star, formed by 32 walks, the chief of which, behind the palace, is three German leagues in length. Two large wings advance from the main body of the house, which deviating from each other in proportion as they lengthen, the whole, together, looks like a theatre. Behind the principal building is a very high octagon tower, which commands all the walks. Beyond the court, between the two wings, are the gardens and parterres; at the end of which there is a semicircle of houses of an equal height, built archways, between which there run five streets, the middlemost whereof fronts the palace. At the end of the three chief streets, opposite to the palace, are three churches, one belonging to the Lutherans, another to the Calvinists, and a third to the Roman Catholics; to which three prevailing religions of the empire the late margrave gave equal liberty of conscience when he founded the new town.

"The pleasant-walk, which joins to the castle, is a very large enclosure, disposed in various walks, and planted with fir-trees cut in the shape of a fan. There is a great basin in the centre, always full of wild ducks, which is encompassed with four pavilions, made in the form of Turkish tents. Two of them are aviaries, and the other two summer-houses, with sofas and couches in them, after the manner of the eastern countries. The late margrave used to divert himself by playing in concerts with some young ladies, whom he taught music. He had no less than 60 waiting-women to attend him, though but 8 waited upon one day; and these, when he went abroad, attended him on horseback, dressed like hussars. The generality of these damsels, who had all lodgings in the palace, understood both music and dancing; and not only performed operas at the theatre of the palace, but were musicians of the chapel."

The territories of the prince of Hohenzollern are 34 miles long, 10 broad, and tolerably fertile, being watered by the Danube, Eyach, Starzell, &c. They do not contain any remarkable town; but the prince is hereditary chamberlain of the holy Roman empire.

The abbess of Lindau, and the abbess of Buchau, have both seats and voices in the diets of the empire and circle, as hath the prince of Theugen.

The county of Oettingen lies east of the duchy of Wurtemberg, in the north-east corner of the circle, and extends about 18 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The principal river in it is the Wernitz. The lords of this county are divided into three lines, viz. that of the Oettingen-Spielberg, who are princes of the empire, but have no seat or vote in the college of princes thereof; and those of Oettingen-Wallerstein, and Oettingen-Katzenstein-Baldern. In the diet of the empire they belong to the college of Swabian counts; but in that of the circle the princely line has a seat and vote on the bench of lay princes; and the others on the bench of counts and barons. The subjects of these princes are partly Roman Catholics and partly Lutherans; but the princes themselves are all Roman Catholics. The only place in the county worth mentioning is Oettingen, a town on the Wernitz, whence the county takes its name, and where the prince of Oettingen-Spielberg resides. Here is also a commandery of the

Teutonic order, a large college, and a society for the improvement of arts and sciences. The bailiwick, to which the town gives name, with four others, belong to the same prince.

SECTION III.

Persons, Dispositions, Population, Subordination, and Diversions of the Germans in general.

NOTWITHSTANDING we have been unavoidably led, in our description of the respective states of which this extensive empire is composed, to introduce several particulars relative to the manners, customs, &c. of the various inhabitants, we deem it necessary to bring the whole into one point of view, or, in other words, to characterize the Germans in general. The Germans are of a good stature, with fair complexions and agreeable features; but neither their shape or mien are to be admired, any more than the brightness of their parts, which are not at all improved by their regimen or way of life; for no people eat and drink to greater excess. Germany, however, has produced great men; a circumstance which may proceed from their unwearied application to whatever they undertake, and their travelling to other countries: and it is no wonder it produces great generals, being perpetually engaged in wars, either with the Christian princes, their neighbours, or the Turks. The Germans are, upon the whole, an honest, hospitable people, free from artifice and disguise. A modern author, in his character of the Germans, says, "That they want spirit to actuate their large bodies, and heat to concoct their phlegmatic humour: that their courage appears from the many victories they have gained over the Infidels: that they are free from malice and dissimulation, much addicted to gluttony and drunkenness, but not over amorous: that the common people are laborious and honest, but slow and heavy: that the merchants and tradesmen are very fair in their dealings, hospitable, and complaisant: that the nobility are men of great honour, and commonly scholars: that they value themselves much upon their birth and family: that most of the princes being poor, their younger sons generally engage in the service of the emperor, the electors, or some foreign state; or procure themselves some of the rich ecclesiastical preferments, which are so numerous in the Roman Catholic states: that the Protestant clergy are learned, and exemplary in their deportment; but the Popish ignorant and libertine; and no people have more feasting at marriages, funerals, and birthdays: that the Germans have excellent mechanic geniuses, &c.

The number of the inhabitants of Germany can only be determined with probability. It is, in general, populous; and, in that respect, has rather the superiority over France; for which it would be more than a match, if it was united under one head. The inhabitants are computed at about 24 millions; and if they do not make so great a figure abroad as the French, they are probably more happy at home, as they have more liberty, and live in greater plenty. Few of the territories of the German princes are so large as to be assigned to viceroys, who might oppress and fleece the people at pleasure; nor are they without redress. When they suffer any grievance, they may appeal to the general diet, or great councils of the empire, for relief; whereas in France, the lives and fortunes of the subjects are entirely at the disposal of the Grand Monarch. The subjects of the petty princes in Germany are generally the most unhappy; for these princes, affecting the grandeur and splendor of the more powerful, in the number and appearance of their officers and domestics in their palaces, gardens, pictures, curiosities, great furniture, dress, music, &c. &c. fleece their tenants vassals, and dependants, in order to support all the parade. In some places, however, the burghers and peasants enjoy very considerable privileges.

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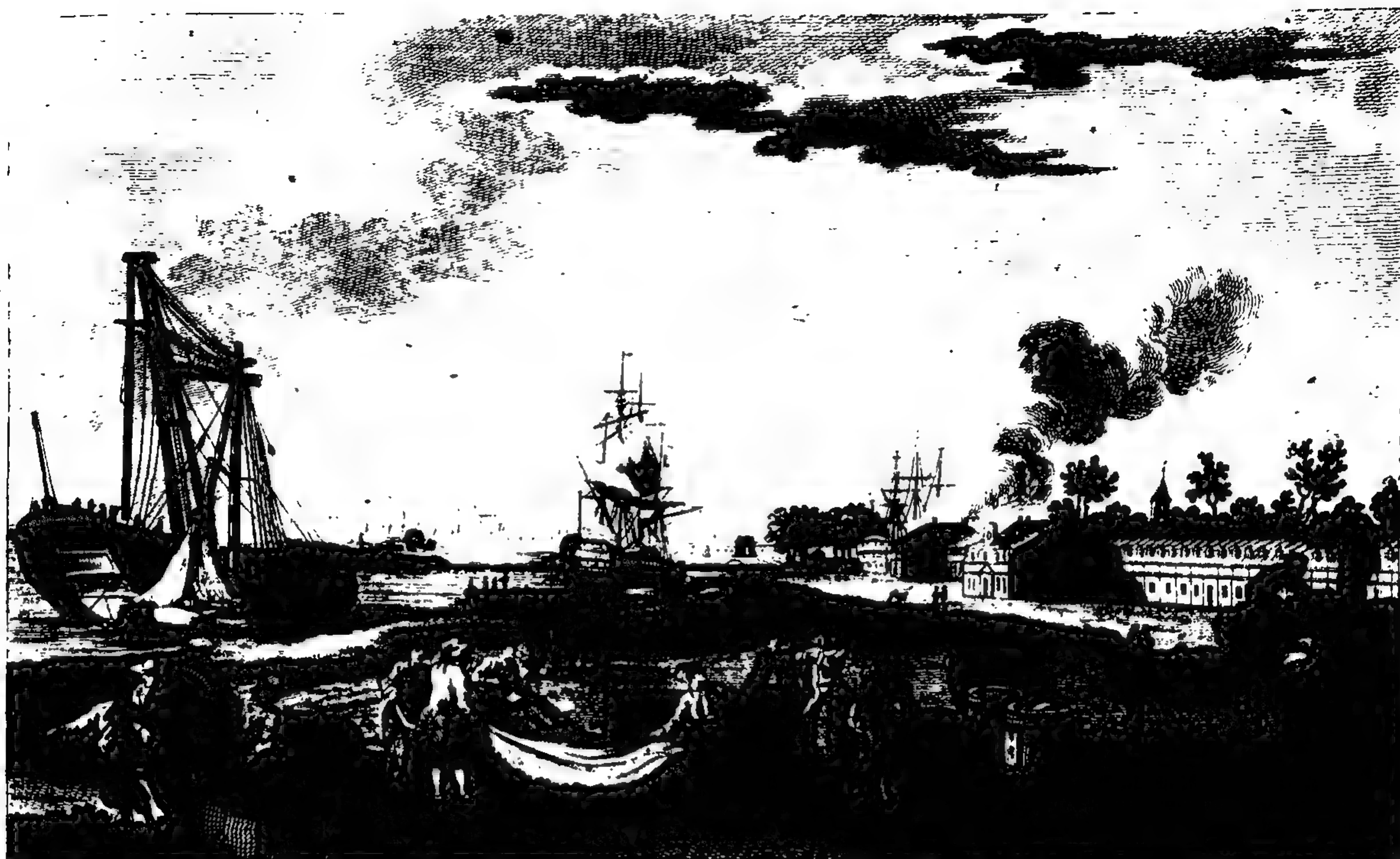


Port of BOURDEAUX Capital of the Province of Guienne, in the Kingdom of France.



View of BREST Harbour in the Province of Brittany, in the Kingdom of France.

Engraved for **BANKES'S** *New System of* **GEOGRAPHY** *Published by Royal Authority.*



View of the Port & Magazine of **ROCHEFORT**, *in the Province of* **Aunis**,
in the Kingdom of France.



The Town & Harbour of **ROCHELLE**, *Capital of the Province of* **Aunis**,
in the Kingdom of France.

The principal diversions of the Germans, in general, but more particularly those of Vienna, are feasting, dancing, fencing, gaming, and musical entertainments; for the latter of which they preserve an immoderate passion. In the winter season, when the ground is covered with snow, and the waters are frozen over, the ladies take their recreation in sledges, of various shapes and devices, such as swans, scollop-shells, tigers, griffins, &c. In one of these a lady sits, richly dressed in velvet, laced with gold or silver, lined with furs, adorned with jewels, &c. A gentleman shews his gallantry by driving her; and the horse that draws the sledge is decorated with plumes of feathers, ribbons, bells, &c. When this amusement is taken at night, a servant rides before the sledge with a lighted torch in his hand. Hunting of game, bull-hunting, and boar-hunting, are favourite diversions.

The diversions for the common people are such as seem hardly fit for a civilized and polished nation to allow; particularly the *combats*, as they are called, or baiting of wild beasts, which is much more savage and ferocious than our bull-baiting.

The most exact description we can give of these diversions, will be literally to translate a hand-bill, as distributed through the streets on Sundays and festivals.—It runs thus.—

“ This day, by Imperial licence, in the great amphitheatre, at five o’clock, will begin the following diversions:

“ 1st. A wild Hungarian ox, in full fire, (that is, with fire under his tail, and crackers fastened to his ears and horns, and to other parts of his body,) will be set upon by dogs.

“ 2d. A wild boar will, in the same manner, be baited by dogs.

“ 3d. A great bear will, immediately after, be torn by dogs.

“ 4th. A wolf will be hunted by dogs of the fleetest kind.

“ 5th. A very furious and enraged wild bull from Hungary will be attacked by fierce and hungry dogs.

“ 6th. A fresh bear will be attacked by hounds.

“ 7th. A fierce wild boar, just caught, will be baited, for the first time, by dogs, defended with iron armour.

“ 8th. A beautiful African tiger.

“ 9th. This will be changed for a bear.

“ 10th. A fresh and fierce Hungarian ox.

“ 11th. And lastly, a furious and hungry bear, which has had no food for eight days, will attack a young wild bull, and eat him alive upon the spot; and if he is unable to complete the business, a wolf will be ready to help him.”

These barbarous spectacles are usually attended by two or three thousand people, among whom are a great number of ladies!

SECTION IV.

Commerce, Exports, Imports, Mechanism, Privilege of Coining, Standard of the Coin, and Language.

THIS very extensive country being bordered by the German Ocean, Baltic, Gulph of Venice, &c. and intersected by many navigable rivers, is admirably situated for commerce. The exports are corn, horses, cattle, tobacco, butter, cheese, honey, syrup, wine, linen, woollen-stuffs, yarn, ribbons, silk and cotton stuffs, Nuremberg wares, goat-skins, wool, all sorts of wood, particularly for ship-building, iron plates and stoves, cannon, ball, bombs, granadoes, tin plates, steel work, copper, brass wire, porcelain, earthen ware, mirrors, glasses, beer, Brunswic mum, tartar, smalt, zaffer, Prussian blue, hogs-bristles, printers ink, and many other commodities. The French buy up great numbers of horses in Germany to remount their cavalry. Towards the middle of the 13th century, several towns

upon the German Ocean and the Baltic entered into a league for the security and promotion of their trade and navigation, and were therefore called *Hans-Towns*. Though this league hath long since ceased to operate in regard to several of these towns, in consequence of the decay of their trade, yet Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, are still called the *Hans-Towns*; and a league actually subsists between them, under the name of which they conclude treaties of commerce with foreign powers. Hamburg is the chief town of trade in Germany; and next to it are Frankfort on the Maine, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Vienna, Fiume, and Trieste; which last is a free port. There are great annual fairs at some towns in the empire, as at Frankfort on the Maine, at Leipzig, at Brunswic, Frankfort on the Oder, Naumberg, and Mentz. A new trading company to Asia was established at Embden, by the late king of Prussia, in 1750. The imports of the Germans consist of a great variety of articles. In particular from England they import woollen manufactures, tobacco, sugar, ginger, East-India goods, tin, and lead: but several of the German princes having prohibited some particular sorts, and others all our woollen manufactures, the balance of trade is much against us with Germany.

The genius of the Germans hath appeared in the invention and improvement of many mechanical arts, especially clock-work. They have exceeded all the world in the contrivance of a variety of motions, to shew not only the course of the hours and minutes, but even of the sun, moon, and stars; whereof the clocks at Strasburg, Prague, and many other places all over Germany, are sufficient instances. The emperor Charles V. had a watch in the jewel of his ring; and in the elector of Saxony’s stable is to be seen a clock in the pomel of his saddle.

The Germans claim the invention of the art of printing. The Dutch say, indeed, that Laurence Coster, of Haarlem, found out the art by accident, and had brought it to some perfection, but was robbed of his materials by a servant, who fled with them to Germany: but the Germans alledge, that John Gottenburg, an alderman of Strasburg, first invented it in the year 1440, removed with it to Mentz, and printed several books, in which he made use of cast letters of metal, in the same manner as is now used.

The invention of guns is also said to be theirs, which was likewise produced by an accident, in this manner: one Barthold Schwartz, a friar, making chymical experiments, mixed some salt-petre and brimstone, with other ingredients, and set them upon the fire in a crucible; but a spark getting in, the pot suddenly broke with great violence and noise; which unexpected effect surprised him at first; but he repeated the experiment, and finding the effect constant, set himself at work to improve it. To this purpose he caused an iron pipe to be made, with a small hole at the lower end to fire it at, and putting in some of his new ingredient, together with some small stones, set fire to it, and found it answered his expectation, in penetrating all before it. This happened about the year 1330, and was soon improved to the making of great ordnance, &c. But a celebrated writer, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, is of opinion, that it was invented 100 years before, by Roger Bacon, a Franciscan friar, who was fellow of Merton college in Oxford; and an eminent professor, in his notes on that friar’s epistle *Ad Parisiensem*, is of the same opinion.

To these inventions of the Germans we may add their improvement of the art of chymistry; which, being brought hither by Albertus Magnus, was very much studied by the Monks, and much time lost by them, in the search of the philosopher’s stone, and the study of the Rosicrucian philosophy.

The emperor, electors, many princes and prelates of the empire, and of the Imperial cities, several towns, some of the gentry who are favoured by the emperor, and all such as have gold and silver mines, enjoy the

the privilege of coining money as far as the quantity they yield. Some, however, have the privilege of coining only small money; but others a larger species, either of silver or gold. But there are only three or four mints allowed in each circle, unless an estate of the empire has mines of its own, and wants to erect a mint near it. By the laws of the empire the coin of each circle ought to be examined yearly, and all the money of the empire ought to be according to one and the same standard, which at present is that of Leipzig. The money of most nations in Europe goes here near its value. The most common German silver coin is a rix-dollar, which is worth about 4s. 6d. but in some places only 3s. 6d. A German florin, or guilder, is worth generally about half a crown; and a gold ducat about 9s. A crown, in specie, is equal to an English crown; but a crown current only to 3s. 6d. The German coin, in general, is neither true sterling or due weight; being more clipt, it is thought, than any other coin in Europe. This, with the great variety of money that is current here, is no small disadvantage to trade, and sinks also the value of estates. A German mark is 1s. 6d.

The language of the Germans is High Dutch, of which there are so many dialects, that the people of one province scarce understand those of another. Latin and French are the most useful languages for a foreigner travelling in Germany, every servant almost in their inns understanding something either of the one or other of them. High and Low Dutch are disagreeable and harsh to the ear; and both are but dialects of the Old Teutonic.

SECTION V.

Religion, Learning, and Political Government of Germany.

THE inhabitants of the empire are pretty equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, the latter being of two classes, viz. Lutherans and Calvinists. In the dark ages the popes got into their hands almost the whole management of every thing relating to the church and ecclesiastics, both secular and regular: nay, they even claimed a power not only to controul, but to depose princes, to absolve their subjects from their allegiance, and dispose of their dominions as they thought fit. The tyranny and usurpations of the popes, and the monstrous corruptions and abuses that had crept, or been introduced, from worldly views of power and grandeur, into the ancient doctrine and discipline of the church, caused all, that were capable of any reflection among the laity, and every honest man among the clergy, earnestly to wish for a reformation, which was at last boldly attempted by a native of this country, Dr. Martin Luther, in the 16th century. The states of the empire, that embraced the reformation, from their protesting, in 1529, against the conclusion of the diet at Spire, by which all innovations in religion, till the decree of a future council could be obtained, were declared unlawful, obtained the name of Protestants. A religious war soon after broke out, which was extinguished, in some measure, in 1552, by the peace of Passaw, and more compleatly by that ratified at Augsburg in 1555, by which a full toleration and liberty was granted to the Protestants. This was farther confirmed and explained by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. By virtue of these conventions, no other religion but the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed, was to be introduced into, or tolerated in the holy Roman empire. Some other sects, notwithstanding, in some places, actually enjoy the free exercise of their religion. Such of the above persuasions as existed in any state in the year 1624, are still to be allowed; but it lies in the breast of the respective sovereigns, whether they will tolerate any that had neither public or private exercise in the country in the year abovementioned. The power of the Protestant

states over their Catholic subjects, in regard to religion, is the same as that which the Catholic states have over their Protestant subjects. Each party is obliged to allow the other the free exercise of their religion in their dominions, provided they were in possession of it in the year 1624. In the Roman Catholic countries here, as well as elsewhere, the clergy are, in a great measure, independent of the civil power; but in the Protestant states the supremacy is vested in the sovereign. The Protestant, or evangetic body, have mutually agreed, that whenever, for the future, a Lutheran lord of a county shall turn to the reformed church, or obtain a county of that persuasion, or *vice versa*, that in that case he shall leave his subjects the free exercise of their religion, with their whole form of church and school-discipline, and all other privileges whatsoever.

With respect to the learning of the Germans, there is no where a more general taste for reading, especially in the Protestant counties, nor are more books any where written and printed, than among the Germans. No people apply themselves more closely to their studies; and the Hebrew is in no country so generally learnt, or better understood. Printing is highly encouraged. Every man of letters is an author. They multiply books without number. Great numbers of theses and disputations are annually published; for no man can be a graduate in their universities, who has not produced at least one controversial publication.

Soon after the dissolution of the western empire, the Franks subdued all Germany and Gaul, which were, about the year 800, erected into an empire by Charlemagne: but 80 years afterwards the French race were discarded, and a new emperor from among the Germans elected. The race of the house of Austria began with Rodolph of Hapsburg, who was elected emperor in the year 1273. Charles IV. at the diet of Nuremberg, in 1356, formed the wholesome regulations for the election of an emperor, which are to this day known and observed, under the name of the Golden Bull. In the year 1448 the celebrated Concordat, between the emperor Frederick III. and certain spiritual and temporal estates of the empire, and Pope Nicholas V. were settled. This emperor was duke of Austria; and his posterity, notwithstanding the empire is elective, have had the address to continue it in their family for 300 years, namely, to the year 1740, when they lost it only for want of an heir male in the family; but the Austrian family are now again in possession of it. In the reign of the emperor Frederick III. the court, now called the Chamber of Wetzlar, was established, and the empire was divided into 10 circles. His successor, Charles V. first swore to a capitulation. In his time Mexico and Peru were conquered, whereby he became possessed of much larger territories, and more riches, than any prince before him ever enjoyed. His brother Ferdinand established the Aulic Council. It was inserted, for the first time, in the capitulation of the emperor Matthias, grandson of Ferdinand, that the electors, for the future, should be entitled to elect a king of the Romans, with or without the consent of the emperor. In the reign of Ferdinand III. an end was put to the religious wars that began in the reign of Charles V. in consequence of the reformation, by the treaty of Westphalia. In the reign of his son Leopold, the diet of the empire was opened at Ratisbon, in the year 1663, where it still continues; and the Imperial chamber of justice was removed from Spire to Wetzlar. This emperor conferred on Ernest-Augustus, of Brunswic Lunenburg, the ninth electoral dignity.

The empire of Germany is elective; and the laws of the empire do not require that the emperor should be of any particular age, nation, or religion; but as the Popish are more in number than the Protestant electors, a Roman Catholic is always elected to the Imperial dignity. The emperors used formerly to be crowned by the popes, till the reign of Charles V. but from that time the papal coronation has been dispensed with. However, immediately upon his entering upon the

the government, he testifies his veneration to the pope by an embassy. The title of the emperor runs thus: "N. by the grace of God, elected Roman emperor; at all times augmentor of the empire in, or of, Germany, king." Then follow the titles of the hereditary Imperial dominions. The states of the empire give the emperor the title of Most Illustrious, Most Powerful, and Most Invincible Roman emperor; the last of which is omitted by the electors. The emperor is looked upon, by all other crowned heads and states in Europe as the first European potentate, and as such precedence is given him and his ambassadors. He is the supreme head of the German empire; but his power in the administration thereof is very limited. With respect to ecclesiastical matters, his prerogative consists principally in the right of the first petition, by virtue of which, in all foundations and cloisters of the empire, he may, once during his administration, confer a benefice on any person qualified for it by the statutes; and on that of a panis brief to each foundation or cloister in the empire, by virtue of which, such foundation is obliged to admit into it the person who has obtained the emperor's brief, and there provide him, during life, with all necessaries. With respect to temporal matters, he can create princes, dukes, marquises, counts, barons, knights, &c. raise countries and territories to a higher rank; bestow arms; and grant letters of respite and protection, securing a debtor against his creditor; establish universities, fairs, and markets; empower any person to adopt another, and to assume a title from his estate; erect any place into a sanctuary; confer majority on minors; legitimate children born out of wedlock; confirm the contracts and stipulations of the members of the empire; remit oaths extorted from them; invest such as possess fiefs of the empire, and decide in feudal matters relative thereto, &c. but he cannot grant to any person privileges for printing particular books, for new invented machines, &c. He appoints most of the officers, civil and military, of the empire, except such as are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treasurer, &c. but these are only honorary. In ancient times the emperor had considerable domains in the empire; but almost all these have been successively mortgaged and alienated, so that at present the certain revenues of the emperor cannot be ascertained; but as he has the disposal of most offices, the creation of princes and noblemen, is entitled to all confiscations and forfeitures, and invests the several princes in their estates, besides those that hold fiefs of the empire in Italy, the profits of these articles must amount to a large sum. He has also some offerings from the Jews, and the free-gifts of the order of knights of the empire. A successor to the empire is frequently chosen by the electors during the life of the emperor, who is styled king of the Romans. He is elected and crowned in the same manner as the emperor, has the title of majesty, and takes precedence of all other kings in Christendom.

The diet of the empire consists of the emperor, nine electors, composed of ecclesiastical and secular princes, and deputies of Imperial cities.

The electors are divided into spiritual and temporal. The spiritual electors are the archbishops of Trier, Cologne, and Mentz. The temporal electors are those of Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Brandenburg, Bohemia, and the elector Palatine. The elector of Mentz is arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire in Germany, and director of the electoral college.

The elector of Treves is arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire in France.

The elector of Cologne is arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire in Italy.

The king and elector of Bohemia is arch-cup-bearer of the holy Roman empire, and precedes all the other electors.

The elector of Bavaria is arch-sewer of the holy Roman empire, the elector of Saxony is arch-marshal, and the elector of Brandenburg is arch-chamberlain.

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The elector Palatine was originally arch-sewer; and since the treaty of Westphalia arch-treasurer. But when the elector of Bavaria was put under the ban of the empire in the year 1706, the elector Palatine recovered the office of arch-sewer, and the elector of Hanover obtained the office of arch-treasurer, by which he still styles himself, till another suitable arch office can be conferred upon him. Next to the electors are the princes of the empire, who are partly spiritual, and partly temporal. The spiritual are archbishops, bishops, abbots, provosts, abbesses, the masters of the Teutonic order of St. John, &c.

Not only all those princes who have seats and voices in the diet, but many others, are vested with great powers in the respective territories; but they are still subject to the general laws of the empire, and sworn not to engage in any wars or alliances to the prejudice of the emperor. The Franks, in imitation of the Romans, reduced all Germany into provinces, over which they placed governors with different titles. They were generally of noble families; and, if there was no material objection against it, their sons were appointed to succeed them; from whence these governors came at length to insist on a right of succeeding their ancestors, and refused to pay homage to the German emperors, every one taking upon him to exercise legal power in his province; from whence have sprung up so many petty sovereigns in the empire. The third college of the diet is that of the free or imperial cities, i. e. such as are governed by magistrates of their own, and stands immediately under the emperor and empire. Some of these are wholly Catholic, others entirely Lutheran, and others again of a mixed religion. Within their territory they exercise supreme power, and are divided into two benches, the Rhenish and Swabian. As the princes of the empire took advantage of the necessities or indulgence of the German emperors, to erect the governments they held, in capacity of viceroys or governors, into independent principalities and states, so did the cities now called free and imperial. The emperors, frequently wanting supplies of money to carry on wars, or for other occasions, borrowed large sums of the wealthy trading towns, and paid them again in munificent grants and privileges, making them free states, and independent of the governors of the provinces where they stood. Accordingly, these cities, like the princes, exercise all kinds of sovereign power that are consistent with the general laws of the empire. They make laws, constitute courts of justice, coin money, raise forces, and enter into alliances and confederacies; only acknowledging the emperor for their supreme lord, and contributing their share towards the common defence of the empire. The diet meets at Ratisbon on the emperor's summons; and any of the princes may send their deputies thither in their stead. The diet makes laws, raises taxes, determines differences between the several princes and states, and can relieve subjects from the oppressions of their sovereign. There are two supreme councils, called the Aulic Council, and the Chamber of Wetzlar. It was settled by the emperor Charles V. that every circle, and every prince and member of each circle, should contribute towards the ordinary and extraordinary taxes of the empire. This contribution was entered into a book called a matriculation book, which is kept by the elector of Mentz. By the matricula twelve florins were to be paid monthly in lieu of every horseman, and four for every foot soldier. Afterwards it was enacted that 60 florins should be advanced in lieu of every trooper, and 12 for every foot soldier.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF GERMANY.

THE ancient Germans were a brave, independent people, and peculiarly distinguished by their love of liberty and arms. They opposed the force of the Roman

Roman empire at the height of its grandeur. The country was divided into a number of principalities, independent of each other; though, occasionally, connected by a military union, for defending themselves against such enemies as threatened the liberty of them all. At length, however, the Roman power prevailed over a great part of Germany, and it was reduced to the condition of a province. When the northern barbarians broke through the Roman barrier, Germany was overrun by the Franks about the year 480, and a considerable part of it long remained in subjection to the chief of that nation. In this situation it continued from the abovementioned period to the year 800, when Charlemagne, or Charles the Great of France, was advanced to the Imperial throne on Christmas-day. He was the son of king Pepin, and succeeded him in the kingdom of France in the year 768, when Desiderius, king of Lombardy, possessed that throne, who, having insulted the pope and clergy of Rome, and compelled them to part with a great deal of that power they had usurped, Charles invaded Lombardy, defeated and deposed Desiderius; and going afterwards to Rome, the pope, who looked upon him as his deliverer, declared him a patrician, a title equal almost to that of emperor; investing him with authority to confirm future popes, and grant the Italian bishops the investitures of their sees; after which the pope swore allegiance to him upon St. Peter's tomb. Charles, in return, gave the pope a power of constituting exarchs, or governors, over the provinces of Ancona, Bologna, Mantua, Modena, Parma, Ferrara, &c.

King Charles afterwards made a conquest of part of Spain, of the north of Germany, then denominated Saxony; and pope Adrian dying, Leo III. being elected pope, was confirmed in the chair by Charles the Great, as patrician of Rome; and, on Christmas-day, 800, (as before observed,) the pope and senate of Rome conferred the title of Roman emperor on king Charles, and crowned him in the church of St. Peter, the people saluting him emperor at the same time.

Statues of the emperor were set up in most of the public places in Rome; but he chose, however, to reside in Germany, and left the pope, in a manner, governor of Italy; of which the emperor had the title of king, as well as that of Roman emperor. He enjoyed these honours 14 years, dying anno 814, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was buried there in a church he had founded, having designed to make that city the capital of his empire.

He was succeeded by his son Lodowic, or Lewis, king of Aquitain, surnamed the Godly, who ordered the Bible to be translated into the Saxon language, and to be dispersed among the common people. He was an unfortunate prince, all his three sons rebelling against him; and having taken him prisoner, shut him up in a monastery, from whence his subjects rescued him; but while he was upon the march against Lotharius, the eldest, he died; and Lotharius succeeded him, who, after he had reigned 15 years, abdicated his throne, and resided in a monastery till he died, and was succeeded by his son Lodowic, or Lewis II. It was in this reign that the court of Rome first assumed the power of electing the pope without the leave or concurrence of the sovereign. Adrian II. was the first that was chosen without the emperor's licence.

In the reign of Lewis III. called the Gross, from his corpulency, the Normans invading France, and penetrating as far as Paris, which they besieged, they compelled him to confirm the duchy of Normandy to them, which they had possessed themselves of; and having done some other unpopular acts, he was deposed by his subjects, who placed Arnolph upon the throne, the natural son of the duke of Bavaria; so that the empire can no longer be esteemed hereditary in the line of Charlemagne, who was the founder of it. Arnolph being opposed by Guido and Berengarius, to whom the city of Rome adhered, he defeated them, and took Rome by storm. Lewis IV. the son of Ar-

nolph, succeeded him; but the pope setting up another Lewis against him in Italy, created him a great deal of disturbance in his reign. However, his son Henry succeeded, by his own appointment in his last will.

Conrade, duke of Franconia, was next advanced to the Imperial throne by the German nobility. He opposed the encroachments of the pope, defended the empire against the invasions of the Hungarians, died after a prosperous reign of 17 years, and was succeeded by his son Otho, who obliged the king of Denmark to acknowledge his dependence on the empire, and admit Christianity into his kingdom. He subdued the king of Bohemia also, and planted Christianity in that kingdom. On the other hand, he deposed pope John XII. advanced Leo VIII. to the papal chair, and decreed that future popes should be appointed only by the emperor.

Otho III. according to some writers, first reduced the number of electors to seven. He reigned 18 years, when he was poisoned by a pair of gloves his concubine gave him, for refusing to marry her, as he had promised. Henry, duke of Bavaria, who was chosen emperor by the electors, anno 1002, defeated the Saracens in Italy, and drove them out of Apulia and Calabria.

Henry III. defended the empire against the Bohemians and Hungarians; after which he went into Italy to pacify the disturbances at Rome, occasioned by the setting up three popes at once. He deposed them all, and advanced Clement II. to the papal chair, reviving the decree, "That every pope should be appointed by the emperor."

Henry V. on the other hand, was compelled by the pope to acknowledge his supremacy, and renounce his right to the investiture of bishoprics.

Frederick Barbarossa was so distressed by the pope, that he submitted to let his holiness tread upon his neck.

Frederick II. was excommunicated by three popes; but at length deposed Gregory IV. and during these contests between the popes and emperors, arose those two famous factions of Guelphs and Gibellines, under the one or the other of which all the princes of Europe were engaged; the first adhering to the popes, and the other to the emperor.

After the death of Frederick there was an inter-regnum of 20 years, six great princes contending for the empire; among whom was Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. king of England; and Rodolph, earl of Hapsburg, who, at length, obtained the Imperial dignity, by the consent of all the electors, and was confirmed by the pope. He first occasioned the advancement of the Austrian family, by creating his son Albert archduke of Austria, who succeeded to the empire after Rodolph, but was deposed, it is said, for submitting to serve with his troops, as mercenaries, under Edward I. king of England, against France.

Albert, son of Rodolph, being crowned emperor, and confirmed by the pope, made his son king of Bohemia.

Henry, earl of Luxemburg, was next elected, but poisoned by a monk.

Charles IV. in 1347, first instituted the Golden Bull, containing the rites and ceremonies to be observed at the election of an emperor.

Sigismund, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was unanimously elected emperor; in whose reign John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, disputing the pope's authority, and being summoned to appear at the Council of Constance, were burnt for heretics there, notwithstanding they had the emperor's safe conduct for their return.

Frederick IV. duke of Austria, being unanimously elected, married Leonora, daughter of Alphonso, king of Portugal. He reigned 53 years, being longer than any emperor had reigned before him.

Maximilian, his son, succeeded him, having been elected king of the Romans anno 1489; and married Mary,

Mary, the daughter and heiress of Charles, duke of Burgundy, whereby he became entitled to all the dominions of that house.

Charles V. his grandson, was elected emperor anno 1519, after an inter-regnum of six months, having been opposed by Francis I. king of France, his competitor. He caused Luther's doctrine to be condemned by the diet of the empire, which the Lutherans protesting against, obtained the denomination of Protestants. This prince was victorious in more than 30 battles in person. The pope and French king were his prisoners at the same time. He subdued the Protestant princes, who had formed the Smalcaldic league against him, took the elector of Saxony and the prince of Hesse prisoners, defeated the Turks, and raised the siege of Vienna: and in his reign great part of South America was subdued. He was sovereign of the Philippine Islands in Asia, of part of the coast of Barbary in Africa, of Spain, Germany, and the greatest part of Italy and the Netherlands; and after a reign of 38 years, resigned the empire, and his hereditary dominions on the side of Germany, to his brother Ferdinand; and Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, America, the Philippines, and the rest of his territories belonging to the crown of Spain, to his son Philip II. after which he retired into a convent in Spain, where he died about two years after.

Ferdinand I. was unanimously elected emperor on the resignation of his brother Charles. He reigned in peace till his death, which happened in the year 1564.

His son Maximilian succeeded him. Both these last emperors were remarkable for their indulgence to the Protestants.

Rodolph succeeded his father Maximilian, and was a very learned prince.

He was succeeded in the empire by Matthias, under whom the reformers, called Lutherans and Calvinists, were so much divided among themselves, as to threaten the empire with a civil war. Matthias dying in 1618, was succeeded by his cousin Ferdinand II. but the Bohemians offered their crown to Frederick, the elector Palatine, the most powerful Protestant prince in Germany, and son-in-law to his Britannic majesty, James I. This prince was so incautious as to accept the crown; but he lost it, being entirely defeated by the duke of Bavaria, and the Imperial generals, at the battle of Prague; and he was also deprived of his own electorate. Ferdinand made such use of his advantages obtained over the Protestants, that they formed a fresh confederacy at Leipzig, of which the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus was at the head. Ferdinand II. died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand III. who died in 1657, and was succeeded by the emperor Leopold, a rigid and not very fortunate prince. He had two great powers to contend with, France on the one side, and the Turks on the other, and was a loser in his war with both. France took from him Alsace; and the Turks would have taken Vienna, had not the siege been raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland. Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was a young adventurer in arms about the year 1697, and being one of the Imperial generals, gave the Turks the first check in Hungary; and, by the peace of Carlowitz, Transylvania was ceded to the emperor. Leopold, however, could not have withstood the power of France, had not the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. of England, laid the foundation of the grand confederacy against the French power, which overturned all their machinations. The Hungarians, secretly encouraged by the French, and exasperated by the tyranny of Leopold, were still in arms under the protection of the Turks, when that prince died in 1705.

This emperor being very ill served by prince Lewis of Baden, the general of the empire, the French partly recovered their affairs, notwithstanding their repeated defeats. The duke of Marlborough, though he obtained very splendid victories, had not all the success he expected, or deserved. Joseph himself was sus-

pected of a design to subvert the liberties of Germany; and it was evident, from his conduct, that he expected the English should take the labouring oar in the war which was carried on chiefly on his account. He died of the small-pox in 1711, before he had reduced the Hungarians, and was succeeded by Charles, king of Spain, who leaving that kingdom, and arriving at Frankfort, was elected on the 12th of October, 1711.

When the peace of Utrecht took place in 1713, Charles at first indicated a design to continue the war; but soon finding himself unable, now he was forsaken by the English, concluded a peace with France at Baden, in 1714, that he might attend the progress of the Turks in Hungary, where they received a total defeat from prince Eugene, at the battle of Peterwaraden. They received another of equal importance from the same general, in 1717, before Belgrade, which fell into the hands of the Imperialists; and next year the peace of Passarowitz, between them and the Turks, was concluded.

The emperor being now at peace both with Christians and Turks, prevailed on the states of the kingdom of Hungary to pass an act for settling the succession of that crown upon his female issue, according to their seniority, which was done on the 22d of June, 1722. This is what has frequently been termed in the German history the "Pragmatic Sanction," and has given rise to several disputes and contentions. His next care was to promote the trade of his subjects. He incorporated a company of merchants, therefore, at Ostend, to trade to the East and West Indies, and Africa, which the Dutch pretended to be much alarmed at, and presented several memorials to the emperor on this subject, declaring it to be a breach of the treaty of Munster, and other treaties, for the inhabitants of the Spanish Netherlands (now Austrian) to trade to the East-Indies; charging the emperor with ingratitude in encroaching on their trade, when they had, at a vast expence, conquered so many considerable countries for him in the late war, with which the emperor was rather provoked than moved to alter his conduct, several ships being fitted out by the Ostenders for the East-India trade.

There having been a congress at Cambray to compose the remaining differences between the princes of Europe, the emperor and Spain, wearied with the delays of the French, who took upon them the office of mediators, and seemed to take a pride in carrying the ministers of the contending powers from place to place, as that court removed, thought fit to accommodate matters themselves, without communicating the terms to any foreign power. By this treaty, signed on the 30th of April, 1725, the emperor acknowledged Philip, duke of Anjou, king of all the Spanish dominions in his possession, confirmed Sardinia to the duke of Savoy, and ceded the reversion of the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, to Don Carlos, prince of Spain, after the death of the reigning princes; but it was expressly provided, that no forces should be sent thither during the lives of the reigning princes.

King Philip, on the other hand, ceded to his son, Don Carlos, his territories on the coast of Tuscany; and agreed that none of the Italian dominions should ever be possessed by any prince who should succeed to the crown of Spain: and king Philip renounced, in favour of his Imperial majesty, all rights and pretensions to the Spanish dominions in Italy, Sicily, Flanders, or elsewhere, in the possession of his Imperial majesty; and both Charles and Philip were to stile themselves kings of Spain during their respective lives. This was called the Vienna Treaty. A treaty of commerce also was concluded between the same parties, May 1, 1726, in which Spain agreed that the emperor's subjects should enjoy the same privileges in Spain as the most favoured nations, and particularly that they might dispose of the East-India merchandize, which should be brought over by the Ostend East-India company, in Spain. The emperor also entered into alliances, of-

sensive

ensive and defensive, with Russia and Poland, and other powers were invited to accede to it. The emperor also declared Trieste, on the gulph of Venice, a free port.

The maritime powers, especially the Dutch, apprehending there were some secret articles in the Vienna treaty, that would be prejudicial to their commerce in other parts of the world, as well as in the East-Indies, concluded a treaty with France and Prussia, September 3, 1725, whereby they guaranteed each others dominions, and their respective rights and privileges in trade, and agreed, that if any encroachments were made upon them, they would assist each other with their forces, to obtain satisfaction of the parties to the Vienna treaty; and this alliance being concluded at Hanover, obtained the name of the Hanover treaty. The kings of Great Britain and Prussia further agreed, that in case of an offensive war, they would not furnish their complement of troops to the empire against France; and if they should be compelled to it, they would furnish as many forces to assist France, as their complement amounted to.

The court of Vienna being acquainted with this treaty, made many severe reflections upon it; and it was reported, at the same court, that the British ambassador, at Constantinople, endeavoured to excite the Turks to invade the empire. To discover the truth whereof, orders were sent to all the Imperial generals and officers on the frontiers of Turkey, to let nobody pass without giving notice thereof to the court of Vienna; and a British courier being stopped in pursuance of those orders, king George complained of it as a breach of the law of nations; though the courier was released, on discovering the badge of an English messenger, and delivering a letter from the Imperial resident at the Porte, by whom he was so stiled; and the Imperialists insisted that they had much more reason to complain that such negotiations were carrying on to disturb their peace, than the king of Great Britain had for apprehending his messenger.

Whatever truth there might be in these suggestions, the Germans were so much out of temper with the court of Great Britain at this time, that an Imperial edict passed, to prohibit the importation of English manufactures, or East-India goods, from England; and the Spaniards, who were now become the allies of Vienna, about the same time laid siege to Gibraltar, to which they were provoked by the court of Great Britain's sending a squadron of men of war, under the command of admiral Hosier, to block up Porto-Bello, and prevent the Spanish galleons coming to Europe. However, a treaty of pacification being set on foot between the allies of Vienna, and those of Hanover, the following year, it was agreed, that the siege of Gibraltar should be raised, the Ostend trade to India should be suspended, and the British squadrons be withdrawn from Porto-Bello, and the coasts of Old Spain; which treaty was signed the 31st of May, 1727.

By a subsequent treaty, made at Seville, anno 1728, between Great Britain and Spain, the former agreed to assist in transporting 6000 Spaniards to Tuscany, to secure the eventual succession of Don Carlos to that duchy and Parma; to which treaty both the French and Dutch acceded.

The article for introducing Spanish forces into Italy, during the lives of the duke of Tuscany and Parma, alarming the emperor, he protested against it, and ordered a great body of his forces to march into Italy in the year 1729, to prevent its being put in execution, which occasioned the transportation of those forces to be put off for the present; but Sir Charles Wager, with a British squadron, joining the Spanish fleet, anno 1731, convoyed 6000 Spanish forces to Leghorn, compelling the then reigning duke, and the emperor, to submit to that article; though the emperor represented, that the introducing these Spanish forces would endanger the loss of all his Italian dominions. However, both the English and Dutch guaranteeing the possession of

all his Italian dominions to him, he acquiesced in what he could not well avoid: nor was he much mistaken in his conjectures, for the French, under pretence that the emperor had assisted in advancing the elector of Saxony to the throne of Poland, to the prejudice of king Stanislaus, his father-in-law, entered into a confederacy with the kings of Spain and Sardinia, and at once invaded both his Italian and German dominions. They made themselves masters of fort Kheil, opposite to Strasburg, and besieged Philipsburg, before which town the duke of Berwick, general of the French, was killed in the trenches. However, the Austrians not being able to relieve it, the place surrendered.

The armies of the Spaniards, and their allies, met with still greater success in Italy; for the maritime powers, who had guaranteed the emperor's hereditary dominions in Italy to him, refusing to send him any assistance, his forces were driven out of Naples, Sicily, the Milanese, and all the rest of his Italian dominions, except the city of Mantua; whereupon he formed a peace with the allies on the best terms he could.

The British court were much reflected on, for suffering the emperor's territories in Italy to be thus torn from him, which they had guaranteed: but the Dutch, who had done the same, consenting to a neutrality in Flanders, it would have been highly impolitic, after that, for the English to have taken the whole burthen of that war upon themselves. These terms were agreed on by way of preliminaries, in the year 1735; and, in the year 1737, the emperor found himself obliged to engage in another war against the Turks, in which the Russians bore a considerable part, and were successful, for some time, on their side. The Imperialists also, commanded by count Seckendorf, took the city of Nissa, in Servia; but this was soon retaken by the Turks; and afterwards Media and Orsovo; which the court of Vienna ascribing to the ill conduct or cowardice of their generals and officers, count Seckendorf was imprisoned, the governor of Nissa, general Donat, lost his head, and the duke of Lorraine took upon him the command of the Imperial army; but soon after returned to court, being taken ill of a fever.

The year following the Turks invested Belgrade; and the emperor, at this time, entertained such a confidence in the friendship of the grand monarch, that he trusted him to negotiate a peace for him with the grand seignior; by which treaty it was agreed, that the emperor should yield up all Servia, with the capital city of Belgrade, to the Turks, the fortifications being first demolished; and the Save and the Danube made the boundary of the Austrian dominions on the south; the river Alauta, and the Iron-Gate mountains on the east; and the river Unna, in Bosnia, on the west.

Soon after the demise of the emperor Charles VI. in 1740, the king of Prussia, with a powerful army, entered and conquered Silesia, which he alleged had been wrongfully dismembered from his family. The king of Spain, and the elector of Bavaria, preferred their respective claims to that country, and in this they were joined by France, though directly incompatible with a former agreement.

After a considerable time had elapsed, the Imperial throne was filled up by the elector of Bavaria, who assumed the title of Charles VII. in January, 1742. The French poured their armies into Bohemia, where they took Prague; and the queen of Hungary, from politic views, ceded to the Prussian monarch the most valuable part of the duchy of Silesia by a formal treaty. Embarrassed on all sides, the unfortunate queen, as the last resource, threw herself into the arms of the Hungarians, who, though not well affected to the house of Austria, declared unanimously in her favour. Success crowned her arms; the French were driven out of Bohemia; and his Britannic majesty, George II. at the head of an English and Hanoverian army, gained the battle of Dettingen in 1743.

The emperor was at this time so circumstanced, through the losses he had sustained in divers encounters, that

that he was disposed to an accommodation with the queen of Hungary almost upon her own terms: but she would not listen to any proposals, though consonant to the advice and opinion of his Britannic majesty, her only faithful ally. This perverse conduct in the queen afforded the king of Prussia a pretence for invading Bohemia, upon the principle of supporting the Imperial dignity; but his efforts not being attended with the success expected, he abandoned some parts of the kingdom which he had taken, and retired to Silesia. Soon after this the emperor Charles VII. paid the debt of nature, in the year 1745; and the duke of Lorraine, then grand-duke of Tuscany, consort to her Hungarian majesty, after surmounting some difficulties, ascended the Imperial throne, according to the usual mode of election, under the title of Francis I.

The designs of the empress-queen against the king of Prussia were frustrated by the ill success of the allied army, and particularly the loss of the battle of Fontenoy. A series of events followed respecting the operations of the contending powers of Europe; and it may be said, upon a review of the whole, that the war continued in the Low Countries with various fortune, though chiefly to the disadvantage of the Austrians and Dutch, till terminated by the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in April, 1748. By this treaty the king of Prussia once more obtained possession of Silesia.

In the year 1756 a fresh war was kindled in the empire. The king of Prussia, suspecting a design formed between the empress-queen, the empress of Russia, and the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, unnaturally abetted by France, to strip him of his dominions, the former monarch, in consequence, declared against the admission of the Russians into Germany, as did his Britannic majesty against that of the French. Upon this principle an entire reconciliation was effected between those monarchs, who prosecuted, in conjunction, a war more furious than ever. The Prussian hero achieved prodigies of valour, though sometimes most vigorously pressed by the enemy. Many capital encounters took place in Germany, between the French, who were driven out of Hanover, and the English, or their allies. The achievements were valiant, but not of great importance, because they were not decisive, though attended with great loss of blood and treasure

to Great Britain. The king of Prussia, notwithstanding his great military skill and unparalleled fortitude, was, at length, nearly overpowered by the Russians, who had taken Berlin, and were receiving daily such reinforcements as threatened the completion of his ruin, when the empress of Russia, his most formidable enemy, paid the debt of nature, the 5th of January, 1762.

George II. having resigned his life and crown on the 25th of October, 1760, the ministry of his successor, George III. were disposed to put an end to the war; and the new emperor of Russia recalled his armies. Matters were at length finally settled by the treaty of Hubertsburg, in 1763, by which the possession of Silesia was again secured to the king of Prussia.

On the demise of the emperor Francis I. in 1765, his son Joseph succeeded to the Imperial throne. He evinced, soon after his accession, great talents for government, and joined in the dismemberment of Poland with Russia and Prussia. Hostilities afterwards commenced between Austria and Prussia, on account of the succession to the electorate of Bavaria. Great armaments were brought into the field, but nothing of importance was done, as an accommodation took place.

The emperor then turned his thoughts to the promotion of the happiness of his subjects; in order to effect which he granted a most liberal religious toleration; and abolished, by edict, in 1783, the remains of servitude and villanage, as also the use of torture, as well as removed many grievances under which the common people laboured. He is a lover of literature, a patronizer of learned men, and appears to possess a soul worthy of his very elevated station.

As the flames of war are unhappily broke out between the Turks, Russians, and Imperialists, and as there is cause to apprehend, from the great hostile preparations, a bloody campaign will follow, the reader will be presented, at the close of this work, by way of supplement, with a detail of every important event that may take place concerning it, as they will also with every material incident that may occur, with respect to political affairs, in other parts of the world; so that, in conformity to our plan, we shall not only present the public with a Complete System of Geography, but also a concise History of the most distinguished kingdoms in the known world, to the latest period of our work.

C H A P. X.

B O H E M I A.

THIS country, called, in German, Boiheim, and corruptedly Bohmen, obtained its name from the Boii, its ancient inhabitants, who were a tribe of the Celtæ, that retired into the Hyrcanian Forest (which runs through this country) in order to avoid the persecutions of the Romans. It is bounded on the east by Poland; on the west by the palatinate of Bavaria, with part of Saxony; on the north by Lusatia; and on the south by Austria. It is about 300 miles in length, from north to south, and 250 from east to west. It is divided into two parts, Bohemia Proper, and the Marquisate of Moravia. As each of these divisions has something peculiar, either in the produce of the country, or the nature of the inhabitants, we shall describe them separately.

S E C T I O N I.

B O H E M I A P R O P E R.

BOHEMIA Proper is bounded on the east by Moravia and Silesia, on the west by Bavaria, on the north by Lusatia, and on the south by Austria. It is about 170 miles in length, from east to west, and 140

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in breadth, from north to south. It is almost surrounded with mountains and woods; in the former of which are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, and nitre. Here are likewise abundance of carbuncles, emeralds, amethysts, jaspers, sapphires, crystals, and other precious stones, most of which are purchased by the Jews, and exported into foreign parts.

The climate of Bohemia is rather unwholesome, owing, as it is supposed, chiefly to the large thick woods with which it abounds. The soil is, in general, tolerably fertile, being well watered with rivers, particularly the Elbe, the Moldaw, or Muldaw, the Egra, Oder, Vistula, Teyn, and Iglä. It produces great plenty of corn and millet; as also abundance of hops, saffron, ginger, red wines, flax, wood, and timber. The inhabitants have excellent pasturage; and, besides cattle and sheep, breed great numbers of fine horses, which are chiefly purchased for the use of the French. The woods abound with various kinds of game, as also several sorts of wild beasts, the most remarkable of which are bears, lynxes, wolves, foxes, martens, badgers, beavers, and otters.

This country also produces terra sigillata, or sealed earth, Moscovy-glass, stone, pit-coal, allum, vitriolic water, marble, mineral waters, and hot baths. The rivers produce various kinds of excellent fish; and in some of them are found gold dust. Here were formerly great numbers of salt-pits; but the working of them not answering the expence, they have been some time laid aside; and the country is supplied with that article from Misnia, and other places.

Bohemia Proper is divided into 12 circles, or provinces, exclusive of Prague, and the territory of Egra, or Eger. Before we take notice of the towns in the other circles, we shall describe the city of Prague, which is not only the principal place in this division, but also the capital of the whole kingdom of Bohemia.

The city of Prague is situated in 14 deg. 40 min. east long. and 50 deg. 5 min. north lat. When the Bohemians first settled here they called it Boihoheim, as being the capital of the kingdom. It was afterwards called, by the Slavonians, Prague, which name it has ever since preserved. It is situated in a pleasant and fruitful country, in the midst of gardens and fine fields, and is surrounded with magnificent palaces belonging to the nobility and gentry. It is about 12 miles in circumference; and is watered by the river Moldaw, which runs through the principal part of the city. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and consist, for the most part, of three stories. Here are near 100 churches and chapels, and about 40 cloisters, besides 9 synagogues for the Jews. The Christian inhabitants are computed to be 70,000, and the Jews about 12,000.

Prague comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Lesser Town. The Old Town, which is as large as the other two, is very populous, the houses uniformly built, and well inhabited. Here is an university (the only one in Bohemia) which was founded by the emperor Charles IV. in the year 1358. It has still a great number of students, tho' very inferior to what it formerly contained. Here are also several monasteries and colleges; of the latter of which there is a very magnificent one near the bridge, that formerly belonged to the jesuits, and was founded by the emperor Ferdinand for an hundred of that order. Great numbers of Jews live in this quarter, from whence it is called by some Judenstant, or Jews Town. These people have almost the whole trade of the city in their own hands. They deal in every kind of commodity, especially the precious stones found in the Bohemian mines.

The New Town is by far the best built of the three, and the streets longer and much more spacious. Here are the ruins of the palace of their ancient kings; likewise a very handsome college that formerly belonged to the jesuits, over the entrance of which are 13 statues of men, as large as life; and are made of stone, whose quality is such as to resemble brass. A small fortress was some years ago built for the security of this part of the city. It is a neat building, and has ramparts well provided with cannon.

The Lesser Town is pleasantly situated on the western side of the Moldaw, and communicates with the Old Town by means of a bridge, which is one of the largest and most substantial in Europe. It consists of 24 arches, is 1700 feet in length, and 35 in breadth. It has a magnificent gate at each end, and the sides of it are decorated with several statues of saints. Part of this town lies on a rising ground, the summit of which is called Ratschin-Hill; and the streets and buildings that surround it form another part, which is distinguished by the name of Upper Prague. On this spot are many elegant buildings belonging to the nobility; and here the emperor has a magnificent palace, with a summer-house, which affords one of the most beautiful prospects in the universe. The halls, galleries, and other apartments, are adorned with a prodigious number of paintings, executed by the best masters. The great hall, where the coronation feast is kept, is

deemed, exclusive of that at Westminster, the largest in Europe. In this part of the city is a very handsome and spacious cathedral, called St. Vost, which contains many ancient monuments and magnificent tombs, erected to the memories of some of the most distinguished personages of this kingdom. The original edifice was destroyed by the Swedes in 1648. Among the remains of great men interred in this cathedral are two saints, St. Wenceslaus (the founder of the cathedral, who was king of Bohemia) and his wife's confessor, St. John of Nepomuck, who, because he would not discover her confessions to her jealous husband, was, by his order, thrown from the bridge into the Moldaw. He was afterwards canonized at Rome by pope Benedict XIII. in the year 1721, at the request and expence of the empress, and of the states of the kingdom. Great numbers of people, from all parts, resort to the shrine of this saint; and his tomb, which is adorned with a rich canopy, is loaded with the most valuable presents. This saint is at present held in such veneration in Bohemia, that there is no church where he has not a chapel, no public building without his effigy, and scarce any person to be seen who has not his picture hanging before them, like the badge of an order, to a straw-coloured ribbon. The statue of him in brass, as large as the life, is erected on the bridge, near the spot from whence he was thrown into the river.

At some distance from the cathedral are two sumptuous palaces, both of which have elegant and extensive gardens. One of them belongs to the family of count Colorado, and the other to that of count Wallenstein. The latter is the largest and most magnificent. The hall is lofty and spacious, and the gardens large and beautiful. On one side of them is an aviary enclosed with trees; and on the other are large stables of curious architecture. The racks are made of steel, and the mangers of marble, with a marble pillar between each stall; and over every manger is the picture of the horse it belongs to, as large as the life.

The town-house, which is a very beautiful structure, is situated in a spacious square, and has a noble clock, with a great variety of motions. It is a uniform building; and the principal room, which is elegantly finished, is ornamented with the pictures of the emperors of Germany, and the kings of Bohemia.

The market-place consists of one large and spacious street, where a market, or rather fair, is kept every day in the week. In one part of it is a large stone column, on the top of which is the statue of the Virgin Mary in gilt brass; and at the corners are four angels, each of which holds the figure of a devil in chains. Near this column is an antique fountain of curious workmanship, having 12 fronts. The basin is of red marble; and in the centre is a figure on a pedestal, round which are engraven the 12 signs of the zodiac.

The castle stands on Ratschin-Hill, otherwise called the White Mountain. It is a regular fortress, and always provided with a strong garrison. On the same mountain stands also the archiepiscopal palace.

The inhabitants of Prague are, in general, poor, and their shops meanly furnished; notwithstanding which, there are few cities where the nobility and gentry are more wealthy, and live in greater state. Here are much gaming, masquerading, feasting, and very splendid balls, with an Italian opera.

The principal traffic of this city consists in lustres and drinking-glasses, which are made of Bohemian crystal, and so generally esteemed, that they are exported to most parts of Europe. These crystals are also polished by the Jews, who turn them to good account by setting them in rings, ear-pendants, and shirt-buttons.

The tribunals of the regency meet at the emperor's palace to execute all public business relative to the kingdom. The chief of these tribunals consists of 12 stadtholders, at the head of whom is the great burgrave, governor of the kingdom and cities, (who is immediately

ately under the emperor,) and the chancery of Bohemia.

The inhabitants of Prague enjoy many ancient privileges. Among the charters by which these are held, there is a remarkable one preserved in one of the churches. It was granted by Alexander the Great; and as it is one of the oldest records in Europe, and consequently a great curiosity, we shall, for the entertainment of the reader, preserve a translation of it. It is as follows: "We, Alexander the Great, son of king Philip, founder of the Grecian empire, governor of the Persians, Medes, &c. and of the whole world from east to west, and from north to south, son of great Jupiter, by, &c. so called, to you, the noble stock of Slavonians, and to your lineage, because you have been unto us a help, true in faith, valiant in war, we confirm all that track of earth from the north to the south of Italy, from us, and our successors, to you and your posterity for ever; and if any other nation be found there, let them be your slaves. Dated at Alexandria the 12th of the goddess Minerva. Witnesses Ethra and the eleven princes, whom we appoint our successors."

The city of Prague has sustained great injuries, at different periods, since the commencement of the last century, having been several times besieged, taken and plundered. It was first attacked by the archduke Leopold, bishop of Passaw, who plundered the Lesser Town, as he would have done the whole, had it not been timely relieved by the emperor Matthias, king of Hungary. Nine years after this it was again plundered by the Imperialists, who entered the city, and carried off an inestimable booty. This depredation was made soon after the famous battle of Weissenberg, or the White Hill, on the 8th of November, 1620, when Frederick V. elector Palatine, was totally defeated by the forces of the emperor Ferdinand, under Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, and thereby lost the Bohemian crown, and his German electorate. It shared the like fate in 1631, when it was taken by the elector of Saxony, after he had made himself master of Bohemia; but the following year the great Wolstein, who recovered the country from the Saxons, took this city by storm. In 1641 the Swedish general Koningmark surprised and plundered that part of it called the Lesser Town, with only 3000 soldiers; but the inhabitants of the Old Town, assisted by the scholars of the university, repulsed him, and that part of the city escaped being plundered. On the 26th of November, 1741, the French and Saxons, after a very short siege, stormed and took it; and the next month the elector of Bavaria was there proclaimed and crowned king of Bohemia. But, in 1742, the Austrians having for some months blockaded and besieged it, the marshal Bellisle collected all the provisions, &c. that he could carry with him, marched out of the city in the beginning of December, with several thousand foot and horse, to Egra; and the same month the rest of the garrison capitulated to the Austrian general, prince Lobkowitz, and marched out: not long after which the queen of Hungary was crowned queen of Bohemia. In 1744 the king of Prussia invested it with a considerable army, which having, with its bombs, &c. destroyed great part of the Old and New Towns, the Austrian garrison, after the trenches had been opened six days, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. But the city was soon again in the hands of its sovereign; for, in November the same year, on the approach of prince Charles with the Austrian army, the Prussian garrison evacuated the town. His Prussian majesty made another attempt on this city in 1757, but was repulsed, and all his efforts rendered totally abortive.

The Territory of EGRA, or EGER, receives its name from its capital, which is situated 90 miles west of Prague, and is the only place of any note throughout the whole district. It is built on the declivity of a rock, at the foot of the mountains which enclose Bohemia on the west, and near the Eger, from whence

both it and the territory have their names. The city is well fortified with a double wall next the river, and in other parts with a triple one, besides which it hath a very strong castle. Frederick I. made it an Imperial city in 1179, for its fidelity to him against the duke of Bavaria. In consequence of this it has the privilege of coining money; and from the judicial sentences of its council there lies no appeal but to the sovereign.

In this city are several ancient and elegant buildings; among which are three cloisters, and a handsome college that formerly belonged to the jesuits. Here are likewise several churches, with courts of judicature, hospitals, baths, and store-houses for corn. At a small distance from the city is an acid spring, the waters of which are purgative, and remarkable for removing disorders in the eyes, ears, and other parts of the head. In its neighbourhood are also mines of silver and gold; but they have not been wrought for several years past.

The river Eger is very broad, and so deep as to admit vessels of very considerable burthen, which is of the utmost utility to the inhabitants of the city, who are also plentifully supplied from it with a great variety of excellent fish.

The twelve circles, or provinces, of Bohemia Proper, exclusive of Prague, and the territory of Egra, are as follow:

Beraun-Podbrad, Rakownitz, Leutmeritz, Saaz, Pilsen, Prachin, Bechin Kaurzim, Tschaslau, Chrudim, Konigingratz, and Bunslaw. But as the kingdom of Bohemia has been greatly desolated by war and persecution, though there are many towns in these circles, there are few worthy of notice. The principal, however, are the following:

Leutmeritz, which gives name to a circle, is situated on the Elbe, thirty-five miles north-west of Prague. It is a rich, well-built, populous town, a royal borough, and bishop's see, the prelate of which is a suffragan to the archbishop of Prague. Here is a handsome college, which formerly belonged to the jesuits.

In the town of Krupka, or Krauppen, is an image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrimages are made from various parts of the kingdom. In the neighbourhood of this town are tin-works, and a college that formerly belonged to the jesuits.

Loworice is a small town, near which, in 1756, was fought a warm battle between the Prussians and Austrians.

Toplvi is a small but pleasant town, and remarkable for containing seven warm baths.

Elnbogen, or Loget, the capital of a territory, which was annexed to the circle of Saaz in the year 1714, is seated on a high steep rock, near the river Eger, 72 miles from Prague; and, being a frontier town, and strongly fortified, it is called the Bohemian key to the German dominions. The inhabitants speak the German language.

Wary, or Carlsbad, that is, Charles's Bath, is a royal borough, and celebrated for its baths and medicinal waters. These baths are of two sorts, differing both in heat and strength; the one being boiling hot, and the other little more than luke-warm. The source of them is in the middle of a river, formed by torrents from the neighbouring mountains, whose waters are exceeding cold; notwithstanding which those of the mineral springs, especially of the hottest, are seen to smoke in the river. These waters are beneficial in the cure of various disorders, particularly the gravel; and their virtues have been particularly described by Hoffman, and other physicians.

Pilsen, which gives name to a circle, is a large, well-built town, situated about 44 miles south-west of Prague. It has two large churches, and near the centre of it is a spacious market-place, well supplied with most kinds of provisions. The west and south sides of it are defended by a bulwark and a large ditch, within which are strong walls, with towers and bastions. This city hath suffered greatly in the respective wars of Bohemia,

Bohemia, having been taken, retaken, and burnt several times.

Nepomuck is a small town, and noted for giving birth to the saint of that name, who is so much venerated by the Bohemians. The principal buildings are a small castle, with a cloister of Circassians.

Budweis, a royal borough, situated on the river Moldaw, is a small but neat town, well-built, and strongly fortified. The chief building in it is a cloister belonging to the order of Dominicans. All salt brought out of the Austrian dominions must be first exposed to sale here, and pay toll.

Kuttenberg, a royal borough, about 30 miles south-east of Prague, is noted for its silver mines, and others which yield copper, and were formerly very profitable.

Konigingratz, which gives name to a circle, is a royal-jointure town and bishop's see, situated 45 miles north-east of Prague, at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Erlitz. Here is a commandery of the Teutonic order, and a fine college that formerly belonged to the jesuits.

Benatky, a small town on the river Iser, is remarkable for having been the residence of Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer.

Persons, Manners, Language, Religion, &c. &c. of the Inhabitants of Bohemia Proper.

THE Bohemians are a mixture of Slavonians and Germans; the former of whom live in villages, and are slaves. The inhabitants of the towns are neither fond of arms, arts, or trade, but prefer an idle, indolent life. They are, in general, well made, strong, and subject to few diseases. In their dispositions they are subtle, but courageous, and always make a point of fulfilling their engagements. The gentry, and middling sort of people, are open and agreeable in their conversation; but the boors, or peasants, are sly and morose, and greatly addicted to theft. The people, in general, are illiterate, notwithstanding there are many seminaries of learning in different parts of the country. This is owing to the negligence of the parents, whose natural indolence renders them strangers to the spirit of literary emulation.

The language of the Bohemians is a dialect of the Slavonic, but somewhat harsher than that of their neighbours, who speak the same language, as the latter change the consonants more into vowels. Most people of fashion, however, through their intercourse with the court of Vienna, speak High Dutch, or German, with which the language of the common people is also intermixed.

The religion of the Bohemians was that of the Greek church, till Boleslaus, surnamed the Good, introduced Popery among them. John Huss, and Jerom of Prague, were burnt at the Council of Constance, in the 15th century, for endeavouring to bring about a reformation in religion. This occasioned a bloody war, which continued for many years; but the Hussites were worsted; and, in 1547, the greater part of them were obliged to quit their country; upon which they withdrew to the neighbouring dominions, especially Poland and Prussia. However, when Luther appeared, great numbers of the Bohemians embraced his doctrine, and these at first had toleration; but afterwards, being persecuted, they took up arms, and, in 1618, chose Frederick V. elector palatine, for their king; but the war ended unfortunately both for the king and the Protestant Bohemians; the former being taken prisoner, and the latter persecuted with the most unremitting severity. In 1627 the remaining Protestants were deprived of all their rights and privileges; and such as would not submit to the Roman Catholic church were compelled to quit the country.

Since the above period Popery has been the established religion in this country. There are, however, a few Lutherans in some parts of it; but they are obliged to be on their guard, and to conceal themselves as

much as possible. The Jews are more indulged, having an ample toleration for the exercise of their religion.

The archbishop of Prague is always legate of the holy apostolic see of Rome; and it is peculiar to his office to crown the kings of Bohemia. He is also a prince of the holy Roman empire, (though he has no seat in the diets,) primate of the kingdom, and perpetual chancellor of the university of Prague. His suffragans are the bishops of Leutmeritz and Konigingratz. The government of the church and clergy is vested in the archiepiscopal consistory, from which an appeal lies either to the sovereign or pope.

Constitution, Manufactures, Revenues, &c. of Bohemia Proper.

BOHEMIA, for a considerable time, was governed by dukes, and afterwards by kings, who were limited in their power, and elected by the states; though they usually kept to the family of the deceased monarch. After the battle of the White Mountain, in 1620, the crown was made hereditary in the Austrian family; so that, from that time, the states have had nothing more to do with respect to the right of succession. The states, indeed, are summoned every year, by Imperial command, and meet at Prague; but it is only for form's sake. They consist of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and representatives of the towns. Here a commissioner from the sovereign lays before them the necessity of granting such supplies as the court demands, which usually amount to a very great sum; and these are granted without hesitation, or examination. The peasants here are bondmen to their lords; and to the hard yoke which galls them is doubtless owing, in a great measure, both their perverse obstinate disposition, and their indolence; the latter of which, among other things, is evident from the wretched condition of the villages, which, though wood is to be found here in great plenty, and building is far from being expensive, are very mean and despicable. The clergy are composed of the archbishop of Prague, several bishops, provosts, and abbots, besides those of inferior rank. The nobility are divided into princes, counts, and barons; and the next degrees to these are knights, burghers, husbandmen, and peasants. Each circle has two headmen, or captains, one out of the state of lords, and one out of the state of knights. Bohemia is generally considered as a part of Germany, but with very little reason, for it is not in any of the nine circles, neither doth it contribute any thing towards the forces or revenues of the empire, or is subject to any of its laws.

The chief manufacture of Bohemia is linen, of which they export great quantities, together with corn, malt, hops, and mineral waters. They have also considerable manufactories of copper, iron, glass, earthen-ware, and paper, of which also a part is exported.

The revenues of Bohemia are raised by the states of the kingdom, who are assembled annually at Prague, to provide such sums as the empress demands of them, over and above the customs and duties to which she is entitled by her prerogative. The revenue is supposed to amount to near 100,000l. sterling a year. The standing militia of the Austrian hereditary countries is 24,000 men, towards which Bohemia furnishes 9,000. In times of war these serve to fill up the marching regiments.

SECTION II.

THE MARQUISATE OF MORAVIA.

THIS marquisate is about 120 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is bounded on the east by Silesia and Hungary, on the west by Bohemia Proper, and on the south by Austria. A great part of it is over-run with woods and mountains, where the air is very cold, but much wholsomer than in the low grounds, which

which are full of bogs and lakes. The mountains, in general, are barren; but the more level parts tolerably fertile, yielding corn, hemp, flax, saffron, pasturage, wine, fruits, and garden stuff. Moravia also abounds in horses, black cattle, sheep, and goats. In the woods, and about the lakes, are plenty of wild fowl, game, venison, bees, hares, foxes, wolves, beavers, and a beast of prey called Rysowe, about the size of a dog, having its belly and feet spotted, and leaping suddenly on its prey, from rocks or trees. This country likewise produces marble, bastard diamonds, amethysts, allum, iron, sulphur, salt-petre, and vitriol, with wholesome mineral waters and warm springs; but salt is imported. Its rivers, of which the March, Morawa, or Morau, are the chief, abound with great variety of fish, particularly trout, cray-fish, barbel, eels, jack, and perch.

The inhabitants of Moravia are, in general, liberal, not easy to be provoked or pacified, obedient to their masters, and true to their promises; but credulous of old prophecies, and much addicted to drinking. Their language is a dialect of the Slavonic, differing little from that of Bohemia; but the nobility and citizens speak German and French.

The states of this country consist of the clergy, lords, knights, and burghesses; and the diets, when summoned by the regency, are held at Brunn. The marquisate is divided into six circles, each of which has its captain, and contributes to its sovereign about one-third of what is exacted from Bohemia. Seven regiments of foot, one of cuirassiers, and one of dragoons, are usually quartered in it.

Christianity was planted in this country in the ninth century; and the inhabitants continued attached to the church of Rome till the 15th, when they espoused the doctrine of John Huss, and threw off Popery; but after the defeat of the elector Palatine, whom they had chosen king, as well as the Bohemians, the emperor Ferdinand II. re-established Popery. However, there are still some Protestants in Moravia; and some years since a set of enthusiasts, called Hernhutters, or Moravian Brethren, headed by one of the counts of Zinzendorf, appeared among them, who, at first, met with great encouragement in England; but afterwards, when their tenets and practices came to be better known, fell into contempt; though they have still some followers among the lower sort. The bishop of Olmutz, who stands immediately under the pope, is at the head of the ecclesiastics; and the supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction, under the bishop, is vested in a consistory.

The commerce of this country is inconsiderable. Of what they have, Brunn enjoys the principal part. At Iglau and Trebitz are manufactories of cloth, paper, gunpowder, &c. In some parts of the country are also iron-works and glass-houses.

The chief places in the marquisate of Moravia are the following:

Holomau, or Olmutz, the capital, is a small, but neat, well-built, and populous city, situated on the river Morawa, 80 miles north of Vienna. It is divided into the Old and New Town, in which are some spacious, regular streets, with fine houses, all painted on the outside, two great squares, a cathedral dedicated to St. Wenzel, several hospitals and cloisters of monks and nuns, an university, riding academy, learned society, and 26 churches. It is a royal borough, and the see of a bishop; and, by means of its river, carries on a considerable trade with Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and Austria. In the neighbourhood is a cloister of canons regular of the order of Præmonstratenses, whose abbot is mitred.

Brunn, or Brinn, is well built, fortified, and inhabited; and a place of the greatest trade in Moravia. Here are held the courts of judicature and the diets. There are six cloisters, a collegiate church, the bishop's palace, and a large college, with an hospital of the knights of Malta in the suburbs. The cloister of Augustine hermits is famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, made,

as they pretend, by St. Luke; and a foundation for young ladies. The citadel is called Spielberg, or Spilmburg, and stands on a mountain close to the town.

Gihlawa, or Iglau, a strong, well-built, populous town, and royal borough, on the river Ighlawa, was the first town of Moravia that received the Augsburg confession. The principal buildings in it are a large college and gymnasium, with two monasteries, one of Dominicans, and another of Franciscans. The trade of the town is chiefly in beer, and a coarse woollen cloth. It is much frequented by travellers, being situated on the borders of Bohemia, and in the high road to Hungary.

Hradisch is a strong royal town on the March, containing a large college, and a cloister of Franciscans. About a mile from the town stands the Cistercian cloister of Welehrad, whose abbot is the first of the regular prelates at the diet.

Kromerziz, or Kremser, is a well-built town on the river March, or Morave, belonging to the bishop of Olmutz, whose large and beautiful palace here was destroyed by fire in 1752, together with the archives, the suburbs, and 55 burghers houses. Here is also a collegiate church, several cloisters, and a mint.

L U S A T I A.

LUSATIA has Silesia on the east, Misnia on the west, Bohemia on the south, and Brandenburg on the north. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Marquisate. The air of the former, which is a hilly country, is more salubrious than that of the latter, the situation of which is low and fenny. The mountainous tracks are barren, but the vallies are fertile; and both of the marquisates produce wood, turf, wheat, rye, oats, millet, beans, peas, buck-wheat, lentils, flax, hops, tobacco, manna, wine, &c. Here are likewise medicinal springs, quarries of stone, earths and clays for tobacco-pipes and earthen-wares, bastard diamonds, agates and jaspers, allum, vitriol, &c. Cattle, venison, and fish are plenty. The country is well watered. The language of the people is very inarticulate, guttural, and barbarous; and their dress, at once, singular and mean. Both marquisates were anciently subject to the king of Bohemia, the arch-dukes of Austria, or the electors of Brandenburg; but, in the year 1636, they were ceded to the elector of Saxony. Christianity was established here in the seventh century, and at present the reformed is the established religion. The manufactures are woollen and linen stuffs, caps, gloves, stockings, spatterdashes, hats, leather, paper, iron, glass, gunpowder, bleached wax, &c. many of which the inhabitants export. The imports are silk, yarn, wool, spices, wine, corn, hops, garden-stuff, fruit, &c.

The states of Upper Lusatia consist of state lords, prelates, gentry, and commonalty. Without the concurrence of these nothing of importance can be transacted. The diets are either ordinary or extraordinary. The former met once in three years, the latter upon particular emergencies.

Upper Lusatia is divided into two circles, called Budissen and Gorlitz.

The circle of Budissen receives its name from the capital of the marquisate. The town of Budissen is the seat of the same diets, and of the chief officers and tribunals. It is situated on the Spree, 20 miles north-west from Gorlitz. It is pretty large, handsomely built, strongly fortified, and well inhabited. Its castle is situated on a high rock within the town walls. The Lutherans and Roman Catholics perform divine service in different parts of the cathedral. Here are several other churches, a council-house, library, orphan-house, spinning-house, house of correction, two diet houses, three hospitals, a gymnasium, &c. The trade of this place is in hats, stockings, gloves, linen, glazed leather, cloth, fustian, Turkey manufactures, &c. to a very large amount.

Carmenz, on the Elster, contains eight churches, three hospitals, a manufactory of linen, another of woollen cloths, and a Latin school.

Lobau has a mineral spring; Marklissa a Latin school; Uhyt a castle; and Baruth, a small town, with a citadel, is situated so pleasantly, that the meadow in which it is erected is called the Golden Au.

Gorlitz, the capital of the circle of the same name, is 20 miles to the east of Budissen. It was erected in 1139 by Boleslaus, king of Poland; but soon after burnt, from whence arises its name; for Gorlitz, in the Slavonic tongue, implies Burnt Town. It is the seat of justice for this part, and the residence of the governor, has several neat churches, and many stately houses, built of stone. The chief trade is in beer, and in dressing and dying woollen and linen cloth. It is well fortified, and the approach to it difficult, because it stands in a morass, on the west-side of the Neisse, which rises on the borders of this country, and runs through it into the Oder. Its great church, formerly called St. Peter and Paul, is magnificent. Near a small church, on a mount without the city, there is a model of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, built 200 years ago, by the direction of a citizen who had been there several times.

Muska has a great allum work; Great Radmeritz contains a noble temporal foundation for 12 ladies; and Hertenhuth is a small place belonging to the count Zinzendorf. It was founded in 1722 by some Moravian brethren; and is now the chief nursery and seat of that sect called Hernhutters.

Lauban, upon the river Queifs, and the confines of Silesia, is well fortified, and has a great linen manufactory.

Zittau, on the river Neisse, is a fine city near the borders of Bohemia, 8 miles south of Leibau, and 28 east of Dresden. Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, encompassed it with walls in 1255. It is well fortified, and the houses are built in the newest stile. It has a good trade in beer, a great manufactory of cloth, an hospital, which was once a Franciscan monastery, and large populous suburbs.

The land estates of Lower Lusatia are similar to those of the Upper. Spiritual matters belong to a consistory erected in 1668; the chief officers of which are the president of the upper office, the land captain, and the land judge. The tribunals are the Upper Office and the Land Court; and the whole is divided into five little circles, which contain nothing worthy of notice.

C H A P. XI.

HOLLAND, or the UNITED PROVINCES.

THE seventeen provinces which are known by the general name of the Netherlands, and include the Seven United States denominated Holland, were formerly part of Gallia Belgica, or Belgic Gaul. They derived the appellations of Netherlands, Pais-Baj, or Low Countries, from their low situation. They are situated between 50 and 53 degrees of north lat. and between 2 and 7 degrees of east long. comprehending in length 350 miles, and in breadth 300. They are bounded by the German Sea on the north, by the circle of Westphalia and other parts of Germany on the east, by France on the south, and by the British Channel on the west. The Seven United Provinces, of which we are here to treat, form only the northern part of this track, and comprise Holland, Friesland, Overijssel, Zealand, Groningen, Gelderland, and Utrecht. These seven provinces are situated between 3 deg. 20 min. and 7 deg. 50 min. east long. and between 51 deg. 35 min. and 53 deg. 40 min. north lat. They are about 150 miles in length, and much the same in breadth.

SECTION I.

Climate, Productions, Rivers, and general Observations concerning Holland, or the United Provinces.

AS this country is low and swampy, partly surrounded by the sea, and abounding in bogs and marshes, the air is too moist, and consequently unwholesome. Rains and fogs are frequent; and the gout, scurvy, rheumatism, &c. are common and inveterate. Holland would be overwhelmed by the sea, were it not for the dykes and dams, which exhibit astonishing proofs of human industry, and are stupendous works, designed to repress the inundations of the sea, and drain the waters from the land. The marshes are very fertile, and feed abundance of cattle. The milk being exceeding rich, great quantities of butter and cheese are made, not only for home consumption, but for exportation. The breed of sheep is good, and

produces excellent wool. The other natural productions of the country are tobacco, madder, turf, fruit, iron, &c. All the provinces either lie upon, or communicate with, the North Sea, by means of the Zuyder Sea. This Zuyder Sea, or South Sea, was formed originally by a branch of the Rhine, increased afterwards by a stream of the Vecht, and at length rendered very capacious by an inundation of the sea, which happened in the 13th century. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maes, Scheld, and Vecht.

There are many smaller rivers that join these, and a vast number of canals; yet there are few good harbours in the provinces. The best are those of Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, and Flushing. As to the harbour of Amsterdam, it is, indeed, one of the largest and safest in Europe; but there is a bar at the entrance of it, over which large vessels cannot pass, without being lightened, or unloaded. There are no mountains in these provinces; and the only lake, properly so called, is that of Haaerlem. The provinces are well cultivated, and very populous, especially that of Holland, which, in this respect, perhaps, has not its equal in the universe. The towns are very agreeable, being kept exceedingly clean; and having canals in the middle of the streets, planted with trees. The number of inhabitants is computed at about two millions. The animals here are much the same as in England; but their horses and horned cattle are of a larger size. Storks build and hatch on their chimnies; but, being birds of passage, they leave the country about the middle of August, with their young, and return the February following. It is said there are some wild boars and wolves here; and that neither oysters or herrings are to be found upon the coast; but of other fish they have the several sorts, both in their seas and rivers.

Though the quantity of grain produced here is not sufficient for home consumption; though woods are unknown; and, in fine, though the Hollanders have very few staple commodities, such is their mercantile turn, and such their general industry, as to furnish them in an ample degree with all the comforts of life.

SECTION

A
Map of the
SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES:
with the
**DUTCH, AUSTRIAN,
AND FRENCH
NETHERLANDS.**

By Tho^s. Bowen.



SECTION II.

Particular Description of the several United Provinces.

AS this country enjoys as great a foreign trade as any in the universe, and is of great importance in the scale of affairs in Europe, we shall treat of the particular provinces in the following distinct order.

H O L L A N D.

HOLLAND, by far the most considerable, and giving name to the whole of the United Provinces, is situated about 100 miles to the east of England, being bounded to the north and west by the German Ocean, to the east by the Zuyder Sea, and to the south by Zealand and Utrecht. It is about 100 miles long, rather less than 30 broad, and divided into north and south. Some few places of this province are fruitful in corn, but the greatest part consists of very rich pasture lands, where considerable herds of kine are bred. The multiplicity of rivers and canals that intersect the whole country, and form a communication between almost every village and town, are of infinite service to the inland commerce of the country, though they are of great disadvantage to the climate. The province of Holland is so populous, that the number of inhabitants is computed at one million two hundred thousand. In point of cleanliness, no country surpasses, and few equal it, especially North Holland, and that even in the villages. From the counts of Holland this province devolved, in 1436, to the dukes of Burgundy, and from them to the house of Austria, along with the other provinces. The states for Holland and West Friesland are composed of the nobility and deputies of the towns. Of the latter there are eighteen that send deputies to the assembly of the states, which is held at the Hague. The grand pensionary is a person of great dignity and weight in this assembly, and his office requires extraordinary abilities. There are also two councils composed of deputies, one for South and another for North Holland, who have the cognizance of the revenue and military affairs. The whole province sends one deputy from among the nobles to the states-general, who takes precedence of all others, together with three or four more. There are two supreme courts of judicature for Holland and Zealand, viz. the great council of Holland and Zealand, and the hof, or court of Holland. To these appeals lie from the towns; but the causes of noblemen come before them in the first instance. With respect to the ecclesiastical government, there is a synod held annually both in South and North Holland, of which the former contains eleven classes, and the latter six.

South Holland contains the the following towns:

Dort is situated 34 miles from Amsterdam, on an island that was formed, in 1421, by the overflowing of the Maes and Merwe. It is so very strong, from its natural advantages, that few artificial fortifications seem requisite. It contains the mint for South Holland, a gymnasium, and a commodious harbour. The town is large and populous, the streets broad and well paved, and the houses high, and built with brick. It is admirably calculated, by its situation, for commerce, particularly in grain, linen, thread, timber, and Rhenish wine, the two latter articles of which are brought down the river from Germany. Strangers usually go to view an apartment in the Guildhall, where the celebrated synod was held in 1619, for terminating the religious differences between the Arminians and Gomarists. Dort is famous for its salmon fishery.

Haarlem is a city of great consideration, as well as antiquity, situated on the river Speren, 10 miles west of Amsterdam. It has eight gates, is surrounded by a wall, and contains a great number of inhabitants. It is very large, but not strong. During the holy

wars, when the Christians designed to besiege Damietta in Egypt, a prodigious iron chain obstructed the passage into the harbour. This chain the ships of Haarlem undertook to break, and succeeded in the hazardous attempt, which facilitated the capture of the place. As a memorial of this transaction, the arms of the city are a sword, between four stars, and a cross over the point, with this motto, *Vires vincit virtus*; or, Valour vanquishes violence.

The Roman Catholics are more numerous than the Protestants. A most extravagant taste, with regard to flowers, once prevailed here; where several kinds, particularly tulips, were bought and sold at an enormous price. Great quantities of linen, thread, &c. are bleached here, as the waters of the place are peculiarly excellent for such purposes. The buildings here are all of brick, and the streets strait, and embellished with canals. The great church is one of the finest structures in the Netherlands, and contains, among others, two silver bells. The stadthouse is a magnificent building, adorned with very fine paintings. Here are 4 Dutch, 1 French, 1 Lutheran, 1 Arminian, and 5 Anabaptist churches, with many Roman Catholic chapels.

Haarlem is the second in order among the voting cities in Holland, and its government consists of four burgomasters, seven eschevins, one scout, and thirty-two senators. The manufactures are linen cloth, ribbons, tape, thread, silk, velvet, &c. Good beer is brewed here, great quantities of which are exported. This city claims the honour of having given birth to Laurence Coster, the pretended inventor of printing, and the first book he printed is kept in the stadthouse; as is the statue of Laurence Coster in the town house. There is a communication with the lake, and with Amsterdam and Leyden, by means of several canals. Schemes have been often formed for draining the lake, but never put in execution. To the south of the town lies a wood, cut into delightful walks and vistas. When the Spaniards laid siege to this place, in 1573, for the space of ten months, the inhabitants sustained innumerable hardships. In the year 1752 an academy of sciences was founded here, which has since produced some eminent men.

Delft, four miles south-east from the Hague, is resorted to on account of its pleasant situation, by rich people who have retired from business. In the great church is a magnificent mausoleum, erected in 1609, at the expence of the states-general, to the memory of William I. prince of Orange, who was basely assassinated by an emissary of Philip II. king of Spain. At the feet of the prince's statue lies a dog, who is said to have died of grief when his master was murdered. Among other stately monuments in the old church is that of the renowned admiral Van Tromp. Delft is famous for its fine earthen-ware, made in imitation of china, and known by the name of Delft ware. The town-house is adorned with several statues, as those of Justice, Prudence, Mercy; and over the gate is a distich, which may be thus translated:

This house loves peace, and honours virtue's cause;
Checks crimes—hates vices—and preserves good laws.

The arsenal for the province of Holland, two powder magazines for the province, and two for the generalité, are kept here, as are likewise the deputies yachts, which are very beautifully decorated. This city is two miles in circumference, of an oblong figure, surrounded by an old wall and ditch, and defended against inundations by three dams and dykes. Here, as in most other provinces, are crimes extremely harmonious: they play one tune at the first quarter after every hour, two at the next, three at the next, and four before the hour strikes.

Leyden is one of the largest, pleasantest, and most magnificent cities in Holland. It is situated six miles east from the ocean, and 19 south of Amsterdam. It

was erected on the ancient channel of the Rhine, which passes through, intersects, and divides it into several islands, that meet again about the White Gate. It has 8 gates, 23 wards, subdivided into 90 lesser parts, 50 islands, of which 31 may be sailed round by boats, 180 streets, 145 bridges, and 42 towers on the walls. The ditches are broad, deep, and circumscribed by a quick-set hedge. The esplanade is adorned with rows of trees, and has the rampart on one side, and gardens or meadows on the other. The houses are magnificent and neat, the streets broad and clean, and the canals regular and agreeable. In the middle of the town is a round stone tower, called the Burgh, which measures 610 feet in circumference, and has an ascent of 50 steps, and a fine prospect from its summit. The burghs of Leyden take their appellation from the burgh, or tower. The great church is a noble structure, with a lofty roof, large windows, and three rows of elegant pillars on each side the choir. This, as well as the other churches, contains several remarkable monuments, and other curiosities. Among the rest, in the church of Notre Dame, is the monument of the celebrated Joseph Scaliger. Here are many hospitals, which are kept with that remarkable neatness peculiar to the Dutch. The orphan-house only maintains 900 children. The stadthouse is a capacious building, with a handsome stone front. In the burgo-master's chamber is a fine piece of painting, by Luke of Leyden, representing the Last Day of Judgement. The waters in some of the canals, in hot weather, used to grow stagnant; on which account two large canals, a few years since, were made, on one of which two mills were so contrived as to force water into the town, and on the other two mills of a different construction were formed to draw it from thence, which has, in some measure, remedied the great inconvenience complained of. The university belonging to this city is its greatest glory. It was founded, A. D. 1573, by the states-general, as some recompence to the inhabitants for the great hardships they had undergone, and losses they had sustained, when they were besieged by the Spaniards. The school is a capacious pile of building, three stories high; in the uppermost stories of which the celebrated Elzevir had his printing office. This university has produced many learned professors, in particular Lipsius, Scaliger, Salmasius, Henisius, and Boerhaave. Physic and law are the predominant studies; and the number of students have sometimes amounted to 2000: but only two of the colleges are endowed, so that the students who do not belong to them are obliged to board themselves in the town. When matriculated the scholars have great privileges; and even before matriculation are so far from being obliged to conform to an academic dress, that they are even permitted to wear swords. The university is governed by three curators. The rector is elected annually, and has his own assessors. Near the school is a physic garden, where the botanical professor reads his lectures; and the Indian cabinet contains a great number of curiosities. The anatomy hall is an octagon building, the walls of which are adorned with pilasters and cornices; and the library, founded by William I. is well furnished with books. The cloth manufactory here is much decayed, which formerly flourished to a great degree. This city is famous for the long and severe siege it maintained in 1573 against the Spaniards. We cannot help mentioning the reply of that illustrious magistrate, Adrian de Verf, when the citizens represented to him the havoc made by the famine during the siege, and insisted upon his surrendering: "Friends, (said he,) here is my body, divide it among you, to satisfy your hunger, but banish all thoughts of surrendering to the cruel and perfidious Spaniard." They took his advice, in regard to their not surrendering, and never would listen to any overtures; but told the Spaniards, they would hold out as long as they had an arm to eat, and another to fight.

Amsterdam is the capital not only of the province

of Holland, but of all the United Netherlands. Its situation is on the river Amstel, and an arm of the sea called Wye. It is in 52 deg. 20 min. north lat. and 4 deg. 30 min. east long. and erected in a morass, on strong and extensive piles, in the form of a crescent. The stadthouse alone hath upwards of 130,000 strong piles of wood for its foundation. This city is supposed to have derived its name from the river Amstel, or from a fortress on the Amstel of the same application. However, it is most probable, that it received its name from the river, which is formed by the confluence of several streams about six miles above the city, and a dam which is designed to prevent this river from overflowing the country; these joined together make Amstel-Dam, which hath been corrupted to Amsterdam.

It was founded towards the latter end of the 12th century, and rose gradually from being only a small fishing village to its present state of opulence and importance. The Amstel divides it into two grand divisions, and having filled all its canals there, again subdivides it into various small islands. A communication, however, is maintained by a great number of bridges; and the masts of the multitude of ships, rows of trees, &c. give an idea to the beholder of a forest in a town. The plantage is a place laid out in beautiful walks, and planted with trees; and on the Wye is a delightful walk, which commands an admirable prospect. The city of Amsterdam, next to London, is thought to be the most extensive city in Christendom. It is, without any manner of doubt, one of the greatest trading ports, and not perhaps inferior to any city for riches. It is surrounded with brick walls, and a large ditch, and the gates are built with free-stone. The walls are high, kept in good repair, and flanked with 26 bastions. The harbour is shut up with large stakes of piles drove perpendicularly into the bottom of the water, and joined together on the top by strong beams placed horizontally, with openings between them for ships to go in and out; but these openings are every night shut up by booms, laid across and locked, after the ringing of a bell, to give notice to those who would go out or come in to make haste. Beyond the ditch that surrounds the walls there is a dyke to receive the water of the canals, which would overflow the neighbouring meadows, that are a great deal lower than the water in the canals. On each of the bastions there is a windmill to grind corn; and round the whole city is a great number of mills for sawing boards, preparing tobacco, making gunpowder, and many other uses. The gates are very fine, particularly that of Haerlem, which is a noble piece of architecture: it is all of free-stone, and adorned on each side with large columns, with a lion's head on the top of each. This gate is 24 feet high, and the arch of it 19. In the middle is placed the new coat of arms of the city, viz. Gules, a pale sable and three soldiers with crest an Imperial crown, supported by two lions. The bridge over the Amstel, which joins one side of the rampart to the other, is one of the finest structures of that kind in the whole country. The three principal canals, which run through the city in the form of semicircles, are the Heere-Gracht, the Keyfers-Gracht, and the Prince-Gracht; that is to say, the canals of the Lords, the Emperor, and the Prince. The quays of them are all of free-stone, and adorned on both sides with noble houses, and fine rows of lofty trees. Most of the houses upon those canals have very pleasant gardens behind them.

The houses of Amsterdam, in general, are handsomely built, either with brick or stone. The streets are spacious, well paved, embellished with trees, and have canals passing through them. Here are eleven Dutch Calvinist, one High Dutch, two French, and three English churches; but only the Calvinists have the privilege of using bells. The Roman Catholics have twenty seven chapels, and a kind of cloister, the nuns of which, however, are allowed to go abroad, and to marry if they please. The Jews, Arminians, Anabap-

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Prospective View of the ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DOCK-YARD, STOREHOUSES &c. at Amsterdam.

Engraved for **BANKES'S** *New System of GEOGRAPHY* Published by Royal Authority.



View of the Herring-Packers Tower in the City of Amsterdam.



The Old Fort & Mount Albans Tower in the City of Amsterdam.

Robert sculp.

Engraved for BANKES's *New System of GEOGRAPHY* Published by Royal Authority.



View of the New Chapel and the Exchange in the City of Amsterdam.



View of the Arsenal at Amsterdam and Landing of Ordnance Stores.

Dryden sculp

tists, &c. are likewise places of worship; but all who are not of the established religion must not marry in their own mode without the peculiar permission of the magistracy. In a court yard belonging to one of the Jews synagogues are schools where children are instructed in the principles of the Jewish religion and taught Hebrew.

What they term the Lombard is a corporation empowered by authority to lend money upon pledges at a moderate interest. The bank here was founded in 1609. All payments, exceeding the sum of three hundred guilders, must be made in bank. Bank money is generally about five per cent. better than current, and the difference is termed the *agio*. Instead of drawing an interest, every proprietor pays considerably for keeping his money in the bank, the credit of which is very great, as depending not so much upon the treasure actually deposited there, as upon the security of the city, and even of the republic. It is under the care and inspection of the burgomasters. This city has a great share not only of the trade carried on in Europe, but in all the rest of the world; and in particular, it is in possession of one half of that vast commerce carried on by the Dutch to the East Indies, and governs the whole.

The industry of the inhabitants of Amsterdam is amazing; all are employed in some trade, manufactures, or business, and none are idle, but such as either want hands, or strength to use them. The number of inhabitants is computed at about two hundred thousand, of which a great part are Papists and Jews. The greatest disadvantages this city labours under are the want of good air and water. At the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which cannot be passed by large ships, till they are lightened.

This city cannot properly be said to be adorned with any squares: the principal place so called is the dam, which is very irregular, and has no capital building but the *stadt-house*, which is a noble oblong edifice of free-stone, 282 feet in length, 235 in breadth, and 116 in height. The architecture of the new *stadt-house* is admired by most. At the entrance on the right hand is the hall of justice, and below stairs is the office of the bank, and the prisons both for debtors and criminals, and a guard chamber. There are eight large cisterns of water on the summit of the whole fabric, to be conveyed by pipes to every room in the building in case of fire; and the very chimnies, by way of precaution, are lined with copper. The cupola affords an agreeable and extensive prospect, and has a round tower rising 50 feet above the roof, supported by pillars, adorned with statues. It is furnished with a good chime of bells. This noble edifice is unfinished, and likely to remain so through a superstitious motive; as the Dutch pretend that their destruction depends on its completion, and produce, to vindicate this notion, an old prophecy, which implies,

When men a finished piece the *stadt-house* call,
The Seven United Provinces shall fall.

The new church of St. Catherine is a magnificent edifice, and contains many curious pieces of sculpture, painted windows, &c.

The admiralty house is an old building, having been formerly a nunnery. The arsenal is a fine structure, 200 feet long and 22 broad. Near the arsenal is the dock, which is 508 feet in length, and has the store-houses, ship carpenters houses, &c. contiguous. The East India House is a very large building, and contains a prodigious quantity of various articles. The India company hath likewise a magazine or arsenal independent of that just mentioned.

Amsterdam contains many hospitals, which together maintain and relieve great numbers of both sexes. Besides these, here are many places where people may have diet and lodging for life, on advancing a certain sum of money, which is not very considerable. At

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many parts of the city poor boxes, hang on chains, being locked up and secured by the overseers of the poor, who every quarter go round the city, open the boxes, and distribute the money. The play-houses pay half their profits to the use of the poor. All who entertain people at fairs are obliged to contribute a third of their profits; and all who pass through pay a penny for the same purpose.

The exchange is another ornament of Amsterdam. It is built over three arches, under which runs part of the waters of the Amstel, thro' a canal called *Roekin*, into another named *Dam-Rack*. Formerly boats were suffered to pass under those arches; but they are now locked up with wooden rails, since it was discovered that some traitors attempted to hide under them a boat laden with gunpowder, in order to blow the exchange up, at the time the merchants were met there. At a quarter after twelve the gates are shut, and those who come after that time must pay a penny for the use of the poor. Above stairs, over the gallery, there is a fencing school, the master of which is appointed by the magistrates; and a hall, where they sell all sorts of woollen cloth. The chief post-offices are all in the neighbourhood of the exchange.

The public houses of correction are worth a stranger's view; as the *Rasp-house*, where rogues are imprisoned, and kept at hard labour; especially *rasping* or sawing Brasil wood, for three, four, seven, ten years, or for life, according to the nature of their crime. When they are incorrigible they are often put in a dungeon where the water comes in; so that they must be continually labouring at the pump to avoid being drowned. The *spin-house* is a place where prostitutes, or disorderly women, are locked up, and obliged to spin or sew with great diligence; but if they can be at the charge of it, they may have chambers by themselves.

In the illustrious school, or academy, public lectures are read on the oriental and other tongues, divinity, philosophy, history, &c. The lawyers and physicians have likewise their colleges; and here are several high towers with a clock on each, so distributed, that the hours may be heard to strike in any part of the city. The library, near the south church, is a fine building, well furnished with books.

The *sluices* are works of prodigious expence and art, and worth a traveller's notice. Formerly the city was frequently damaged by the overflowing of the water, which, upon the blowing of a north-east wind, was driven out of the Zuyder Sea and the Wye, with such violence, into the canals in the streets, that the water overflowing, not only run into their cellars, but even rose to the first floor of their houses that stood in the lower parts of the town; to prevent which, the magistrates caused these *sluices* to be made at the mouth of every one of the four canals that open to the Wye. These are strong solid brick-works, 10 or 12 feet thick, raised from the bottom of the river, or rather gulph, to the surface of the ground, and built across the canals, leaving only convenient places for the passage of ships; which openings are again shut up with very strong flood-gates, able at all times to resist the force of the water, and secure the inhabitants from its rage.

There is a settled custom in the Netherlands not unworthy of notice; which is, that the cities and most of the villages have a house for rhetoricians, or rather for poets; for here, under the denomination of *rhetoricians*, are understood those that delight in poetry. As their inclination to verse is very strong, it engages the Dutch poets to erect public schools every where, in order to exercise themselves, and to acquire some reputation by their performances. The *spiel*, or music-houses, are a kind of taverns, where young people of the lower class meet two or three times a week, to entertain themselves with music, dancing, &c. The pest-house was built in 1630, and has 360 windows.

Amsterdam has two suburbs, one at the gate of the regulars, and the other extending to the village of Over-

ton, where boats that come from Leyden are rolled over land upon wooden rollers. The city is governed by a senate of 36; and when a vacancy happens by death, the senators chuse whom they think proper to fill the place, without any reference to the people. The principal civil officers in Amsterdam are the treasurers, who manage the public revenue; the scout, whose office at once resembles that of a magistrate of the police, and that of a sheriff; and the pensioner, who acts as recorder of the city.

The militia consists of 60 companies of foot, of at least 200 men each; so that the whole number is always from 12,000 to 15,000. The Jews and Anabaptists not being admitted to bear arms, are obliged to maintain 1400 soldiers, who act as the city guard.

Navigation and general commerce, from this city, to France and England, are not very great; but the correspondence between the bankers of Amsterdam, and those of London and Paris, and the business of exchange, and that sort of traffic that depends upon banking, is highly considerable. In short, Amsterdam has her share in all the business that is done in Europe, and in most of the trading world.

To this prodigious extent of foreign commerce we must add the manufactures, which, though carried on in other towns of Holland, are also more or less practised in this powerful and opulent city, with exception only to Delf ware. There are refiners for sugar, salt, cinnamon, camphire, borax, sulphur, yellow wax, &c.

This city was lately besieged by the troops of the king of Prussia. Commotions had been excited in some of the states, which seemed resolved to deprive the stadtholder of several rights he possessed as devolving from his predecessors. Amidst the general tumult his royal consort, sister to the king of Prussia, had been treated, at the instance of certain persons high in power, in a manner derogatory to her dignity. Incensed at this, the Prussian monarch commenced hostilities against the malecontents, invested the capital of Amsterdam, caused the insurgents to surrender, and brought them to terms of accommodation with the stadtholder; who, being reinvested with his rights, and peace and good order restored throughout the provinces of Holland, his troops evacuated the city of Amsterdam.

Gouda, Gauda, or Ter-Gow, is seated on the small river Gow, from which it has its name, and the Yssel, which, about five miles lower, falls into the Maes. It is almost of a round figure, and enjoys a pretty healthful air, though seated in a marshy ground; and by their sluices the inhabitants can drown all the adjacent country, which makes it inaccessible, except by two banks, on each side the Yssel, which are so well fortified, that no enemy can come that way; and the town is likewise encompassed with a good wall, and a broad and deep ditch. The market-place is reckoned the largest in Holland, the town-house stands in the middle, and near it the great church, the paintings on the windows of which are extraordinary fine. They are the works of two brothers, natives of Gouda, named Theodore and Walter Crabeth, the most eminent painters on glass that ever were. The buildings here are, for the most part, more neat than stately; and the city is kept very clean, by a multitude of canals, and small currents, that are cleansed by the tide. The chief manufactures of the inhabitants are of cordage, and particularly of pipes, which are neat, and of which they have a very extensive trade. They make also, in the neighbourhood of this city, a vast quantity of bricks and tiles. It is encompassed, like most other cities in Holland, with multitudes of pretty gardens, adorned with neat summer-houses. Goudesluys, which takes its name from this city, lies near the old channel of the Rhine, between Badegrave and Leyden. Rotterdam is situated at the conflux of the Maes and Rotter, from the latter of which, and Dam, its name is formed. It is 13 miles from the Hague, and 28 from Amsterdam. The streets are spacious, adorned with lofty trees and beautiful canals; by some of the

last of which ships of the greatest burden are brought into the very heart of the city. Over the Maes, which is very broad, is a bridge, on which is placed a brass statue of Erasmus. The Haaring-Vliet, and the Boom Quay, are noble streets: the latter lies along the Maes; and on one side has a magnificent row of trees and houses, or rather palaces, extending above half a mile; and on the other the river, where ships are continually sailing up and down, or at anchor. The principal buildings in the town are the exchange, the East and West-India houses, the bank, the arsenal, and the great church, or that of St. Laurence.

There are three high tribunals in this city, viz. that of the admiralty of the Maes; of the high-bailiff, or dyke-graaf of Schieland; and that of the judges of Schieland. On the east and west sides of the city are docks, where they are continually building, repairing, or launching vessels; but the largest ships belonging to the admiralty of Rotterdam lie at Helvoetsluys; and, as there is not a sufficient depth of water at the mouth of the Maes for ships that draw above 15 feet, they are obliged to come hither by the way of Helvoetsluys, and the Haaring-Vliet. The glass-house here produces abundance of glass toys, and enamelled bowls, which are sent to India, and exchanged for China ware, and other oriental commodities.

Gorcum is a neat well-built city, strongly fortified by art and nature, and is, as well as Worcum and Loevenstein, one of the keys of Holland. They have a daily market for corn, butter, cheese, fowls, wild-ducks, and other provisions. Their lords formerly named their senate, but in 1652 the states gave them power to appoint their own magistrates. Over the water-gate there is this inscription: "A city happy in the loyalty of its inhabitants, blessed in peace, and unconquered in war."

Asperen, a small walled town, belonging to the family of the Boetselaars, is noted for giving birth to several eminent divines. At Leerdam, a small city belonging to the family of Orange, the celebrated Cornelius Jansenius was born.

Schiedam, on the river Schie, is celebrated for the number of juniper-trees which grow in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are, in general, fishermen and net-makers.

Schaonhoven, situated at the conflux of the Lech and Vliet, at the distance of 11 miles from Rotterdam, is well fortified, and has a good harbour and trade, especially in salmon, herrings, paper, &c.

Briel, in the isle of Voorn, near the mouth of the Maes, has a good harbour and trade, pleasant walks of trees on the ramparts, and is strongly fortified. The celebrated admiral Van Tromp was born here. The island on which this town stands is 20 miles long and six broad; the air is thick, and the soil fruitful. The Briel was the first town that the malecontents, under the command of the earl of March, took from the Spaniards in the year 1572, which occasioned the revolt becoming general, and laid the foundation of the Republic of the United Provinces. It was likewise one of the cautionary towns, which was mortgaged to queen Elizabeth, for repaying the expences she had been at in supporting them against the crown of Spain.

The Hague, or Gravenhage, is situated two miles east of the sea, nine north-west of Rotterdam, and nine south-west of Leyden. The name implies *Earl's Grave*, as formerly the earls of Holland had a villa here. Since the commencement of the Republic in 1579 it hath become a very important place, though it is called only a village, because it is not walled, and does not send deputies to the states. It, however, surpasses many cities in most respects, and, with regard to extent, opulence, number of people, &c. is equalled by few. It contains above 5000 houses, about 50,000 inhabitants, is situated on an elevated ground in the centre of many cities, towns, villages, &c. is surrounded by a fine canal, and commands the most beautiful prospects that imagination can conceive.

The buildings, in general, are grand, the company good, the air pure and wholesome, and the people politer than in any other part of the Netherlands. The palace, or inner court, is moated about on three sides, and on the fourth is washed by the Vyver, or Dish-Pond. There are three entrances into it, over so many draw-bridges, which might be drawn up in case of a tumult. The court is large, and almost square; and in it, before the guard-room, stands a very large tree, which was planted by one of the princes of Orange. The buildings are old, irregular, and not very magnificent. The stadtholders reside here; and the states-general, the states of the province of Holland, the council of state, the council of the nobility, and the sovereign courts of justice, hold their assemblies here in different apartments. A great hall of gross Gothic architecture is the most conspicuous building of the place, but with no happy effect. The walls are hung with colours, drums, and other trophies of victory, taken from the Spaniards, French, and other enemies of the commonwealth. The names of the battles are written underneath them, as Hochstet, Ramillies, Malplaquet, &c. In the middle of the hall is a scaffold, or wooden structure, where the state lotteries are drawn by hospital boys, as in London: there are also several booksellers, stationers, and other shops in it.

The chamber, where the states-general assemble, is partly adorned with fine tapestry, and embellished with elegant paintings of the princes of Orange. The chamber of truce, from the size and number of the windows, is very luminous; and in it the ambassadors have their public audiences. Near it is the chamber of private conference, a plain apartment, but containing 12 fine pictures of Hans Holbein. The outward court is much larger, and more open, than the inner. The horse-guards draw up here, as the foot do in the inner court. The former do no duty, except when the states are sitting: they are clothed in blue, faced with red, very finely mounted, and make a good appearance. At the gate through which is the passage from the outer court into the Plaats, stands the prison for state criminals, where the unfortunate De Wits met their fate: this place is always shewn to strangers. De Plaats is an open airy place, almost in the form of a triangle: it has no trees, but is adorned with neat and beautiful houses. Criminals of any eminence are executed here, on a scaffold erected for that purpose.

The Plaats opens to the Vyverberg, which is the most agreeable part of the Hague: it is called Berg, or Hill, because it is an eminence made with the earth dug out of the Vyver, or large basin of water at the bottom of it. It consists of several fine shady walks, with seats in them; and has on one side a row of handsome buildings, and on the other the Vyver, which affords a very grateful prospect on a summer's day. The Vyver is handsomely faced with stone, 200 paces long, and near 100 broad: it washes the back part of the court, and of prince Maurice's house. There is a pretty island in the middle of it, planted with a tuft of trees. One of the most remarkable buildings on the Vyverberg is the Hof, or Palace of Friesland, which belongs to the prince of Orange. It was built by one of his ancestors, and is dark and decayed; for which reason his highness, when he comes to the Hague, does not live in it, but in an hired house in the plain. A little beyond that palace is the Logement van Dort, or the house where the deputies of the city reside, when they are at the Hague.

The Vyverberg terminates in a very spacious opening, which takes in part of the Voorhout, and is full of regular plantations and gardens.

The Voorhout is so called because it was formerly the entrance into the wood, Voor signifying before, and Hout, a wood, or grove. It is the most celebrated part of the Hague, and consists of the mall, and three ways for coaches on each side, planted with trees; beyond which are two parallel rows of magnifi-

cent houses, chiefly occupied by the foreign ministers, and persons of the first quality, at the Hague. The most remarkable buildings here are at the upper end of the mall. The palace of Opdam, or Wassenaar, is a neat, elegant structure. The Little Voorhout is railed round, and adorned with high trees like the other. The houses about it are elegant and pleasant. The Jews synagogue is very neat, and particularly elegant within. The Little Voorhout opens to the New Princess Graft, one of the most elegant parts of the Hague. The magazine, or military store-house, is a lofty building, principally designed for founding cannon. The French play-house, in Casnari-street, is a very indifferent building; and the Plain, in Dutch Het Pleyn, into which one enters from the outer court, is a beautiful grove, laid out in several cross walks, and surrounded with stately houses: here the foot-guards draw up every afternoon. The deputies of the city of Amsterdam have their houses here, which are magnificent; and worthy the representatives of so great a city; and the prince of Orange has also a fine house here.

The Noord-eynde, or North-end, is a long strait street, in the middle of which is the Oude Hoff, or Old Court, a noble palace, belonging formerly to king William III. It is a large modern building, with two advanced wings, supported by high arches, from the angles of which runs a noble balustrade: in the midst of it is the principal gate; and at each end are two lesser ones: this balustrade, which is of iron gilt, separates the court from the street.

Near the great market stands the Stathuys, or Town-House: it was formerly but an ordinary building, but is now rebuilt in a modern taste: it fronts the great church, and the space between them is used for public executions. A scaffold is erected, on such occasions, before the windows of the town-house, where the magistrates sit, and see the sentence executed. The town-house is a plain and handsome building, but differs in nothing from a private house, only in the front of it there is this good motto, in large gilt capitals: *Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet*; that is to say, "Jupiter himself cannot please every one;" alluding to the difficulty of pleasing universally in the administration of justice. The bench on which the judges sit is finely gilt and carved; and over it is a mythological painting, on the administration of justice, exquisitely well done.

The great church, over-against the town-house, is very large: the choir, which is separated from the body of the church by a brass balustrade, is darkened by the great number of escutcheons affixed to it.

Near this church is the anatomical hall, belonging to the surgeons of the Hague: they are upon the same footing as those in France, form a company, and have a professor of anatomy, who dissects publicly, reads lectures to them, and is paid by the magistrates.

In the street, called the Hooge West-eynde, or High West-end, is the hotel of Spain: it belongs to the crown of Spain, whose arms are affixed to the wall, and whose ambassador always resides in it. This is the only crown that has an hotel, or house, at the Hague, for its minister.

Near this hotel is an house where ladies, whose fortunes are not equal to their birth, are maintained. It was founded by our excellent queen Mary, consort of William III. for a certain number of French Protestant gentlewomen, who, having made a sacrifice of their estates in France to their religion, and not being capable of getting a livelihood, would have been reduced to the utmost distress, had they not met with such a seasonable relief.

In this part of the Hague is also the Prince-graft, one of the most beautiful and magnificent streets in Europe: it is near half a mile in length, proportionably broad, and as strait as a line. A fine canal, adorned on both sides with shady trees, runs through the midst of it. The bridges over it are of hewn stone, with iron rails upon the sides of them. The buildings, especially those lately erected

erected on one side of the street, resemble palaces more than private houses, and are inhabited by persons of the first rank.

Near the farther end of this street stands t'Hofje van Niccoop, i. e. Niccoop's Hospital, or seat for poor people. It is one of the most beautiful hospitals of that kind, and was built by one Newport, a Roman Catholic merchant, for 60 poor widows of his religion: but the magistrates obliged him to allow the Protestants an equal share in his charity. The contrivance of the building is admirably adapted to the use it was intended for.

The environs of the Hague are exceeding pleasant. Among other agreeable objects are the wood, with the palace of Orange at the extremity of it, called the House in the Wood; the village of Scheveling; and the sand-hills along the North Sea; with the village of Voorburg, and the charming seats and fine gardens round it. Two miles from the Hague is Ryswick, a village; and a quarter of a mile from that a noble palace belonging to the prince of Orange, famous for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1697. Five miles beyond Loosduynen, and not far from the beautiful village of Gravesande, is Honflardyck, another palace belonging to the prince of Orange, and one of the finest structures in the Low Countries.

Naorden, a town on the Zuyder-Sea, is strongly fortified, and a kind of barrier to Amsterdam. Here are some woollen and velvet manufactories.

Muyden is a well-fortified town at the mouth of the Vecht, on the Zuyder-Sea. Great quantities of salt are made here; and the adjacent country, in case of need, may be laid under water.

The principal places in North-Holland are as follow:

Alkmaar, 23 miles north of Amsterdam, is a beautiful and pleasant town, surrounded with gardens, walks, and meadows. The road and canal from hence to Bemsted are very agreeable, as are the walks upon the ramparts. The inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics, and the greatest trade is in butter and cheese.

Edam, near the Zuyder-Sea, has a considerable trade in timber, train oil, salt, ship-building, &c.

Monikendam, Monikedam, or Monikedam, lies on the Zuyder-Sea, about eight miles distant from Amsterdam to the north-east, and as many from Muyden to the north. It has its name from the small river Monick, which runs through it. It is an ancient city, mentioned in the Dutch annals of 1236, well fortified with ramparts and walls, and has a monk for its arms. The inhabitants of this city contributed very much to the victory gained by the Dutch near Hoorn, in 1573, over the Spanish fleet, commanded by the admiral count Bossu; and they still keep in the town-house the collar of the order of the Golden Fleece, which was taken from that admiral by Cornelius Dircezen, a native of Monikendam, who was admiral of the Dutch fleet.

Hoorn is situated on a bay of the Zuyder-Sea, 12 miles from Alkmaar to the east, and 17 from Amsterdam to the north. It is a pleasant, rich, and large town, encompassed with so many dykes and canals, that it is reckoned impregnable. The inhabitants are also famed for courage. Some derive its name from its crooked harbour, Hoorn, in Dutch, signifying a horn. On the land side are rich pastures, fine gardens, and pleasant walks. The trade of this city consists chiefly in butter and cheese, whereof they export vast quantities into Spain, Portugal, and other parts, especially at their annual fair in the month of May. They have a considerable trade in Danish cattle, which being brought lean into this place are fattened in the adjacent pastures, and then drove to the other places in Holland. They also build ships, and have a share in the whale-fishery. Here is one of the six chambers of the Dutch East-India company. The chamber of North-Holland, for the West-India company, is settled here: and one of the five colleges of the admiralty resides alternately at Hoorn and Enchuyfen. Hoorn has given birth to several learned men, and particularly to Peter Junius,

the celebrated historian; and to William Scouten, who, sailing beyond the Straits of Magellan, discovered, in 1616, the passage called the Strait of Le Maire.

Enchuyfen, or Enchusia, stands on the Zuyder-Sea, 11 miles distant from Hoorn. It is very strong by its situation and by art. The harbour is one of the best in this country; but as there lies a bank of sand before it, it is liable to be choaked up, and made impracticable for large vessels. They build many ships here, drive a great trade in herring fishing, and send out large fleets into the Baltic, and other places, by which, as well as by their refining salt from Britany, in France, the city is in a flourishing condition. This is the first town that revolted from Spain, after the taking of the Briel by the confederates.

Medinblick, on the Zuyder-Sea, seven miles distant from Enchuyfen, is reckoned the most ancient city in North-Holland, and was formerly its capital, and the seat of the Frison kings. The town is small, but has a noble harbour. The banks, or dykes here, are stronger, broader, and higher than any in the country. The chief trade of the inhabitants consists in timber, which they fetch from Norway, and other places in the Baltic. They were the first who, in 1593, sailed to Guinea, from whence they returned to Amsterdam richly loaded. The neighbouring country abounds in excellent pastures, where are bred a prodigious number of cattle.

Fourteen miles to the west of Medinblick lies Schaagen, a rich village: the adjacent country is reckoned the richest soil in Europe.

Egmond, a well-built village, which gave title to the counts of Egmond, lies in this country.

Seven miles farther to the south lies Beverwick, anciently noted for pilgrimages to it. It has pleasant enclosures, a good harbour on the mouth of the Wickermeer, and a lake which communicates with the Wye.

The drained lands in North-Holland are the Zype, the Beemster, the Purmer, the Wormeer, and Schermeer. The Zype was first drained and encompassed with banks by William, lord of Schaagen, and secured by strong fences in 1552, but the sea broke them down in 1570: after which it was drained again, and secured by a mole of prodigious height and bulk, proof against all attacks of the sea; and it is now a very fruitful soil. The noise made by the waves which break upon it sounds like the barking of a pack of hounds, from whence it is called the Hounds-Wood. It is supported by large beams of timber, firmly placed in the ground, and strongly fastened together, the distances between them being filled with large stones, that resemble rocks; and the mole is strengthened by a vast bank cast up against it. There were no less than 30 mills made use of to drain the Beemster, which is encompassed by a channel from four to eight rods broad, and is joined to Purmer-end, by a bridge at the south end.

Across the mouth of the Zuyder-Sea lies a row of islands; the first of which, named the Texel, is disjointed from the north cape of North-Holland, by a very narrow channel; nor are the distances between the rest much larger. The three, named Texel, Flieland, and Schelling, are reckoned part of North-Holland.

The Texel is about eight miles long, and five broad: it is defended from the sea by sand-hills, and strong banks. Most of the soil is applied to feed sheep, of which they have great flocks; and the cheese made of their milk vies with the Parmisan. This island contains several fine villages, and a large town on the east side, called Burch, which enjoys the privileges of a city. The inhabitants apply themselves to agriculture and herring-fishing; and the states, because of the importance of this place, which lies at the mouth of the Zuyder-Sea, have built a strong fortress here, where they keep always a good garrison.

Flieland, or Vlieland, lies towards the north-east of the Texel, and is about nine miles long, and but two broad;

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E. C. 1855. 1855.

View of the entrance into the PORT of FLUSHING.

broad: it has only two small villages, and is chiefly remarkable for the great quantity of muscles found here.

Schelling, or Der Schelling, lies to the north-east of Flieland, and is about 10 miles long, and three broad. It has two villages with churches, and three without. The chief of them, containing above 1000 houses, was burnt, with 100 merchant ships, by Sir Robert Holmes, with an English squadron, in 1666. Some reckon this island to belong to the province of Friesland. These islands lying along the mouth of the Zuyder-Sea, by means of several large banks of sand, break the rage of the ocean, and form two good harbours at the Texel and Vlie; the first being a noted station for ships bound to the south, and the other for those bound to the north.

The Wierengen, thus called from the great quantity of sea-weed, named Wier, is a number of little islands which lie more to the south, on the coast of North-Holland: the chief of them is five miles long, and two broad, has several good villages, a rich soil, and large flocks of sheep.

Z E A L A N D.

ZEALAND has Flanders to the south, the province of Holland to the north, Brabant to the east, and the German Ocean to the west. It consists of islands, is guarded against the sea by dykes, has a fruitful soil, but is without fuel, except what England and Scotland supply. Sheep are numerous, and the wool fine, and fish may be had in great plenty. The province is populous and wealthy, but the air is not wholesome. The assembly of the states consists of seven members, is held at Middleburg, and has the prince of Orange for its president. To the assembly of the states-general Zealand sends four deputies, who hold their office for life. Two high courts of justice, a college of admiralty, and a chamber of accounts, are the principal tribunals. The clergy are divided into four classes. The principal places in Zealand are,

Middleburg, the capital, situated 50 miles south-west of Rotterdam, and takes its name from its situation, in the middle of the island of Walcheren. It has the first seat in the assembly of the states of Zealand, and is extensive, handsome, and populous. The form is oval, the public buildings magnificent, and the streets broad and well paved. The whole is environed by a fine capacious canal well stored with fish, and the neighbouring prospects are very beautiful. The gates are eight in number; the harbour and city are strongly fortified, and the latter contains 33 parishes, about 4000 houses, and near 26,000 inhabitants. Here are one English, one French, one Lutheran, and six Dutch churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Jews synagogue, &c. The stadthouse is a fine building, situated in the market-place, adorned with 25 statues of the counts and countesses of Holland, a statue of the emperor Charles V. and a handsome tower. The chamber of the assembly of the states is an old building, but is finely hung with tapestry. The bank is a neat edifice, containing several apartments: the commissioners make up their accounts three times in a year, and the city is security for the bank. Here are two prisons very strong, a commodious Latin school, a horse-guard house, an East-India house, a large market-place where the annual fair is kept, a fish-market, a market for vegetables, an exchange, a mad-house, an orphan-house, and an hospital for the aged and decrepid. The burghers weesbuys was built in 1718, for the maintenance of decayed burghers children: the money for founding it was left by a lady. Here is a pond, which being filled every spring-tide, and emptying itself again, makes a continued stream through all the canals, and prevents the water from stagnating. This city is the staple for French and Spanish wines, and its trade in other articles is very considerable. The inhabitants burn coals, which they procure from

Scotland, or Holland turf, not having any fuel of their own.

Flushing, situated in the island of Walcheren, five miles from Middleburg, is strongly fortified, has an excellent harbour, great trade, and contains several fine structures. It shook off the Spanish yoke in 1572, and voluntarily submitted to the states. In 1585 it was mortgaged to queen Elizabeth, but restored by James I. Sir Philip Sidney was governor of it while in the hands of the English. Loaded vessels come up to the very doors of the merchants. The famous admiral de Ruyter, who rose from a common seaman and pilot, to be admiral of the United Provinces, was born here in 1607. The prince of Orange, as marquis of Flushing and Veer, or Teer-Veer, is first nobleman of the province, and president in the assembly of the states.

Rammekins is a strong fort, built by Mary, queen of Hungary, and governess of the Low Countries, for Charles V. It stands pleasantly, being encompassed with villages, meadows, and fields; and on one side it has a creek, which is a safe harbour for ships. It was one of the cautionary towns given to queen Elizabeth. West-Cappelle on the western coast of the island, has a commodious harbour, and is famous for the maritime laws used in the Seven Provinces, and called by its name. The palace of the abbots of Middleburg, called Westhove, is pleasantly situated amongst woods, near Domburg, which is now reduced to a village, being ruined by inundations.

Veer, or Teer-Veer, four miles from Middleburg, is well fortified, and has a good trade, especially to Scotland, the natives of which enjoy particular privileges here. The arsenal is the best furnished in the province, and the harbour a very good one. The Calvinists alone are allowed the public exercise of their religion in the town; whence the Veres, anciently earls of Oxford, have derived both their origin and name.

The island of South-Béveland is the pleasantest of all the Zealand islands, and contains the town of Ter-Goes, on the northern part of the island, not far from East-Schelde. It is small, but neatly built, strongly fortified, and carries on a good trade; besides, it is the only town on the island that sends deputies to the states.

Schowen isle is 17 miles long, about eight broad, tolerably fertile, has many rich farms and gentlemens seats, and contains the town of Zirksee, 13 miles from Middleburg, which sends deputies to the states.

The island of Duiveland took its name from the great number of duives, or pigeons, which formerly abounded in it, and contains only a few villages.

Tholen isle is eight miles long, and four broad, but does not contain any place worth naming, except Tholen, which stands on the Eerdracht, is well fortified, sends deputies to the states, and has a toll-house.

St. Philip's island contains only one village of the same name.

F R I E S E L A N D.

FRIESELAND is bounded by the Flie to the west, by Groningen and Overijssel to the east, by the German Ocean to the north, and by the Zuyder-Sea to the south. It is 32 miles long, 27 broad, has a soil and air resembling those of Holland, rich pastures, that feed large quantities of cattle, sheep, horses, &c. and in the higher grounds good corn lands. It produces turf and wood, has many lakes, and is guarded from the sea by considerable dykes. Here are many canals, which facilitate commerce. The inhabitants are chiefly Anabaptists. Their language approaches the nearest to the Old English of any other in Europe. The linen manufactured here is the finest perhaps in the universe, and the woollens are much esteemed. The assembly of the states here consists of about 82 persons, who send five deputies to the assembly of the states-general. Several courts and chambers belong to this province, and the Calvinist

Calvinist ministers are divided into six classes which hold synods annually and alternately.

Leuwarden, the capital of this province, is 60 miles from Amsterdam to the north-east, and 7 from the German Ocean to the south. It is the largest, richest, best built, and most populous town of the province, the seat of the provincial states and the sovereign council, and the residence of the stadtholder. The streets are clean, the houses splendid, the bridges well paved, and the gardens pleasant. The churches, the governor's palace, that where the states meet, and the houses of the noblemen, are fine structures. The form of the city is an oblong square, encompassed with strong ramparts, a broad deep ditch, and five bulwarks of earth, with a ditch to each. It stands in a fruitful soil; and, by its navigable canals, the largest of which runs to the ocean, they have a good trade with Hamburg, Bremen, Embden, and Holland; and are plentifully supplied with necessaries from the neighbouring countries. One of their canals to the westward is secured by strong sluices. Here were formerly four monasteries, now turned to other uses. They have two hospitals, one of of them nobly endowed for 100 poor persons of both sexes, with accommodations for the aged, sick, and lunatic; and for entertaining poor strangers two nights at a time. They have several good laws for regulating their government, into which they admit no military men, nor any but those of the established religion, and of competent estates. The magistracy is composed of three burgomasters, and nine scheepens, or aldermen; one of the former, and two of the latter, are changed annually on New Year's day. This city and Franeker are the only two in the province that chuse their own magistrates: those of the other towns are appointed by the stadtholder, from a double nomination presented to him.

Franeker, a town about 10 miles from Leuwarden, and four from the Zuyder-Sea, has an university, and a physic-garden. The salaries of the professors are paid out of the revenues of the old monasteries; and the students, neither in this or the other universities of the provinces, pay any tax for their wine and beer. Fine blue glazed tiles and bricks are made here in large quantities.

Sneek is situated on a lake of the same name, which supplies it with plenty of fish, both for consumption and sale; but otherwise of no note.

Dokkum stands in a fruitful country, abounding with corn, pasture, villages, and gentlemens seats. A great deal of salt is also made at it.

Harlingen stands on the coast of the Zuyder-Sea, at the mouth of a large canal. The admiralty college of Friesland has its seat here. Its manufactures are salt, bricks, and tiles.

Workum is famous for the quantities of lime made there from muscle shells; Ylst sends deputies to the states; and Makkum has many salt-houses and brick-kilns.

Hinloperu has a harbour on the Zuyder-Sea; the inhabitants are employed in fishing, or ship-building, and differ from the other Frielsians in dialect and apparel.

Molkweren is a village situated in a marshy ground. They speak here a particular language, which none of the other inhabitants of the country are able to understand. It is a remainder, or dialect, of the ancient Saxon; so that the people of that village, and the English, understand each other pretty well. The houses here are all separated from one another, and placed so irregularly, that when a stranger comes into this village, he must have a guide to help him out of that labyrinth.

At Wykeb village, in the quarter of the Seven Forests, are interred the remains of the celebrated general Coehorn: and on the coast of Friesland are two little islands, viz. Ameland and Schiermonnikoog, the former of which belongs to the prince of Orange, as a free independent lordship.

GRONINGEN.

GRONINGEN is bounded on the west by Friesland, on the east by Munster, on the south by Drenthe, and on the north by the German Ocean. It is 47 miles long, and the greatest breadth is about 33 miles. The air and soil are similar to those of Friesland. The number of canals and dykes are very considerable, and the principal river is the Hunse. The states consist of the deputies of the town of Groningen, and of the neighbouring country thereof; and the colleges are much the same as in the other provinces. Six deputies are sent to the states-general. The number of established clergy are 160 ministers, divided into 7 classes; and the principal places are

Groningen, the capital, situated at the conflux of several rivulers, which form the Hunse and Fivel. Ships of considerable burthen can come up to the city, in consequence of which it enjoys a good trade. The university is well endowed out of the revenues of the ancient monasteries. The town, which was formerly one of the Hans, and has still great privileges, is large and populous, being the seat of the high colleges, and containing 3 spacious market-places and streets, in which are many fine houses, besides churches, and other public structures. By the river Fivel, and the Eems, it has a communication with Wettphalia. In 1672 it made a gallant resistance against the bishop of Munster. Rodolphus Agricola, and Veselius, two of the most learned men of the age in which they lived, were born here. Under the jurisdiction of this city is a considerable district, called the Gorecht.

Dam, or Damme, stands on the river, or channel, called Damsterdiep. The Imperialists took this city by storm in 1536, when those of Gelderland were lords of it; and it was then agreed, that the walls should never be rebuilt, nor the town fortified. Though this is an open place, yet it has all the privileges of a city, and sends deputies to the states of the province. It has suffered very much of late by inundations.

Delfzyl has a very good harbour, which, for situation, and other advantages, exceeds that of Embden. It is a strong place, surrounded with good ramparts, and seven bastions; and defended by a citadel, encompassed by broad and deep ditches. In 1672 the Dutch East-India fleet, consisting of 14 ships, the cargoes of which were valued at 16 millions sterling, escaped into this harbour from the English fleet, which pursued them very close.

Winschoten is a strong fortress, but was taken and plundered by the troops of Munster in 1674. It is chiefly remarkable for the first battle fought against the Spaniards in 1568, by the Dutch, in defence of their liberty; when count Louis of Nassau, brother to prince William I. defeated the Spanish general Arenberg, who was killed in the action, after himself had killed, with his own hand, count Adolphus of Nassau, another brother of prince William I. The Spaniards lost in the battle 1200 men, all their baggage, and six guns.

OVER-YSSEL.

OVER-YSSEL is bounded on the south by Zutphen; on the north by Friesland and Drenthe; to the east by the county of Bentheim, and the bishopric of Munster; and to the west by the Zuyder-Sea. It has the name of Over-Yssel from its situation in respect of Holland, Utrecht, and part of Gelderland. With respect to the soil, it is, in general, far inferior to the other provinces, being full of sands, heaths, and marshes; yet, in some places, they have good corn land and pasture. The states consist of the nobility, and the towns of Deventer, Kampen, and Zwol, in which their annual assemblies are alternately held. The province was long subject to the bishops of Utrecht, till bishop Henry, of Bavaria, transferred it to Charles V. and, in 1580, it acceded

accessed to the union of Utrecht. Here are high tribunals and colleges, answering to those of the other provinces; and five deputies are commonly sent from hence to the assembly of the states-general. The clergy of the established religion, who are divided into four classes, hold their annual synods alternately in the chief towns. The most remarkable places in the province are the following:

Deventer, in the quarter of Salland, on the Yssel, is a neat, populous, well-built, and well-fortified city, containing several churches belonging to different sects, a gymnasium illustre, a mint, and an iron foundery; and five annual fairs are held here. They brew also a pleasant sort of beer, and have a good trade. Along the river side is a fine quay, adorned with rows of trees.

Kampen, on the Yssel, is strong from its situation, and may be easily laid under water. The wooden bridge is a curious structure, standing upon vast piles. This place was once a free Imperial city, and has still a mint, but its trade is greatly decayed.

Hoffelt is a fortified town on the Blackwater; Genemunden is remarkable for the mats made there; Amels is famed for its manufactures of fine linen; and Woolenhoven, on the Zuyder-Sea, is a commercial place.

Zwol is the handsomest and most wealthy town in the province. It is strongly fortified, contains several churches and hospitals, an arsenal, a college, and a granary. The provincial states meet here, at Deventer, and Kampen alternately: and the celebrated Thomas-a-Kempis was prior of a monastery near this town.

G E L D E R L A N D.

THIS province is usually called North-Gelderland, to distinguish it from Upper Gelderland, or Gelders, which belongs to the king of Prussia, and which we have already described in that monarch's dominions. North Gelderland is bounded on the east by Munster and Cleves; on the west by Utrecht and Holland; on the north by Over-Yssel and the Zuyder-Sea; and on the south by the Maes, which separates it from Brabant. It is 47 miles from north to south, and upwards of 40 from east to west. The land lies higher, and the air is much clearer, than in the maritime provinces, and the soil in most parts is fruitful. Gelderland is watered by the Rhine, and its three branches, the Yssel, Leck, and Waal, several canals, &c. It is divided into three districts, viz. Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim, each of which has its diets and states. Those for the province are held twice a year, and the deputies sent to the states-general are 19. Here are upwards of 200 Calvinist ministers, 4 Lutheran, 14 Roman Catholic, and 3 Anabaptist congregations. The principal places in the district of Nimeguen are as follow:

Nimeguen stands on the Waal, and is the capital of the quarter to which it gives name. It is a large ancient city, strongly fortified, and pleasantly situated, where the Oppidum Batavorum is supposed by some to have stood. The provincial states, and those of the district, assemble in the stadt-house. This city is famous for the peace concluded here in 1678, between the French and the confederates. It carries on a good trade with the duchy of Cleves, and makes great profit by its white beer, which is much esteemed throughout the provinces. In the town-house is kept the sword with which the counts Egmont and Hoorn were beheaded by the duke of Alva's order. The burgrave, who resides in the castle, is one of the chief nobles of the province, and presides in its diets. In the higher part of the city are three large ponds, fed from hidden springs; and through the whole there are many deep wells, which are observed to rise and fall as does the Maes, though six miles distant from this city; whereas the Waal runs close by it, but in

a valley, towards which the descent is considerable. Upon the gate to the north-west of the castle are these inscriptions: *Pes imperii. Huc usque jus Stavira. Melior est bellicosa libertas quam servitus pacifica.* That is to say, "This is the border of the empire. So far reaches the right of Stavira. It is better to have liberty with war, than slavery with peace." The reason of these inscriptions is supposed to be, that this was the limit of the Roman empire on this side; and that the impost, or tax, called Stavira, reached not them, because they were exempted from this city to Arnheim, across the Betuwe, about seven miles long, at the charge of these two cities.

Tiel, on the Waal, 17 miles west of Nimeguen, though much decayed from its pristine splendor, is still populous, and has a tolerable trade.

Bommel, the capital, and only considerable place of an island of the same name, otherwise called Beemmelwaert, stands on the river Waal. It is a pleasant walled city, with broad and regular streets. It is very strong, being fortified with good curtains, bastions, and towers, a double wall, and double ditches. It stands low, in a marshy ground, which can be overflowed from the Waal and the Maes. It surrendered to the French in 1672, who spent 14 days in destroying its fortifications, carried off the artillery and ammunition, and obliged the town to pay 36,000 guilders to prevent being burnt. It was afterwards strongly fortified when recovered by the states. The town chuses their own magistrates, under whose jurisdiction is the whole island of Bommel, in which are many good villages, and which is about 13 miles long, and 4 broad, between that and the Maes.

Batenburg is the chief place of a little district, called Maes and Waal, because it lies between those two rivers, near their conflux. The town has the title of a barony; and two brothers, lords of Batenburg, were beheaded at Brussels, in the year 1569, by the duke of Alva's orders. The counts of Hoorn were also descended from that family.

Panderen is a village in the bailiage of Upper Betuwe, where begins the new canal, through which the Rhine at present passes. In the same bailiage stood formerly the Schenken-Schanze, a very strong and spacious fort, built in 1586 by general Martin Schenk; and the Tolhaus, a castle where the dukes of Gelderland frequently resided, and where vessels still pay toll, as they did formerly. The Betuwe is that track of land lying between the Rhine and the Waal. It is divided into two bailiages, called the Upper and Lower, or Eastern and Western Betuwe.

Zutphen, a town on the right bank of the Yssel, is large and strongly fortified, and has a bridge of boats over the Yssel, which divides the town into two parts. The whole neighbouring country may be laid under water by means of the Borkel, a river which here joins the Yssel. There are several churches here belonging to different sects, with hospitals for the aged, sick, orphans, and strangers, and a gymnasium. There are pleasant walks about it, especially on the ramparts. The citizens are noted for their courtesy and politeness, to which the many gentlemen who live here greatly contribute. The great Sir Philip Sydney died here of the wounds he received at the siege of this city; and Gerard Van Zutphen, master to the famous Thomas-a-Kempis, was born here.

Arnheim, the third district, contains a town of the same name, which is not only the capital of this district, but of the whole province. It stands on the Rhine, at the foot of the Veluwe hills, 6 miles from Nimeguen, and 48 from Amsterdam, and is strongly fortified. It has also a commodious harbour, and is the seat of the supreme council of Gelderland, and the chamber of accounts. Here is an ancient palace, in which the dukes of Gelderland, and after them the stadtholders of the province, used to keep their court. The walls, being delightfully planted with lime-trees, render the walks pleasant. In the great church are the monuments

monuments of several counts and dukes of Gelderland; and near the city is the village of Oosterbeek, where the emperor Henry III. was born in 1027.

At Harderwyk, situated on the Zuyder-Sea, is an university, which, till 1648, was only a Schola illustris.

The trade of the town is considerable, especially in fish, of which its red herrings are much admired. The steeple of St. Mary's church, a stately structure, is so high that it serves for a land-mark, being seen at a great distance, both by sea and land. Prodigious quantities of blue-berries are gathered in the neighbouring woods, and carried to Amsterdam, and other towns. The provincial mint is in this city, the fortifications of which are in the ancient manner. The famous lawyer Gerardus Voetius is said to have been a native of this place.

In the neighbourhood of Wageningen, a small town on the Rhine, with a commodious harbour, tobacco is much cultivated.

Elburg is a small town on the Zuyder-Sea, whose ramparts, planted with lime-trees, form a delightful walk. Its inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing and catching wild ducks.

In that track of land called the Veluwe is the lordship of Loo, belonging, with a beautiful seat on it, to the prince of Orange.

U T R E C H T.

THE province of Utrecht is surrounded by Holland and Gelderland, a small part which borders on the Zuyder Sea excepted. The length is about 32 miles, the breadth about 20. The air is salubrious, and the soil fruitful. The rivers are the Rhine, Leck, Vecht, and some smaller streams. The provincial states are composed of 12 members, and three deputies are sent to the assembly of the States General. The established clergy are divided into three classes, and hold an annual synod at Utrecht.

Utrecht, the capital of this province, and seat of the states, is so called from its ancient ferry or passage over the Rhine. It is a large and populous city, situated 19 miles from Amsterdam and Rotterdam. There were several large and rich monasteries, and other religious houses, here before the reformation. The churches are magnificent, especially that of St. Martin, formerly the cathedral, and usually called the dome. Over that of St. Salvador, or the old minster, where the English have a place of worship, is a museum of all sorts of antiques and rarities. The only defence of the city is a wall on the canal. Here is a stately town-house, with a commandery of the Teutonic order, and a celebrated university, which was founded in 1636, since which it hath flourished greatly, though it has not all the privileges of most other universities, being wholly subject to the magistrates of the city. The mall, without the town, having five rows of lofty limes on each side, is very pleasant; and the physic garden, belonging to the university, is extremely curious. There are five churches here that have chapters; but the members of those purchase their places, of which some cost 6 or 7000 guilders. The streams which run through several of the streets contribute much to the beauty and cleanliness of the town; and the canal that is cut from the Leck, and passes through it to Amsterdam, will carry ships of any burthen. Pope Adrian VI. was a native of this city. His epitaph is worth inserting: *Adrianus Sextus hic situs est, qui nihil sibi in vita infelicius duxit, quam quod imperaret, i. e.* "Adrian VI. lies here, who reckoned it his greatest misfortune that he should ever have been called to government." Here, in 1579, the memorable union was formed between the seven provinces; and, in 1713, the celebrated peace concluded between France on the one part, and the allies on the other. The Papists have a nominal archbishop of the city; and there is a silk manufactory carried on in it, which employs a number of hands.

Amersfoort is situated on the little river Eem, which runs by its walls, and falls into the Zuyder-Sea. It took its name from a ford on this river: it is six miles distant from that sea to the south, and 17 from Utrecht towards the north-east. It is an ancient town, and was the usual retreat of the bishops of Utrecht, when drove out by the citizens; and the inhabitants of this place frequently helped to restore them. This town was anciently but small, as appears from the remains of its old fortifications. It is now much larger, and will take near an hour to walk round it. It is of no great strength, being commanded by a neighbouring hill. The buildings, especially those of the Old Town, are very near. They have three churches here, one of which is a large and stately fabric. Their hospitals are equal to those of the greater cities; and they have a public school, where several eminent persons have had their education. It suffered much formerly by the Geldrians, who took it in 1543. It was also taken by the Spaniards in 1629, but afterwards quitted by them, and better fortified by the states. Their government is much like that of Utrecht, and they enjoy almost the same privileges. They had formerly a great trade in brewing beer; but now they subsist chiefly by feeding cattle, and by husbandry, there being good arable and pasture ground on the east and south; but on the west and north there is nothing but a barren heath. It is called Amersford-Berg, or the hill of Amersford; and is six miles long, and almost as many broad. They have planted upon it two rows of trees from Amersford till within six miles of Utrecht.

Just upon the edge of this hill stands Soetsdyke, a pleasant palace, adorned with fine gardens, curious fountains, delightful walks, shaded with lofty trees, pleasant parks filled with deer, a large aviary, exceeding fine stables, &c.

Rhenen is situated on the Rhine, about 7 miles above Wyck-te-Overstede to the east, 19 from Utrecht towards the south-east, and 13 from Amersford to the south. It is an ancient town, thought to be the Grinnes, mentioned by Tacitus, and is surrounded with walls and bastions. On the steeple of the church is a very fine clock, with a most harmonious chime of bells. In the fields between the town and Utrecht are dug most of the turfs that serve the neighbouring country with fuel.

Montfort, the chief place of a little district, is situated on the little Yssel, near the borders of the province of Holland, 10 miles above Gauda to the east, six from Utrecht towards the south-west, and but three from Oudewater to the south-east. It is not a large town, but is fine, neat, and pretty strong: it was built by a bishop of Utrecht in 1159, as a bulwark against the incursions of the Hollanders.

SECTION III.

Classes, Persons, Dispositions, Dress, Customs, Manners, &c. of the People of the United Provinces in general.

THE people of the United Provinces may be divided into five separate classes. First, the nobles; second, the opulent merchants retired from business; third, the merchants and traders; fourth, the seamen; and fifth, the boors, or country farmers. Of the first there are but few in Holland and Zealand, having almost become extinct during the long wars with Spain; but in the other provinces they are numerous. They pride themselves upon their rank, and imitate the manners and dress of the French. Economy and moderation once characterized the second class, the opulent merchants; but of late they have been tainted with the profusion and luxury of their neighbours of France and Great Britain. The merchants and tradesmen are tolerably acute, and, in general, intent on the accumulation of wealth. The mariners are plain, surly, and ill-mannered. The boors are mostly industrious and diligent, but not very laborious: they are, upon the whole, honest and frugal.

All

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ANCIENT DUTCH DRESSES.

*1 The Prince of Orange in the Year 1572..... 2 a Count of Flanders in 1582.
3 a Soldier in 1588.*



ANCIENT DUTCH DRESSES.

Orignion sculp.

*1 a Physician in the Year 1640..... 2 a Merchants Wife in 1640..
3 a Nobleman of the Netherlands in 1588.*

All appetites and passions run lower and cooler here than in any other countries, avarice excepted. When they attempt to revenge an injury, their resentment is usually unmanly and savage, agreeable to the opinion which the great Dryden entertained of them, who says,

With an ill grace the Dutch their mischief do;
They've both ill-nature, and ill-manners too.

The dress of the common people is plain, and they change fashions as rarely as the Spaniards. The dress of both sexes is inelegant; that of the men consists of coats without shape or plaits, with long pockets placed as high as the ribs. The dress of the women is still more singular, for their coats reach only to the middle of their legs, and in North-Holland no lower than their knees.

These people are patient, steady, wary, covetous, calm, and seldom have any difference with each other; but when they are irritated, as before observed, they grow brutish. Many of the lower class carry knives about them, with which they stab their antagonists, notwithstanding the severe laws against this practice. They are, however, very indulgent to their children. They are addicted to drinking, and when they treat their friends they do it sumptuously. They are neat to excess in their houses and furniture, and the streets themselves are kept amazingly clean. The women, however, have but an indifferent character; and there is a proverbial saying, "That the dirtiest thing in a Dutchman's house is his wife;" but this character is not universal. The pavement of the chambers is generally of marble. Their general mode of living is plain and frugal. The poorer people live upon four milk, pulse and herbs. It is uncommon for any of them to be really in love, or even to pretend to it; or do the women seem to care whether they are or not. People converse pretty much upon a level here; nor is it easy to distinguish the man from the master, or the maid from the mistress. The principal enjoyment of the Dutch is eating and drinking, for they have no idea of pleasure unconnected with feasting and carousing. The humidity of the air doubtless inclines them to the custom of drinking and smoking tobacco, which are in general usage throughout the country. One of their winter amusements is skating, in which they excel; so that in a hard frost it is astonishing to see the crowds of both sexes that pass from place to place upon the ice, and dart along with amazing velocity.

Many of the Dutch excel in painting and engraving, some have been good statuarys, and a few have been remarkable for their wit and ingenuity, as Erasmus, Grotius, &c. The common mode of travelling in the United Provinces, and, indeed, throughout the Austrian and French Netherlands, is in treckscouts, or draw-boats, which are large covered boats drawn by a horse at the rate of three miles an hour, the fare of which does not amount to more than a penny a mile. The rate of these boats, and also of the post waggons, is fixed, and you are permitted to carry a portmanteau and provisions, so that you are not under the necessity of expending any thing at public houses. The carriage of the baggage is not settled by law, therefore an agreement ought to be made, otherwise the driver will charge not what in equity he should, but according to the dictates of his avarice, and the money must be paid him if a previous bargain is not made. At the inns and public houses on the road a person is sure to meet with clean linen and soft beds; but their bedsteads, or rather calcons, in the sides of the walls, are placed so high, that a man may break his neck if he happens to fall out of them. Besides, a traveller must be content to lie with half a dozen people or more in the same room, and be disturbed all night long by somebody or other, if a churlish landlord pleases to have it so. There is no disputing with a Dutch inn-keeper, either about the reckoning or any other particular.

SECTION IV.

Religion, Language, Constitution, Military and Naval Armament, Commerce, Coin, &c.

THE prevailing religion of the United Provinces is Calvinism, which is embraced by the bulk of the people. All other sects, however, of the reformed religion, are tolerated and protected here. The Jews have likewise their synagogues in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The Roman Catholic religion was excepted at the first establishment of this government; but the States, at length, desirous of giving all men liberty in this point, now suffer the public exercise of that religion. Indeed, their great care has long been to favour no particular inquisition into the faith or religious principles of any peaceable, good subjects, who live under the protection of their laws, and to suffer no violence or oppression to be offered to any man's conscience, when his opinion or actions did not interfere with, or were of ill consequence to, the civil government of the state.

The Calvinist clergy are, in general, throughout this country, attached to the family of the prince of Orange. The church government amongst that prevailing sect is according to the discipline established by the grand synod held at Dort in 1618. The ecclesiastical assemblies are composed of different classes, laity as well as clergy, to whom all are allotted their respective functions.

The only subordination among the clergy in Holland is, that the consistories are subordinated to the classes, and these to the provincial synods; for as to national synods, there have been none since that of Dort, mentioned above.

The Dutch language is a dialect of the German, and has a harsh sound; but the better sort of people speak French.

The cities and towns of the United Provinces are little republics of themselves, whose deputies, with the nobility, compose the states thereof; and the deputies of the provinces, in a similar manner, compose the states-general. Every town, or province, may send as many members as they please to the states-general; but all belonging to one town, or province, have but one voice; and no resolution taken by the states-general is of any force till ratified by the several provinces. In the cities and towns the legislative power is vested in the senates, and the executive in the burgo-masters, syndics, &c. The states of all the provinces, except Holland, are stiled *noble and mighty lords*. Those of Holland are called *noble and most mighty lords*; and the title of the states-general is *high and mighty lords*, or *their high mightinesses*. Besides the states-general, there is also a council of state, consisting of deputies from the several provinces. They are twelve in number, whereof Holland sends three, Gelderland two, Zealand two, Utrecht two, Friesland one, Groningen one, and Over-Yssel one. Their business is to prepare estimates and ways and means for raising the revenue, as well as other matters that are laid before the states-general. In this council every deputy presides a week by turns; and the stadtholder has a decisive voice when the votes happen to be equal. The principal affairs that come under their deliberation are those relating to the army and finances. The stadtholder is also president of the states in every province, but has no seat in the states-general. One dissenting voice in the provincial states prevents their coming to any resolution. From the death of William III. prince of Orange, and king of England, there had been no stadtholder, at least for the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and West Friesland; but these also, in 1747, upon the French breaking into Dutch Flanders, made choice of William-Charles-Henry-Frifo, prince of Orange, and father of the present stadtholder, William V. The stadtholdership was at the same time made hereditary to his heirs male

and female, provided the latter did not marry the son of a king, or a papist. The stadtholder's powers and prerogatives are very considerable: in particular, he seems directly, or by his influence, to have the nomination of the magistrates, deputies, and most of the officers, civil and military. In short, though he has not the title, he has more real power and authority than many kings; for besides the influence and revenue he derives from the stadtholdership, he has several principalities and large estates of his own. With respect to the administration of justice in this country, every province has its tribunal, to which, except in criminal causes, appeals lie from the petty and country courts; and it is said, that justice is no where distributed with more impartiality.

The taxes in these provinces, especially in Holland, are many and heavy. The ordinary revenues of the republic are computed at between two and three millions sterling annually. Out of 100 guilders the province of Holland contributes 58, and consequently above one half of the whole public expences. For the encouragement of trade, the duties on goods and merchandize are very low. Notwithstanding the number and greatness of the taxes, every province is said to labour under very heavy debts, especially Holland.

With respect to their land forces, in time of peace they seldom exceed 40,000, and very often fall short of that number. They employ a great many foreigners, especially Swifs and Scots, in their service; and, in time of war, hire whole regiments of Germans. The chief command of the army is vested in the stadtholder, under whom is the field-marshal-general. No nation can fit out a more formidable fleet than the Dutch, having always vast quantities of timber prepared for building ships, and great numbers of ship-carpenters and mariners: however, in times of peace, they usually have no more than 30 in commission, for the protection of their trade in the Mediterranean, and to convoy their homeward-bound Indiamen, &c.

The Dutch East-India company have had the monopoly of the spice trade considerably more than a century; hence it is one of the most opulent trading companies in the universe. Though the United Provinces of themselves produce very few things, yet all the commodities and products of the globe may be procured here. The Dutch likewise acquire great riches by their herring, cod, and whale fisheries; by their manufactures of linen, paper, earthen-ware, &c. and by ship-building. Every province has the right of coinage, but all the pieces must be of a similar intrinsic value. The following table exhibits, at one point of view, the value, in English money, of the Dutch gold and silver coin:

G O L D.		S I L V E R.	
Name.	Value.	Name.	Value.
	£. s. d.		s. d.
Ryder - -	1 5 6	Three guilder piece	5 5½
Half-ryder -	0 12 9	Rix-dollar - -	4 6½
Double ducat	0 19 1	Dollar - - -	2 8½
Ducat - -	0 9 6½	Twenty-eight stiver } piece	2 6
		Six stiver piece -	0 6½
		Pieces of five stiver } and a half - -	0 6½
		Two stiver pieces, } eleven of which } make - - -	2 0
		Stiver pieces, eleven } of which make	1 0

It is to be observed, that the smallest coin, or doit, is worth about half a farthing; and that English, French, and German coin, pass current here for their intrinsic value.

SECTION V.

Description of the County of Drenthe, or Drent, the Generalité Lands, &c. included under the title of Dutch Flanders.

THE county of Drenthe is bounded on the south by Bentheim, and Over-Yssel; on the north by Groningen; on the west by Friesland; and on the east by Munster. It is tolerable fertile; the states consist of the nobles and freeholders; the assembly is annually held at Assen, but no deputies are sent from thence to the states-general. Assen, the capital, is small, well built, and the seat of the high colleges; and Koevorden, though a small town, is strongly fortified.

The Generalité Lands are those parts of the Netherlands that appertain to the United Provinces in general. The hereditary stadtholder is governor of them all. The high tribunals are held at the Hague, Middleburg, and Veulo; and the established religion is Calvinism. These lands consist of part of the duchies of Brabant and Limburg, of the upper quarter of Gelderland, and part of Flanders. The principal places in Brabant, belonging to the states, are the following:

Bois le Duc on the Diest, 20 miles from Breda, is strong by nature and art. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The town contains several churches, mass-houses, a citadel, gymnasium, &c. The manufactures are linen, woollen, cutlery wares, needles, &c. It was once a bishopric; and the cathedral, which is now in the hands of the Protestants, is one of the most magnificent in the Netherlands. Before the Reformation there were 16 monasteries of both sexes here. In the district to which the town gives name are the towns of Osterwyk, Tilborg, Boxtel, Eindhoven, Grischot, Helmond, Os, Grave, and Ravestein. The Grave is strongly fortified, and belongs to the prince of Orange, who is also proprietor of the barony of Kuik, and other estates in the district. Ravestein, with the lordship to which it gives name, are held as fiefs of the states-general, by the elector palatine; and Helmond is the property of the house of Aremberg. In the same district is also a lordship belonging to the Teutonic order, and two rich convents, which, by the indulgence of the states, are suffered to remain and enjoy their ancient revenues.

Breda, situated at the conflux of the Merk and the Aa, which, after their junction, are navigable from hence to the German Ocean, 14 miles from Dort to the south, 20 miles from Bois le Duc to the west, and 25 from Antwerp to the north-east, is pretty well built and fortified, and a part of the adjacent country may be laid under water. Here are several squares, one of which is delightfully planted with trees, and adorned with a moated castle, and several churches; but the trade and manufactures of the town are greatly declined. The states have been possessed of it ever since the year 1637. Here king Charles II. resided a short time before he set out, when invited by his subjects to take possession of his kingdoms, and from hence was dated his famous declaration. Here also, in 1669, the famous treaty of peace was concluded between the late king Charles, Lewis XIV. of France, and the states-general, under the mediation of the king of Sweden. The neighbourhood of the town is very pleasant; among other agreeable objects are several woods, of which one is cut out into beautiful walks and villas. The town gives name to a barony, which contains 18 little towns and villages, the principal of which are Williamstadt and Steenberg, which are both well fortified and garrisoned.

Bergen-op-Zoom is not so called from its being situated on the river Zoom, as there is no such river. Those who have been of that opinion have taken for a river a canal that runs through this city, and was made for the convenience of bringing into the town boats laden with turfs, which serve for fuel to the inhabitants.

But Zoom, in Dutch, signifies a seam, an hem, or a border, and was given to the country where this city stands, because it borders upon the sea: and the city being built on an hill, called, in Dutch, Berge, or Bergen, it was from thence called Bergen-op-Zoom, i. e. "The Hill on the Border." It is 19 miles distant from Antwerp to the north, and 17 from Breda towards the west. It is one of the strongest places belonging to the Dutch, who fortified it so strongly in the year 1629, that it was reckoned almost impregnable. On the side towards Antwerp they have built a large half-moon, which extends as far as the fort called Kyk-in-de-Pot, i. e. "Look into the pot." That fort is defended by four redoubts, with batteries planted with great guns on every side. There is a canal from the sea to this city, by which supplies of men and ammunition can be brought in, without being prevented by the besiegers. From this city to the sea there are eleven forts well planted with cannon, and many redoubts and palisadoes along the dyke or causeway. Towards Steenberg there are also several fortifications, with many redoubts and intrenchments; and as the country about it is marshy, and often overflowed, the approaches to it are very difficult. It is reckoned a sea-port town, because it is pretty near the sea, with which it has a communication by means of the river Scheld. Its harbour is very fine, and defended on both sides by strong forts. The houses here are well built, and the square large and beautiful. The church of St. Gertrude is a noble piece of architecture; its roof being but one single arch vaulted over. The palace of the marquis is also worth seeing.

Maestricht, on the Maes, is one of the strongest fortresses belonging to the republic, standing 12 miles from Liege, and 48 from Brussels. The states-general, to whom it was yielded up by the treaty of Munster, are sovereigns of it, jointly with the bishop of Liege, as having succeeded to the rights of the dukes of Brabant. There are many popish convents in it, and churches belonging to different sects; and a strong garrison is maintained by the states. The magistracy consists partly of Calvinists and partly of Roman Catholics, and the latter must be natives of the bishopric of Liege. In a hill in the neighbourhood is a horizontal quarry full of long winding passages, in which, in time of war, the country people secure their cattle and valuable effects; 40,000 men might lodge in it with great convenience. The town contains about 3000 houses, and 13,000 inhabitants, besides the garrison. There is a Calvinist gymnasium and grammar-school here, the masters and professors of which are paid by the states; a large college, a commandery of the Teutonic order, a stately town-house, and governor's house, with other public buildings.

In the part of the duchy of Linsburg, belonging to the states-general, are,

Valkenburg, the Falcon's Mountain, or Castle, which stands on the river Geul, and, though but a small open place, is the capital of a county. By a particular privilege it is exempted from all taxes.

In the upper part of Gelderland, belonging to the states-general, are the following places:

Venlo has its name from its situation among low meadows, which is the meaning of its name in Dutch. It stands on the right bank of the Maes, seven miles distant from Gelder to the south, and 17 from Ruremonde to the north. This city is of a square form, and pretty large, having two squares: the town-house stands in

one, where they also keep a market three times a week; the other is the parade, and place of arms. Here are between 8 and 900 houses, and about 4000 inhabitants, most of whom are Roman Catholics, who enjoy the free exercise of their religion. They have but one parochial church, and several convents. The Dutch Protestants have a pretty church here; and this is the only frontier town where there is no French minister.

The houses are very indifferent, and the inhabitants generally so poor, that they let their houses fall to ruin. The magistracy is composed of a schout, a burgomaster, seven scheepens, three counsellors, and two secretaries. The burgomaster is changed annually by the states-general, and chosen among the scheepens, from a nomination of three presented to them by the counsellors.

Stevensweert is a strong fortress with seven bastions. It stands in an island of the Maes, near the borders of the duchy of Cleves, and the bishopric of Liege, three miles below Maeseyck, and nine above Ruremonde. In the year 1633, after the death of the infanta Isabella, the marquis of Aitove, whom Philip IV. king of Spain had appointed governor of the Low Countries, till he could pitch upon a more proper person, caused this fortress to be built; and in order to obstruct the trade of the Dutch up and down the Maes, he caused a bridge of boats to be made here, the head of which he fortified.

The principal places belonging to the states-general in Flanders are the following:

Sluys, on the German Ocean, the harbour of which is now almost choaked up. The fortifications are remarkably strong, but the air is so bad that the garrison must be changed every year. All the other Dutch governors in Flanders are subordinate to the governor of this town.

Hulst is a strong fortified town, situated in a fruitful plain, which may be laid under water. The commodity it chiefly deals in is corn, having a canal, or harbour, which communicates with the West-Scheld. The forts and lines by which it is surrounded render the approaches to it very difficult; but the air is but indifferent, and most of the inhabitants are Papists. It gives name to a bailiage, which is of considerable extent.

Sas van Ghent is a small but strong town, on a bay of the West-Scheld. Its name signifies the Sluice of Ghent; for the inhabitants having dug a canal from hence to that city erected a sluice here for keeping up the waters. About a mile from the town is a fort called St. Anthony's, which was built for the defence of the sluice.

Philippine is a small but well fortified town, on the western arm of the Scheld, called Brackman-water. It had its name from Philip II. king of Spain, who caused it to be built.

In this part of Flanders is the island of Kadland, or Catland, which, as well as many other places whose names begin with Cat, is supposed to have been so called from the Catti, who formerly inhabited part of the Netherlands. It lies over-against Sluys, and is very fertile. To defend it against the sea, to which it is much exposed in stormy weather, strong dykes have been erected, and are kept in repair at a vast expence.

The history of the United Provinces will be included in that of the Netherlands in general.



AUSTRIAN FLANDERS, or the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

THIS province of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by the United Provinces, on the east by Germany, on the south by several parts of France, and on the west by the German Ocean, is 60 miles long and 50 broad.

The several distinct districts are as follow :

BRABANT is bounded on the north by the United Provinces; on the south by Hennegan and Namur; on the west by Flanders, properly so called; and on the east by Liege. The air is good, and the soil fruitful. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which is the Demer, or Rupel. There are two fine canals in it, one of which joins the Senne and the Rupel; the other runs from Louvain to the Rupel. Between Louvain and Brussels is a fine stone causeway, and another reaching from Louvain to Thienen and Liege. The southern part, called Walloon-Brabant, is mountainous, but not unfruitful. In Austrian Brabant are reckoned 19 walled towns, besides a great many boroughs and villages. The states of the province consist of the clergy, nobility, and representatives of the chief towns. These states meet four times a year at Brussels. In them, and the viceroy, the legislative power, and that of levying money, is vested; but the whole assembly must be unanimous in passing an act. They appoint a kind of committee, of two clergymen and two noblemen, to meet daily during their recesses. There are four hereditary officers of state for this province, viz. the seneschal, the chamberlain, the marshal, and the guidon: besides which there are also a great huntsman, a great falconer, a great forester, a chief justice in eyre, and a master of the wolf-hunters. The high council of Brabant, which is divided into two chambers, or courts, is chiefly held at Mechlin, where most of the provincial causes are tried. The Roman Catholic is the only religion of this country; and the number and opulence of the ecclesiastics is very great. At Mechlin is the see of an archbishop, to whom are subject the prelates of Antwerp, Ghent, Bois le Duc, Bruges, Ipres, and Ruremonde. In the archbishopric are 14 collegiate churches, and 203 cloisters. This, with many other countries, came to the house of Austria by the marriage of Maria, daughter of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, with Maximilian, archduke of Austria. The principal manufactures are lawns, lace, cambrics, and tapestry.

The Walloon language, which is spoken here, is a mixture of German, French, and Spanish. The arms of the duchy are a Lion, Or; in a Field, Sable. Austrian Brabant is divided into several quarters. In the quarter of Louvain the principal places are,

Louvain on the Dyle, 13 miles east of Brussels, formerly the capital of the duchy; but at present Brussels is considered as such. Louvain is a place of great antiquity, having been founded by the emperor Arnulfus as a check against the Normans. The emperor Charles V. was educated in the castle, which long continued the residence of the dukes of Brabant. Many assemblies of the states have been kept in it. The churches and cloisters are very numerous and fine, both within and without the town, which is very large, but not populous; for there are many meadows, vineyards, gardens, and orchards, within the walls. The stadthouse and the church of St. Peter are very beautiful. In the 14th century the manufacture of woollen cloths was so great here, that there were vast numbers of woollen drapers, and many thousands of weavers, in the city. When they went from their work, a great bell was rung to give notice to the mothers to keep their children within doors, lest they should be trampled under feet

by that crowd of workmen; but, in process of time, the journeymen weavers, and other tradesmen, revolted, took up arms, threw several of their magistrates out of the windows of the town-house, and laid waste all Brabant: at last, however, they were subdued, some of their ringleaders executed, and most of the others banished. Of these, many retired to England, and were kindly received. The trade of Louvain has ever since been upon the decline, and at present is inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the excellent beer which is brewed there, of which great quantities are sent to the neighbouring cities, especially to Brussels. With a view to restore this city to its former lustre, an university was founded in it in 1426, by John IV. duke of Brabant, which enjoys great privileges, granted to it both by the popes and dukes. There are above 40 colleges; and in the hall, where the public exercises are performed, are three spacious rooms, where lectures are read every morning in divinity, law, and physic, to which the scholars, in every college, may resort. The Hollanders have a college here for their Roman Catholic, the English one of Augustine monks, and the Irish one of Dominicans, and another of Recollects. To give encouragement to learning, pope Sixtus IV. granted to the university, A. D. 1483, the privilege of presentation to all the livings in the Netherlands. The church, which belonged to the jesuit's convent, is admired for the elegance of its architecture. The convent for English ladies is very capacious and elegant, and more richly endowed than any other in the Low Countries. The burghers of Louvain boast that their city was never taken by force. In 1710, indeed, the French entered it by stratagem, but were soon repulsed with great loss by the citizens. To reward their fidelity and bravery, Charles, then styled king of Spain, and afterwards emperor, presented them with a golden key, which is still kept in the town-house.

Tienen, on the Ghete, seven miles east of Louvain, was formerly a very considerable city, but is now greatly decayed. Here are two collegiate churches, the canons of one of which are permitted to marry, but if they become widowers they are not allowed to wed a second time, unless they resign their prebends. No layman has been able to ascertain the amount of their revenues, as they are bound by oath not to reveal it. They must be all natives of the place, and the prebends are in their own gift, so that upon the whole they are very opulent. Besides the above, here are eight nunneries and six monasteries.

Heverle is a town with a strong castle, belonging to the duke of Aremberg and Arschot; and Limbe is a fine borough town.

Gemblours stands upon a steep hill, encompassed on all sides with precipices, except towards the east, where a little hill hangs over it. It is considerable only for its abbey of St. Hubert, of the Benedictine order. The abbot is the first nobleman of Brabant, has the title of earl of Gemblours, of which he is a temporal lord, and has, as such, the first voice in the assembly of the states of Brabant. This abbey has produced several learned men; and, amongst others, the celebrated monk Siebertus, author of the *Chronicon Gemblacense*, well known by the learned: he died here in the year 1115, and his chronicle was continued by abbot Anselmus till the year 1137, when he died. Gemblours is famous in history for the victory which don John of Austria gained near it the 31st of January, 1578, over the army of the states-general, commanded by Antonio de Coignies, who lost all his cannon, and was himself taken

taken prisoner. This defeat was imputed to the absence of the chief officers of the states, who were then at Brussels, and to the jealousy some others had conceived against the prince of Orange. In the abbey of this town king William took up his head quarters during a great part of his wars with France.

Diest is a little city upon the river Demer, noted for its woollen cloths, hose, and other manufactures; as also for the excellent beer brewed here, which is sold in all the neighbouring towns. They keep, on every Ash-Wednesday, a famous fair for horses. This city, with its territory, has the title of a barony, which belonged to king William, and is claimed at present by several of his heirs. There are at Diest two collegiate churches, and several convents of friars and nuns.

The French lines in Brabant running along by this place, it surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, when he had forced these lines in 1705. But towards the end of the same campaign the French re-took it, and dismantled it. However, at last, the allies again got possession of it, and it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht.

Montaigne, in Flemish Scherpen-Heuvel, that is to say, Sharp-Mount, and, in Latin, Mons Acutus, which signifies the same, is thus called from its situation on the top of an hill: it stands between Diest and Sichem; and, though small, is very regularly built, and of an heptagon figure. It is famous for an image of the Holy Virgin, which stood formerly in a little nich against a tree; but, in the year 1609, the archdukes of Austria built here a chapel, or small church, which is become very rich by the offerings of the devotees to that image.

Ramilies is a small village, near 11 miles from Namur, where, in the year 1706, the duke of Marlborough defeated the French, and obtained a signal victory.

Leeuwe, on the Ghete, a strong town, seven miles from Tienen, is in a marshy situation, which renders it almost inaccessible. The air is extremely bad, on which account the sovereigns of the county used formerly to banish delinquents hither.

Landen is famous for the desperate battle fought near it in the year 1693, between the confederates, under the command of king William and the elector of Bavaria, and the French, commanded by the dukes of Luxemburg, Villeroy, and Berwick, in which the former were defeated.

In the Brussels quarter of Brabant the principal places are,

Brussels, which gives name to the territory, and is, though but second in rank, not only the capital of Brabant, but of the Netherlands in general. It is 13 miles west of Louvain, situated on the brow of a hill, and watered by the little river Senne, lat. 50 deg. 51 min. north; long. 2 deg. 30 min. west. The prospect of it at a distance is admirable, but, upon entering it, its irregularity is rather disgusting to a stranger. It is seven miles in circumference, (and consequently too large to hold out a long siege,) has seven strong gates, and is surrounded by a double brick wall, and deep ditches. It is populous, and the houses are handsome. Here are seven beautiful squares; in particular, the great square, or market-place, is one of the most noble in Europe: around it are the halls of the different trading companies, and the town-house. The latter occupies one quarter, and the fronts of the whole are embellished with sculptures, gilding, Latin inscriptions, &c. The town-house, which is an elegant structure, contains the apartments for the assembly of the states of Brabant. They are spacious and superb, finely adorned with tapestry in gilt frames, and many original paintings. On the top of the steeple is the statue of St. Michael killing the dragon, of gilt copper, 17 feet high, which serves for a weather-cock. The public buildings in general, particularly the palaces and courts of the several princes, counts, and other persons of distinction, together with the churches and cloisters, are

large and magnificent. Behind the Imperial palace, that stood in the highest part of the city, but was burnt down not many years ago, is a park well stocked with deer, and planted with trees, like that of St. James's at London, for the inhabitants to walk in. At the farther end of it is a fine pleasure house, built by the emperor Charles V. after his abdication. Of the other palaces, those of the prince de la Tour and Taxis, and of the English earl of Aylesbury, are very fine; and of the gardens, those of the duke of Bournonville are the most delightful. In all the palaces are collections of original paintings, by the most eminent masters, both Italian and Flemish. The arsenal is well worth seeing, on account of the curious antique arms. The opera-house is very spacious and magnificent, built after the Italian manner, with rows of lodges, or closets, in most of which are chimnies. Four fine pictures of the markets of Brussels, by Rubens and Snyder, which cost the dukes of St. Pierre 40,000 florins, and for which the French king, Lewis XIV. offered great sums, are now in the possession of the Orford family.

This city is well provided with water, having 20 public fountains, adorned with statues at the corners of the most public streets. The lower part of the city is called the Rivage, and is cut into canals, which communicate with the great canal, extending from Brussels to the Scheld, 15 miles. By this canal, which was finished in 1561, and cost the city an immense sum, a person may sail from Brussels to the North Sea; and large covered boats, called treck-schoots, actually go twice a day to Antwerp and back again. Each boat is drawn by one horse only, which goes a gentle pace at the rate of three miles an hour, and the fare is about two-pence farthing for every hour. Along the canals, both within and without the city, are fine walks planted with trees, as in Holland, and also on the walls. Of the churches, the most remarkable is that of St. Gudula, which is an old gothic building on the outside, but finely adorned within. In the choir are several fine monuments of illustrious princes; and all around it are many pretty chapels, in one of which they worship three hosts, which, they say, were stabbed in the year 1369, by a Jew, and bled. These are exposed every festival, in a chalice, richly set with diamonds; and on the Sunday after the 13th of July there is a yearly procession in memory of this stabbing, when the hosts are carried round the city, decorated with a great number of precious stones, and attended by all the clergy, secular and regular, the magistrates, courts of justice, and the governor of the province. The chapel where they are kept is all of marble, and the altar of solid silver. Among the cloisters of all orders here are two English, one of which is of Dominican ladies, founded by cardinal Howard in the reign of Charles II. of which a lady of the house of Norfolk was always to be abbess, and the other is of nuns of the Benedictine order. The beguinage here is like a little town, surrounded by a wall and deep ditch, and subdivided into various small streets and lanes. The number of beguines, who have all separate apartments, amount to above 800: they are governed by four matrons, whom they chuse out of their own body: their church is very elegant; and they have a confessor appointed by the bishop of Antwerp. Here is a pawnbroker general, or public office, for lending money upon pledges at a moderate interest. It is called the Mamit of Piety, and was established by the archbishop Albert and his consort Isabella, in the year 1617. Several private passages lead to it, so that any person may enter it without being seen going in from the public streets. The inhabitants of Brussels seem to have had a great predilection for the number seven, as

In this city we find some footsteps of the ancient fancy for that number; for there are seven principal streets that enter into the great market, seven stately houses in the market, let out by the senate for the use of the corporation, seven parish churches, seven noble families, eminent for their antiquity and great privileges,

leges; seven midwives, licensed and sworn by the senate, to visit the poor, as well as the rich, when called; and seven public gates of Doric work, remarkable for leading to so many places of pleasure, or different exercises; one to fowling, a second to fishing, a third to hunting, a fourth to pleasant fields, a fifth to pasture grounds, a sixth to springs and vineyards, and a seventh to gardens.

This city entertained at one time seven crowned heads, besides the dukes of Savoy and Lorraine, with 9000 horse belonging to their retinues. The inns, or eating-houses here, are equal to any in the world: a stranger may dine at any time betwixt twelve and three, on seven or eight dishes of meat, at a most moderate charge. The wines also are very good and cheap; and for a meer trifle by the hour you may have a coach to carry you wherever you please. At the gate of Brussels begins the famous wood of Sogne, of great extent, out of which the inhabitants are allowed to cut a great quantity of wood for fuel every year; and as fast as the trees are cut down fresh ones are planted in their room, by which means the forest will continue for ever for the benefit of the poor. This city is the seat of the council of state, the privy-council, the council of finances, the war council, and the chamber of accounts of the chancery and fœdal court of Brabant, the court of the grand forester, and a particular chamber of accounts for the province of Brabant. The trade consists in camblers, laces, and tapestries, manufactured here, and sent all over Europe. In the year 1695 it suffered much by a French bombardment: in 1706 the allies made themselves masters of it; and the French in 1746; but it was restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Here is a statue of gilt marble, erected by the company of brewers to prince Charles of Lorraine, governor-general of the Austrian Netherlands.

At Vilverden, a small town, seven miles from Brussels, stands, on the canal of Brussels, the famous William Tindal, who first translated the New Testament into English, and suffered martyrdom contrary to the law of nations, he being a subject of England.

Nivelle is 15 miles distant from Brussels. It is a pretty considerable city, since, besides two collegiate churches, there are five parochial ones, and several convents, one of which is for polite learning. There are also several nunneries, and a chapter of canonesses, who must all be the daughters of princes, or at least of noblemen by four descents. The abbess is stiled princess of Nivelle, and is appointed by the sovereign, who must chuse one out of three canonesses named to him by the chapter. The abbess is spiritual and temporal lady of the city, and of its district. There are 17 villages within the district of this city. The town enjoys large privileges; and a great quantity of fine linen is made here equal to that of Cambray.

About five miles to the south of this city stands the village of Senef, famous for a battle fought near it in 1674, between the Dutch, under the prince of Orange, and the French commanded by the prince of Condé. They fought with great fury on both sides eight hours during day-light, and two by moon-light; but the moon setting obliged them to give over. The French pretended they had carried the day, because they took more prisoners than the Dutch; but the latter remained masters of the field of battle. There were about 14,000 men killed on both sides; but the French lost more men than the Dutch, and had a great many officers of distinction killed.

In the Brabant quarter of Antwerp are,

Antwerp, which gives name to the marquissate of the Holy Roman empire, or of Antwerp. This city is situated on the Scheld, 25 miles north of Brussels. It is the third in rank in Brabant, extensive and elegantly built. The houses are lofty, built of free-stone, and have courts before, and gardens behind them. At one end of a noble street, called Merc-street, there is a brazen crucifix, 33 feet in height. The cathedral, de-

dicated to the Virgin Mary, and the stadt-house, are very magnificent structures. The exchange for merchants is the first that was built in Europe, and from which Sir Thomas Gresham took his model of that at London, as did also those at Amsterdam. It has four spacious gates, opposite one another, which are always open; and the walks on each side are supported by 43 pillars of blue marble, all engraved, but not two of them alike. The length of this exchange is 180 feet, and the breadth 140. Underneath are vaults and magazines for merchants goods; and above is an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and mathematics. This city was once the emporium for trade on this side of Europe, being situated on the banks of the river Scheld, where ships of the greatest burthen came up to her quays, as upon the river Thames at London. But when the Seven United Provinces were declared a free state, and the navigation of the Scheld was yielded to them by Spain, they built a fort, called Lillo, seven miles below this city, on the narrowest part of the river, to hinder all shipping from coming up, except what paid custom to them: and as Flushing, in Zealand, is at the mouth of the river Scheld, they took effectual care to render the navigation that way impracticable: so that trade took wing from Antwerp to Amsterdam, a town formerly not very considerable, but now one of the most flourishing in Europe. This drove the merchants of Antwerp to turn their heads to jewelling, painting, and banking, which they have continued to this day to the greatest perfection. Here is likewise an excellent manufactory of tapestry and lace; and, for the promotion of trade, an insurance company has been erected. This city is the see of a bishop, who, as abbot of St. Barnard, is the second prelate in Brabant. The bishopric is of great extent, and the cathedral a most noble pile, with one of the finest steeples in the world. The emperor Charles V. when he made his entry into Antwerp, said it ought to be put in a case, and shewed only once a year for a rarity. The house of the Hans-Towns, built when the city was in its flourishing condition, is a stately building, with magazines above for dry goods, and cellars below for wet, and in the middle story were 300 lodging rooms for merchants; but now it is turned to a horse barrack. There is a market here called the Friday's market, because it is held every Friday, where all sorts of household goods, pictures, and jewels, are sold by auction. No city in the Netherlands has so many and such fine churches as this. Many of them, particularly the cathedral and jesuits church, are adorned with paintings, by Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was a native of this city; and by Quintin Masseys, who is said to have been a blacksmith, but that having fallen in love with a painter's daughter, and been told by her father, when he asked her of him in marriage, that he would have none but a painter for his son-in-law, he went to Italy to study painting, and, in a few years, returned so eminent in his new profession, that he found no difficulty in obtaining the father's consent. He is interred at the entry of the cathedral, where his effigy is put up, with an inscription signifying, That conjugal love made an Appelles of a blacksmith. The before mentioned church is extremely magnificent, and the chapel of the Virgin, joining to it, still more so. Among the cloisters, the most remarkable are the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, on the banks of the Scheld, the apartments of which are truly royal, and in which all sovereign princes that pass this way actually lodge; and the English nunnery, of the order of St. Teresa, the nuns of which never wear linen, or eat flesh, and lie upon straw. The grates of the convent are so dismal that it looks like a prison.

As to the fortifications of the city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each side, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go a-breast; being also defended by a very strong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva in 1568, which commands the town and neighbouring country. The magnificence of

of this city is chosen only out of the seven patrician families, and consists of two burgomasters, and 18 eschevins, besides inferior magistrates. Among the privileges granted to it by its princes there is one by which every person born in it is a citizen, though both his father and mother were foreigners. When the duke of Alencon, brother to the French king Henry III. whom the states-general had appointed governor of the Netherlands, made an attempt, in 1582, to surprize this city, the citizens defended themselves so bravely, that they drove the French out of the town, killed 1500 of them, of which 300 were noblemen, and took 2000, with the loss of only 80 men: the duke having, by this step, lost the confidence of the states, retired to France, where he soon died of grief. The siege which this city held out in 1585 against the duke of Parma, governor of the Netherlands, is one of the most renowned in history. The siege lasted a twelve-month; and he never could have succeeded, had it not been for the stupendous bridge he laid over the Scheld to carry on his attack. Here the celebrated geographer Abraham Ortelius was born. In the noble steeple of the cathedral, mentioned above, are 33 bells, and two chimes, a clock with a diameter of 30 feet, and a cross at top, which is 15 feet in height.

Lier, on the conflux of the Greater and Lesser Nethe, is a small town, but strong both by art and nature. A paved road leads from hence to Antwerp. Here is a spacious market-place, where once every week, from St. John's day to St. Martin's, they keep a famous market for black cattle. They brew an excellent sort of white beer, called Caveffe, which is very much esteemed all over the Netherlands: they also make lace, which is reckoned equal to that of Mechlin. The chief church, which is a collegiate one, is a fine building, adorned with an harmonious chime of bells. There are several convents and nunneries here: among the latter is that of English barefooted Carmelite nuns. The Carthusians have a monastery, the largest in the Netherlands: the circumference of the walls that enclose the cells and kitchen-garden, is a full English mile, and the monks have a greater privilege granted them by the pope than the other monasteries of that order; for they are allowed to dine together in the refectory every Wednesday; and altho' they eat nothing but fish, they have each a bottle of wine at dinner, and have the liberty, six weeks in summer, to go abroad in coaches to take the air, and to stay out from seven of the clock in the morning till five at night. The monastery is very large, and the cloisters leading to the cells are paved.

Turnhout, a small city, with the title of a lordship, was built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant, about the year 1212. Here is a collegiate church dedicated to St. Peter, the chapter of which is composed of a dean and 12 canons. The regular canons of the priory of Consenbonk have here a college, where they teach polite literature. In the year 1545 the emperor Charles V. gave this city and lordship to his sister Mary, queen of Hungary, to enjoy it during her life. In 1648, after the conclusion of the treaty of Munster, Philip IV. king of Spain, gave it to the princess Amelia of Solms, the widow of prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; by which means this lordship came to the house of Orange. King William III. dying without issue, the lordship of Turnhout was adjudged, by a decree of the sovereign feudal court of Brabant, issued the 26th of May, 1708, to the king of Prussia, agreeable to the princess Amelia's last will; but on condition that the king should pay a stipulated sum to John William Frisco, prince of Orange.

The Lordship of MECHLIN is no more than eight miles in length, and about five in breadth.

Mechlin, situated on the Demer, 15 miles from Antwerp, is the capital. The archbishop takes the title of primate of the Netherlands, and abbot of Affligem, one half of the revenues of the abbey being appropriated to his see. His suffragans are the bishops of

Antwerp, Ghent, Ipres, Bruges, and Ruremonde; and, within his archiepiscopal jurisdiction, are 17 cities, and 455 villages. The cathedral is a large and magnificent structure. The clock upon the 4 sides of the tower or steeple is 144 feet in circumference, each figure being above a yard long; and yet so high is the steeple, that, from the market-place, it seems but an ordinary clock. Besides a great number of convents of men and maidens, there is in this city a large beguinage, containing generally 700 beguines, and sometimes more, who make some of the finest Mechlin lace. St. Rombant, who was an Irishman, and bishop of Dublin, is patron of this city. Mechlin is the seat of a governor, a provincial court, and also a parliament or sovereign council, to which appeals lie from most of the courts of justice in the Austrian Netherlands; but from it lies no appeal, except in the causes of the knights of the Golden Fleece, to the sovereign of the order. The city is pretty large and well built, with broad clean streets, driving a considerable trade in corn, blankets, and thread; but their chief manufacture is of those fine laces famous throughout all Europe. Here is a stately arsenal, and a noble hospital for wounded or superannuated soldiers.

The Duchy of LINSBURG is surrounded by Inliers, Luxemburg, and Liege. The country is pleasant, populous, and fruitful; abounds in cattle, mines of iron, lead and calamy, and is well watered. The states consist of the nobility, clergy, and commons, and the principal places are,

Linsburg, which stands on an eminence, is well fortified, has one large street, two strong gates, and a capacious suburb called Dahlem.

At about a mile distance from the city of Roleduc stands the famous abbey of Roleduc, of the order of St. Augustin; it is called Cloosterrode by the people of that country. The abbot is temporal lord of the villages of Marckstein, Kerkenrode, and other places; and is the first member of the states of the province of Linsburg, and perpetual commissary or deputy of the clergy, alternately with the abbot of Valdieu: he is also patron of the parochial church of Roleduc, which he generally bestows on one of the monks of his abbey.

The Duchy of LUXEMBURG is bounded by Liege to the north, by Lorrain to the south, by Treves to the east, and by Champagne to the west. It is nearly square, and extends about 80 miles each way. The air is pure, the land well watered, the soil fruitful, and the country populous. The states consist of the clergy, nobles and deputies; and the religion is Roman Catholic. Three different languages are spoken in this duchy, viz. German, French, and Walloon. It lies in the center of the forest of Ardenne, and contains the following places:

Luxemburg, the capital of the province, is divided into Upper or Old Town, and Lower or New Town. The former is surrounded by rocks; and the latter contains two suburbs. Here is a strong castle and regular fortifications.

The city is governed by a richter, or judge, and seven eschevins, or aldermen, who judge both in civil and criminal matters. The richter is chosen every year, on the eve of St. Andrew's festival; that office is held alternately by a citizen, and by one of the aldermen.

The chief church here is that of St. Nicholas, a parochial one, but not very considerable; so that when there is any public act of devotion to be performed, it is always done either in the church which formerly belonged to the jesuits, or in that of the recolects. There are three other parishes in this city; one of which belongs to the abbey of Munster, of the Benedictine order, founded by Conrade I. count of Luxemburg, in the year 1083: besides which there are three convents of men, and as many of maidens.

Arlon was so named from an altar sacred to the moon, which the ancient inhabitants worshiped as a deity. It lies on an eminence, 12 miles from Luxemburg to the north-

north-west, and was formerly a considerable place, well peopled and fortified, but hath since suffered by wars, and been dismantled.

Bastogne, situated in the county of Chiny, near the forest of Ardenne, is so well peopled, has such a good trade, and is so well built, that the people of that country call it Paris in Ardenne. There are in this city two convents of men, and one of maidens. It is the seat of a provostship, containing 145 villages or hamlets within its district. In this city was born John Beck, a man of mean extraction, who, from being a messenger, raised himself, by his merit and courage, to the post of quarter-master-general of his Catholic majesty's armies, and was made governor and captain-general of the duchy of Luxemburg: he was killed at the battle of Lens, in the year 1648.

Marche, or Marche-en-Famene, is a small city, situated on the little river Marfette, on the borders of the county of Namur. It is called Marche-en-Famene, because it is the chief place of a district called Famene; it is also the seat of a provostship, which has 19 villages under its jurisdiction. The parochial church, dedicated to St. Remoalus, is a fine building. Here is a convent of Carmelite monks, and another of nuns, of the same order, and a beautiful college, where they teach polite literature. They keep yearly two free fairs, one the Wednesday after Easter, and the other the 11th of September: this privilege was granted to that city in 1712, by Maximilian Emanuel, duke of Bavaria, whilst he was in possession of the duchy of Luxemburg.

Roche, or Roche-en-Ardenne, situated in that forest, is one of the strongest and best fortified towns in the whole province, being surrounded with strong bulwarks, and broad ditches full of water, that comes from the river Ourte, which runs across this city: it is also defended by a castle built on rocks, which commands the town.

In the marquise of Le Pont D'Oye are several small inconsiderable towns.

The Austrian part of the duchy of Gelders contains only the little cities of Elmpt and Swalm, with their villages and seigniories, and the strong town of

Rwremond, situated at the conflux of the Roer with the Maes, 25 miles from Maestricht. It is the largest town in Gelders, and subject to the archbishop of Mechlin. A toll is levied here; and in the town are many convents, and a charter house.

FLANDERS, properly so called, is bounded on the east by Brabant, on the north by the Ocean, on the west by Artois, and on the south by Hennegau and Artois. It is 75 miles long, 55 broad, has a good air, and perhaps the most fruitful soil in Europe. The population is such that it looks like one continued city. The principal rivers are the Scheld, Lys, Scharp, and Dender. The states consist of the nobles, clergy, and commons. The first class consists of certain families, who have hereditary offices, or baronies; the second includes the bishops and abbots; and the third is formed of the deputies of cities and districts, the burgomasters, and pensioners. Most of the Flanderskins are fat, clumsy, and dull, but industrious, honest, and great lovers of liberty. The women, in general, are fair and virtuous, but not remarkable for wit, or the affectation of it. Both sexes, however, are fond of public diversions; and every city, town, or village, almost, has a kermisse, or fair, in which public shews are exhibited. The manufactures consist of silk, woolen, tapestry, lace, cotton, brocades, camblets, and linen.

This country had counts of its own, from the 9th century to 1369, when it went, by marriage, to the dukes of Burgundy; and afterwards from them, by a subsequent marriage, to the house of Austria. France seized some of the southern parts in 1667, and the states-general, in 1715, obtained some part of the northern districts. The arms of this country are, *A Lion, Sable, in a Field, Or.* As we have already described

those parts of Flanders which belong to the Dutch; and shall reserve such as appertain to France for the ensuing chapter, we have only here to investigate those which own the sovereignty of the house of Austria, which are as follow:

Ghent, the capital of Flanders, is seven miles in circumference within the walls, (though not above half that space is built upon,) is 28 miles north-west of Brussels, and 33 east from Ostend. This city is watered by the rivers Scheld, Lys, Lieve, and Moere; and these, together with their branches and canals cut from them, divide the whole into 26 islands, which have a communication with each other by means of 26 large and 72 small bridges. Ghent is strongly fortified both by art and nature: it is at once secured and commanded by an important castle; and the inhabitants can, by shutting up the sluices, lay the country, for a mile round, under water. It was once so opulent, powerful, and populous, as to be able to raise considerable armies, declare war, and oppose its sovereign. In this city the famous emperor Charles V. was born, A. D. 1500; and its first bishop was the celebrated Jansenius, from whom the Jansenists take their name. From the tower of Belfort, in the centre of the town, there is a most delightful prospect over the whole, as well as part of the adjacent country. Here are many churches, hospitals, monasteries, and market-places. The market-place, called the Friday's market, is very large, and adorned with a statue of the emperor Charles V. in his imperial robes. The stadthouse is a noble structure; and the cathedral, which is very superb, has, beneath it, a fine crypta, or subterraneous church. Here are 50 companies of tradesmen, and very curious manufactories of cloths, stuffs, and silks. The chief magistrates are the high bailiffs, under whom are burgomasters, eschevins, and counsellors. Here are several canals; in particular one which the states of Flanders caused to be begun in 1613, which leads to Bruges; and another, which was begun in 1554, and finished in 1561, which leads to Sas-Van-Ghent, and from thence to the sea.

The inhabitants of this city are exceedingly fond of chimes, or carillons, as are, indeed, the people of the Low Countries in general. Of these carillons, an ingenious writer, eminent for his musical talents, gives us the following description, in the account of his travels:

"I determined to inform myself, in a particular manner, concerning the *carillon* science. For this purpose I mounted the town belfrey, from whence I had a full view not only of the city of Ghent, which is reckoned one of the largest in Europe, but could examine the mechanism of the chimes, as far as they are played by clock-work, and likewise see the carillonneur perform with a kind of keys communicating with bells, as those of the harpsichord organ do with strings and pipes.

"I soon found that the chimes in these countries had a greater number of bells than those of the largest peal in England; but, when I mounted the belfrey, I was astonished at the great quantity of bells I saw. In short, there is a complete series or scale of stones and semi-stones, like those on the harpsichord or organ. The carillonneur was literally *at work*, and hard work, indeed, it must be: he was in his shirt with the collar unbuttoned, and in a violent sweat. There are pedals communicating with the great bells, upon which, with his feet, he played the bass to several sprightly, and rather difficult airs, performed with two hands upon the upper species of keys. These keys are projecting sticks, wide enough asunder to be struck with violence and velocity by either of the two hands edgeways, without the danger of hitting the neighbouring keys. The player has a thick leather covering for the little finger of each hand, otherwise it would be impossible for him to support the pain which the violence of the stroke necessary to be given to each key, in order to its being distinctly heard throughout a very large town, requires."

"The *carillons* are said to be originally of Alost, in this country, and are still here, and in Holland, in their greatest perfection. It is certainly a Gothic invention, and perhaps a barbarous taste, which neither the French, the English, or the Italians, have imitated or encouraged. The carillonneur, at my request, played several pieces very dexterously, in three parts, the first and second treble with the two hands on the upper set of keys, and the bass with the feet on the pedals.

"The carillonneur plays four times a week, viz. Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half an hour past eleven till twelve o'clock. It is constant employment for a watch or clock-maker to attend the works of the common chimes: he has an apartment under the belfrey, and it is by him that the carillonneur is paid. This place and Antwerp are, according to the inhabitants, the most celebrated cities in the Netherlands, and perhaps in the world, for carillons and chimes.

"The great convenience of this kind of music is, that it entertains the inhabitants of a whole town, without giving them the trouble of going to any particular spot to hear it; but the want of something to stop the vibration of each bell, at the pleasure of the player, like the valves of an organ, and the red cloth in the jacks of a harpsichord, is an intolerable defect to a cultivated ear: for by the notes of one passage perpetually running into another, every thing is rendered so inarticulate and confused, as to occasion a very disagreeable jargon. As to the clock-work chimes, or those worked by a barrel, nothing, in my opinion, can be more tiresome; for, night and day, to hear the same tune played every hour, during six months, in such a stiff and unalterable manner, requires that kind of patience, which nothing but a total absence of taste can produce."

Alost is the capital of what is called Imperial Flanders, because it was formerly a free and Imperial city; for which reason the earls of Flanders stiled themselves, anciently, princes of the holy empire. This country, which is the most eastward of Flanders, lies between the Dender, the Scheld, and the province of Hainault. It was formerly of a larger extent, since it contained the best part of what is now called Dutch Flanders.

Here are several convents of friars and nuns, and a college where they teach polite literature. The greatest curiosity is the tomb of Thierry, or Theory Martin, who brought the art of printing hither from Germany: It stands in the church of the convent of the Gulilemite monks. He was an intimate friend of Erasmus, who wrote his epitaph, which is engraved on his tomb.

Oudenarde, or Audenarde, a town, intersected and surrounded by the Scheld, is famous for the fine tapestries wove in it. It contains many convents, and will ever be memorable in history for the celebrated battle fought near it by the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and the French, commanded by the duke of Burgundy and the duke of Vendome, in which the former obtained a complete victory.

Rupplemonde, at the conflux of the Rupple with the Scheld, is famous for having given birth to Gerard Mercator, a celebrated mathematician.

Courtray, a small city, situated on the Lys, was dismantled by the French in 1744. The manufactures are of woollen cloths and table-linen. Thielt has a linen manufactory; and Menin was a barrier town, ceded to the Dutch in 1715; but, in 1744, the French seized and dismantled it.

In Bornhem are an ancient priory of Benedictine monks, and a convent of English Dominican friars. The latter was founded in 1670, by the reverend father Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, who was of that same order, and afterwards created a cardinal.

Dendermonde, so called from its situation on the mouth of the river Dender, and from Monde, which, in the Flemish language signifies Mouth, is strong both by art and nature. On the conflux of the Dender and the Scheld stands a little fort, built about the year

1585, by the prince of Parma, governor of the Netherlands. The situation is pleasant, being surrounded with beautiful meadows, watered by those two rivers, which render the whole country round about very fruitful, and contribute, at the same time, to the strength of the city, which is very well fortified; for by means of sluices all the neighbouring country can be laid under water. It has 4 gates, 26 bridges, 16 of which are of stone, and the others of timber, and 6 large market-places, or public squares. The houses are large, beautiful, and convenient; most of them having a canal before, and fine gardens behind. The town drives a pretty good trade, and the merchants and tradesmen enjoy great privileges.

There are here two parochial churches, three abbies of maidens, and several other religious houses, with an hospital.

Dendermonde, and its territory, which contains sixteen fine villages, are now governed by an high bailiff.

In the year 1607 a countryman found a treasure between Dendermonde and Alost, near the village of Mespelaer. Digging one morning in his garden, his spade hit against a little pot, high, but narrow, in which he found 1600 gold pieces, all very old and black, and each of them about the value of a guinea. They were ancient medals, amongst which were some of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, which he sold to the curious; and, amongst others, to the archduke Albert, who bought a great many of them to enrich his cabinet.

Bruges, 24 miles from Ghent, and 46 from Antwerp, takes its appellation from a chapel, which anciently stood here near a bridge. Here are several fine canals: the waters, however, are stagnant, but may always be put in motion by the sluices of the city; yet they are not fit to drink, or to be used for culinary purposes. The only waters here proper for domestic uses are such as are brought by pipes from the Lys and Scheld, for which every house pays a proportionate tax.

Bruges was anciently an opulent and important city, and hath still the remains of 17 palaces, where formerly so many consuls from different nations resided, each of which had distinct houses magnificently built with warehouses, for the merchandizes they exported or imported. The citizens were so powerful, indeed, that they imprisoned their sovereign the archduke Maximilian. This city, however, hath been for many years upon the decline; yet several rich merchants still reside here, who meet daily in the great market-place, which serves them in lieu of an exchange. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin; and the diocese contains six cities, viz. Bruges, Sluys, Ostend, Damme, Middleburg, and Oudeuberch, and 133 boroughs, villages, and hamlets. The cathedral was erected in 865, and is a fine Gothic building. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an elegant structure, and has a steeple of such an height, that it is seen at sea off Ostend. It contains two remarkable monuments of gilt copper, the one of Charles the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, and the other of Mary his daughter. Among the numerous curiosities in the treasury of this church are the rich vestments of Thomas-a-Becket, archbishop of Canterbury: they are finely adorned with diamonds, and other precious stones; and were purchased and presented to this church at the time of the Reformation, by Mary, sister to the emperor Charles V. Bruges contains four abbies, and a great number of nunneries, convents, &c. In the Dominicans convent is a very curious pulpit, the wood which supports the top is cut in the manner of ropes, and used as such. The Carthusian monastery is a mile in circuit; and in the church belonging to the Carmelites is a beautiful monument to the memory of Henry Jermyn, earl of Dover. But the most noble monastery in the city is the Dunes, of the order of St. Bernard. It consists of two cloisters, as large as those of Hampton-Court, with great gardens behind. The abbot's apartment is very magnificent, and those of the monks,

monks, in the cloisters, very neat: they keep a sumptuous table; and have country seats depending on the abbey, where they go to amuse themselves.

Of the many nunneries here are two English; one of Augustines, who are all English ladies of quality, whose superior, in 1724, was lady Lucy Herbert, sister to the duke of Powis. The nuns entertain strangers at the grate with sweetmeats and wine. The other English nunnery, called the Pelicans, is of a stricter order, and coarser dress.

There are few cities where the poor and orphans are so well taken care of as in this; for here are several hospitals, and other houses, for their maintenance. Amongst these there is one called the school of the Boogaards, (i. e. of the Orchards,) founded in the year 1411, in which 130 orphan boys are educated, and brought up either to learning or to some trade, according to their genius or inclination. They are dressed in cloth coats, half of which is brown, and the other half red; and they wear flat caps. This school has produced several bishops, abbots, and other learned clergymen, who have taken a pride in shewing their gratitude, by sending their pictures to adorn that school.

The streets of Bruges are large and strait, and there are several fine squares, one of which is called the Friday's market-place, where six great streets begin that lead in a strait line to the six principal gates of the city. At one end of this square stands a fine steeple, 533 steps high, with a curious chime of bells. The square is adorned with several rows of trees, which afford pleasant walks to the inhabitants. The square called the Burg, from the castle of that name, is surrounded with many fine buildings. Several courts of justice are here held, as that of the magistrates for the city, that of the liberty of Bruges, that of the provostship and chapter, and the feudal court. The manufactures are woollen and cotton stuffs, silk, tapestries, linen and lace. In January, 1430, Philip the Good instituted the order of the Golden Fleece.

Upres, on the Iperlee, is a barrier town, situated in a fruitful country, handsomely built, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin. The convents, churches, and hospitals are numerous, and the manufactures are of silk and wool.

Newport, a strong sea-port town on the Iperlee, is one mile from the sea, and nine from Ostend. Its harbour is tolerably good, and its strength consists in its sluices, by which all the country round may be laid under water. It contains several convents and monasteries, particularly one of English Carthusian friars. In the neighbourhood a famous battle was fought in 1600, between the army of the states-general and the Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated. The chief business of the inhabitants is rope-making, net-making, and fishing.

Ostend, or Oostende, a sea-port town in the liberty of Bruges, is well fortified, and situated in a marshy soil, by the canals through which ships of considerable burden may approach the city. Many strong forts surround the city; and the harbour is of that nature that it can never be entirely blocked up. This city held out against the Spaniards from July 5, 1601, to September 22, 1604, during which time they lost 80,000 men; and in the city 50,000 perished; and 300,000 cannon balls, of 30 lb. wt. each, were fired against it. The greatest inconvenience attending this town is not having fresh water, that necessary article being brought in boats from Bruges.

Tournay is a large trading place, and famous for several manufactories, particularly for admirable stockings. The cathedral church, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent structures. Tournay was taken by the allies in 1709, but ceded to the House of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garrison as being one of the barrier towns; but, in 1745, the French demolished the fortifications.

AUSTRIAN HAINAULT, or HENNEGAU, has Flanders to the north, Champagne and Picardy to the south, Brabant to the east, and Namur and Liege to the west. It is 48 miles long, 45 broad, fruitful in pasturage and corn, breeds abundance of black cattle and sheep, is well watered with many rivers and lakes, and abounds with timber, coals, iron, lead, marble, slate, &c. In spirituals it is subject to the archbishop of Cambray, and the bishops of Liege and Arras. The states consist of the clergy, nobility, and commons. The arms are Four Lions in a Field, Or. The principal places are,

Mons, the capital, which stands on the river Trouille, and is large and well fortified. The public structures are noble, the buildings in general handsome, and the streets spacious. This place has some trade, particularly in woollen stuffs, of which here are manufactories. Polite literature is taught in two colleges; besides which here are several convents and nunneries, and an abbey. St. Waudrau, sister to the celebrated St. Aldegonide, founded a chapter of cannonesses here. They are 13 in number, must prove their nobility by 16 descents, and are in the nomination of the sovereign. In the morning they must attend divine service in their canonicals, but during the rest of the day they are allowed to dress as they please, and amuse themselves as they think proper.

Malplaquet is a village about eight miles from this city, where, in 1709, the French army, commanded by the marshals Villars and Boufflers, were attacked in their triple intrenchments, and entirely defeated with great slaughter.

Rœux stands in a fruitful soil, is well fortified, has several villages within its jurisdiction, and bestows on the house of Croi the title of earl.

Near Soignies, a small city, situated on the river Sonnegue, is the little wood called the Wood of Soignies, which must not be mistaken for the wood of Sogne, which is much larger, and stands in Brabant, near Brussels and Hall. There are in this city a convent, a nunnery, an hospital, and an house of the fathers of the oratory, established in 1629, in which they began to teach polite literature in 1709.

St. Ghislain, or St. Guislain, is pretty strong by its situation on the banks of the river Haine, and by the marshes that surround it. The king of Spain caused several fortifications to be raised about it. The French, having made themselves masters of it in 1678, restored it to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, on condition that it should be dismantled; and its fortifications were demolished accordingly. The French seized it again, after the death of Charles II. king of Spain; and towards the latter end of the year 1708 the governor of Ath, on the part of the allies, took it with a detachment from his garrison; but the French re-took it a few days after. September the 10th, 1709, the allies took it again, since which time the house of Austria has continued uninterruptedly in possession of it.

This city is famous for an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded here in the year 651, by St. Guislain, a native of Greece, who is said to have been a bishop. The emperor Charles the Great enlarged the revenue of this abbey, and caused a magnificent church to be built there: he gave at the same time the spiritual and temporal lordship of the city to the abbot, who is styled primate of Hainault.

Lessines stands in a beautiful plain, on the little river Dender, near the borders of Flanders. There are in this city one parish church, an hospital, a convent of Dominican friars, and a nunnery. It is famous for its manufactory of linen.

Chievres, a small city, about nine miles distant from Mons, being an open place, has suffered very much during the wars.

Hall, or Halle, on the Senne, seven miles from Brussels, is famous for an image of the Virgin Mary enshrined in gold, with a crown of the same on the head.

head. In one hand is an image of Our Saviour, in the other a rose gilt.

Binch, situated on the river Haine, is an ancient and pleasant city, built in a fruitful country, which abounds in all sorts of game, and the air is very wholesome. The French became masters of this city in 1668, by the second article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; after which they repaired it, and added some new fortifications; but it was ruined again in the subsequent wars, and the fortifications demolished. It was restored to the Spaniards by the peace of Nimeguen, since which time it has continued in the possession of the house of Austria.

At a mile and a half distance from Binch stands the abbey of Bonne Esperance, or Good Hope: it is inhabited by monks of the order of Præmonstratenses: and in this neighbourhood there is also an abbey of Cistercian nuns, called the Abbey of de l'Olive, or, of the Olive.

Braine-le-Comte, so called to distinguish it from Braine-Laleu, and Wauter-Braine, two boroughs in Brabant, is situated on the paved road which was made in 1705, and is 12 miles distant from Mons to the north-east, and 16 from Brussels to the south-west. In 1652 the king of Spain gave this city to the house of Aremberg, in exchange for the manor of Sevenbergen; so that the duke of Aremberg is now lord of it, and of the castleward, which contains 11 villages.

Anguien, or Enghein, which stands in a valley, 14 miles distant from Mons, with its territory, or bailiwick, was formerly the first barony in the county of Hainault: it came to the house of Bourbon, with several other lordships, by means of Mary of Luxemburg, countess of St. Paul, and lady of Anguien. The title of count of Anguien a long time belonged to a branch of the house of Bourbon, and was at last raised to that of a duke, and annexed to the city of Nogent-le-Rotrou, in the province of Perche in France. It was afterwards transferred to the barony of Issoudun, in Berry. The eldest son of the prince of Condé is now always stiled duke of Anguien.

Braine-le-Chateau is a village which, in 1681, was raised to a principality, under the name of Tour and Taxis; and Ligne is a considerable village, which gives name to a principality.

Fontenoy is a village on the Scheld, where the French, under marshal Saxe, gained a victory over the allies in 1745.

Between Anguien and Hall stands the village of Steenkirk, or Steenkerken, famous for the battle fought here August 3, 1692, between the army of the allies, commanded by king William, and by Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, governor of the Netherlands, and the French, under the command of the duke of Luxemburg.

NAMUR is surrounded on all sides by Brabant and Liege, except towards the west, where it is partly bounded by Hainault. It is 30 miles long, 28 broad, well watered, and very fertile. The states consist of the clergy, nobles, and deputies of the town; but an appeal lies from the council of the province to the grand council of Mechlin. The arms are a Lion Sable, in a Field Or, with a dexter Fesse drawn over the whole Shield. The principal places are as follow:

Namur, the capital, at the conflux of the Maes and Sambre, over which there is a bridge, is situated 30 miles from Brussels. It is one of the strongest towns in Europe, defended by a formidable castle, more than a dozen forts, and other important fortifications. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin. The diocese contains 8 cities, 300 villages, and innumerable abbeys, churches, religious houses, &c. Besides the provincial council and town magistracy, a feudal court, called Bailiage, is held here, from which an appeal lies to the grand council at Mechlin.

Charleroy, a small but strong city and fortress, stands on a hill, near the conflux of the Sambre and the little river Pieton. It was yielded to the French in

1668, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and restored to the Spaniards by the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1692 the French bombarded this place; and the next year they sat down before it with a numerous army, the marquis de Villeroy carrying on the siege, whilst the marshal of Luxemburg covered it; so that king William, and the elector of Bavaria, not being strong enough to attack them, they carried the town by surrender, after a gallant defence by the marquis de Castillio, governor of the place, who held out against them 27 days open trenches, and capitulated, on honourable terms, October 1. It was restored to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697; but after the death of king Charles II. the French seized it again, and kept it till the peace of Utrecht, when they were obliged to evacuate it to the emperor. It is a place of very great importance, being situated near the borders of Hainault.

In the neighbourhood of this city stands the abbey of Soleilmont, consisting of nuns of the Cistercian order, founded in the year 1088, by Philip, count of Namur.

Charlemont stands on the top of a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Maes. The ground on which it is built belonged formerly to the country of Liege; but the bishop granted it to the emperor Charles V. who built there a castle with a small city, which he annexed to the earldom of Namur in 1555.

Bouvines is a small city on the left bank of the river Maes. The mayor has a right to sit in the assembly of the states of the province. In the year 1554 the French took it by assault, and sacked it. It was defended only by the inhabitants, of whom the French made a prodigious slaughter. Part of them were drowned in the river, and those who were taken were hanged; because, though they were not in a condition to defend the town, they were so obstinate as not to surrender till a breach was made in the walls. This place is considerable only for being a pass between the provinces of Namur and Luxemburg.

Near Bouvines are to be seen the ruins of an ancient city called Chevreumont, which was very strong, the inhabitants of which were notorious for their robberies. They defended themselves very courageously against king Charles the Simple in 922, against king Otho in 939, and against the archbishop of Cologne in 990, but at last their city was taken, and levelled with the ground, in 992, by Norger, bishop of Liege.

Fleur, about six miles distant from Charleroy, is famous for two battles fought in its neighbourhood. The first happened August 30, 1622, between Don Gonzales de Cordoua, general of the Spanish army, and Ernest, count of Mansfeld, and Christian duke of Brunswic, bishop of Halberstadt. The latter were beaten, and lost their cannon and all their baggage. The duke of Saxe-Weimar was killed in the battle, and the duke of Brunswic had an arm cut off. However, the count of Mansfeld, after a retreat, which proved more glorious to him than a victory would have been, marched through Brabant with 4000 horse, and 3000 foot, and joined the prince of Orange, who, by that means, was able to force the marquis of Spinalo to raise the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. The second battle was fought July 1, 1690, between the confederate army, commanded by prince Waldeck, and the French, under the command of Marshal de Luxemburg. The confederates were routed, had 5000 killed, 4000 taken prisoners, and lost 49 great guns, &c. but the French suffered also very much, since, notwithstanding the great advantage they had gained, they were not able to undertake any thing during the remainder of the campaign.

CONCISE HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GENERAL.

THE Seventeen Provinces, and that part of Germany which lies to the west of the Rhine, was called Belgica Gallia by the Romans. Upon the decline

cine of that empire, the Goths, and other northern people, possessed themselves of these provinces, and afterwards erected themselves into small governments, the heads of which were despotic within their own dominions. At length they came into the sole possession of the house of Burgundy in the year 1433. The emperor Charles V. the heir of that family, transferred them, in the year 1477, to the house of Austria, and ranked them as part of the empire, under the title of the Circle of Burgundy. The tyranny of his son Philip, who succeeded to the throne of Spain, made the inhabitants attempt to throw off his yoke, which occasioned a general insurrection. The counts Hoorn and Egmont, and the prince of Orange, appearing at the head of it, and Luther's reformation at the same time gaining ground in the Netherlands, his disciples were forced by persecution to join the malecontents. Upon this king Philip introduced a kind of inquisition, in order to suppress them, and many thousands were put to death by that court, besides those that perished by the sword. The counts of Hoorn and Egmont were taken and beheaded; but the prince of Orange, whom they elected to be their stadtholder, retiring into Holland, that and the adjacent provinces entered into a treaty for their mutual defence at Utrecht, in the year 1579. Their

perseverance and courage were such under the prince of Orange, that, together with the assistance afforded them by queen Elizabeth, both in troops and money, they forced the crown of Spain to declare them a free people in the year 1609, and afterwards they were acknowledged by all Europe to be an independent state, under the title of the United Provinces.

After the independency of the Seven United Provinces was acknowledged, the Spaniards remained possessed of the other ten provinces, or, as they were termed, the Low Countries, until the duke of Marlborough, general of the allies, gained the memorable victory of Ramilies, in the year 1706; after which, Brussels, the capital, and great part of these provinces, acknowledged Charles VI. afterwards emperor of Germany, for their sovereign; and his daughter, the late empress queen, remained possessed of them until the war of 1741, when the French reduced them, except part of the province of Luxemburg, and would still have possessed them, but for the exertion of the Dutch, and chiefly of the English, in favour of the house of Austria. The places in the possession of France, distinguished by the appellation of French Flanders, will be enumerated and described after our description of that kingdom in the following chapter.

C H A P. XIII.

F R A N C E.

IT is the duty and interest of every Briton to acquire a geographical and political knowledge of this kingdom, in a degree inferior to that of no other but their own. From its proximity, we should study its views and designs, and be acquainted with its strength and fallacy, as well as commercial connections, which are the only probable means of defeating the first, counteracting the second, and soaring above the third. We cannot possibly present a more picturesque description of this country and its inhabitants, than that which is displayed in the following lines of the great lord Lyttleton:

A nation here I pity and admire,
Whom noblest sentiments of glory fire;
Yet, taught by custom's force, and bigot fear,
To serve with pride, and boast the yoke they bear;
Whose nobles, born to cringe, and to command,
(In courts a mean, in camps a gen'rous band,)
From each low tool of pow'r content receive
Those laws their dreaded arms to Europe give;
Whose people, vain in want, in bondage blest,
Tho' plunder'd gay, industrious tho' oppress'd,
With happy follies, rise above their fate,
The jest and envy of each wiser state.

S E C T I O N I.

Name, Extent, Boundaries, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Mountains, Minerals, Vegetable and Animal Productions of the Kingdom, &c.

FRANCE derived its name from the Franks, or Freemen, a German nation, restless and enterprising, who conquered the Gauls, the ancient inhabitants; and the Roman force not being able to repress them, they were permitted to settle in the country by treaty.

This extensive and populous kingdom is 600 miles in length, and 500 in breadth; being bounded on the west by the bay of Biscay; on the east by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; on the north by the English Channel and the Netherlands; and on the south by the Mediterranean and Pyrenean Mountains, which divide it from Spain.

The air of this country is, in most parts, mild, temperate, and wholesome, but not so particularly salubrious as has been asserted. It must be acknowledged, indeed, that the French have been but too successful in giving the inhabitants of Great Britain false prepossessions in favour of their own country. It must also be confessed that the weather is more equal than in England, but at the same time the winters, particularly in the northern provinces, are much colder; and what is worse, the inhabitants are not so well supplied with fuel.

The soil of this kingdom, in many places, is admirable, and produces not only the conveniencies, but most of the luxuries of life. In general the fruits are much finer, and higher flavoured, than those of England; but the pasturage and tillage are not equal to ours. In several districts the soil is burnt by the heat; but the political constitution of the country is the greatest impediment to agriculture. The husbandmen are sensible that their properties are only precariously secured; hence a languor attends all their endeavours, and a temporary subsistence is the ultimatum of all their labours. The French, however, have endeavoured to supply the loss arising from their precarious title to their lands, by instituting academies of agriculture, and proposing premiums for its improvement, as in England.

The springs and running streams of this country produce excellent water, which, by means of engines, and a variety of hydraulic inventions, are rendered subservient to all the purposes of domestic and public utility.

The principal rivers are the following:

The Loire, which takes its course north and north-west, extending, in all its windings, 500 miles, till it discharges itself into the sea at Nantes.

The Garonne, which rises in the Pyrenean Mountains, takes its course at first north-east, and has a communication with the Mediterranean Sea, by means of a canal, the work of Louis XIV.

The Seine runs north-westward, waters in its source Troyes, Paris, and Rouen, and then discharges itself into the British Channel at Havre de Grace.

The Soane falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The Charanti discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay at Rochfort. The Rhine rises in Switzerland, is the eastern boundary

EUROPE.]

boundary between France and Germany, and receives the Moselle and Sette in its passage. The Somme runs north-west through Picardy, and falls into the English Channel through Abbeville. The Varte rises in the Alps, runs south, divides France from Italy, and falls into the Mediterranean west of Nice. The Adour runs from east to west through Gascoigne, and falls into the Bay of Biscay through Bayonne; and the Rhone, which rises in Switzerland, flows on south-west to Lyons, and then runs on due south till it falls into the Mediterranean below Arles. Here it is proper to mention a wonderful contrivance of nature, for the preservation of a certain plant which grows in this river.

This plant consists of a small root, with a few long leaves rising from it, and, in the midst of them, a stalk of two or three feet in length, but so weak, that it is by no means able to support itself erect. On the top of each stalk is one single flower, in some degree resembling a single flower from a bunch of jessamine. It appears to be the purpose of nature, and it is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the plant, that every part of it should be immersed in water, except just the flower at the top of each stalk. But these flowers must be always kept above the water; and the heat of the sun is requisite to opening the seeds contained in the cup of the base of them. Now the Rhone, wherein this plant grows in great abundance, is a river of very uncertain depth, and that in places very near one another. If the seeds of this plant, or the side shoots from the root, produce new ones at different depths, how is the flower to be carried to the top, and only just to the top of the water in each? The Rhone is also, of all rivers, the most apt to be swelled by sudden floods. In this case how is the plant, that was just flowering in its proper manner, at four feet depth, to be kept in the necessary state of having that flower above water when the depth is increased to six? Or how is it to be kept from falling on the surface of the water, and rotting, when the depth decreases, and leaves a foot or two of a naked stalk, which is unable to support itself? All this is provided for by nature, or rather by the great Author of Nature, who, with apparent wisdom, has made the stalk, which supports the flower of this plant, of such a form and texture, that it at all times suits itself to the depth of the water it is in; for the stalks are not strait, but twisted in a spiral form, in the manner of a cork-screw, or rather in the manner of those springs of wire, which we see made by wrapping the wire round a small stick. By this formation the stalks of this plant have a power of extending and contracting themselves in length, and this so suddenly, that let the rise or fall of the water be ever so quick, the lengthening or shortening of the stalks accompany it. The formation suits them in a yet easier manner to different depths: by this formation (the like of which is not seen in any other plant in nature) the flower of the *Vallisneria* (for so this singular vegetable is called) is kept just at the surface of the water, be the depth what it will, or the exchanges in depth ever so sudden. By this means the sun has power to ripen the flower till the seeds are scattered on the surface of the water in perfect ripeness, where they float a little while; but, when thoroughly wetted, sink, and take root at the bottom. To prove to ocular demonstration what is said of this plant, several of them have been put into vessels of water, some of them with stalks so long, that one half of them was above the surface of the water; others with them so short, that they were immersed several inches under it; but in a few hours they had each adapted the length of their stalks to the depth, and the flower of every one was floating just on the surface.

The great advantages which the rivers in France produce to the kingdom are much augmented by artificial canals. Here are but few lakes in this kingdom: one at the top of a hill near Alegre is supposed to be bottomless; and another at La Basse causes a noise like thunder when a stone is thrown into it. The chief

mountains in France, or its borders, are the Alps, which divide France from Italy; the Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain; Vaugue, which separates Lorraine from Burgundy and Alsace; Mount Jura, which divides Franche Comte from Switzerland; the Cevannes in the province of Languedoc, and Mount Dor in the province of Arvergne.

The waters of Bareges, which lie near the borders of Spain, under the Pyrenean Mountains, are admirable in their effects. The Sulzeybach waters, in Alsace, cure the stone, palsy, and weak nerves. At Baguelis, not far from Bareges, are some excellent mineral springs and baths. The waters of St. Amand are efficacious in the gravel and obstructions: and at Aigne, in Arvergne, is a spring which boils up violently, and is of so poisonous a quality, that birds and beasts who drink of it die almost instantly.

France abounds in marble and free-stone. In Languedoc there are some veins of gold and silver, as well as turquoises, the only gem this kingdom produces; Alsace contains silver and copper; Brittany has mines of iron, tin, lead, and copper; and in other parts are found alabaster, jasper, coal, chalk, oker, &c.

The roots, herbs, and other vegetable productions of France, are much finer than those of England, and consequently their soups, sallads, &c. are superior to ours. The principal objects of cultivation among the French are their vines, and the excellency of the wines they produce is universally acknowledged; in particular, the wines of Champagne, Burgundy, Bourdeaux, Gascony, and those called Hermitage, Frontinac, and Pontacke, are much admired, not only for their pleasant taste, but salubrious qualities.

Elm, ash, and oak, are produced in France, but the latter is not so good as that which grows in England; and the interior provinces are now greatly in want of wood for fuel. At Rhee, Rochfort, and their vicinity, great quantities of salt are made. The herb called kali, which grows in Languedoc, furnishes abundance of pot-ashes; and prunes and capers are produced near Bourdeaux and Toulon.

The horses, black cattle, and sheep of France, are far inferior to those of England; and the wool is not so fine; but the hair and skin of the shamon, or mountain goat, are superior to ours. There are few other animals, either wild or tame, in France, but what are common to England, wolves excepted. These ferocious creatures do much mischief, and are greatly dreaded by those persons who reside near woods or forests. The wolf is the largest and fiercest animal of the dog species, and partakes somewhat of the nature of a dog. He has a wild look, shining eyes, sharp teeth, short neck, and a blackish colour. He bears hunger long, has a howling voice, oblong blunt muzzle, short ears, and a thick tail.

SECTION II.

Particular Description of the several Provinces or Governments into which the Kingdom of France is divided.

IN the government of PARIS there are several very conspicuous places, of which we shall treat in their order, beginning with the capital of the kingdom.

Paris, the metropolis of France, is situated on the river Seine in the Isle of France, being one of the largest and finest cities in Europe. It derives its name from the ancient Parisin, and had formerly, as it is imagined, the Latin name of *Lutetia*, from the word *lutum*, which implies *mud*, as it was originally founded on a marshy soil. Paris has been the residence of the French monarchs for upwards of 800 years, that is, ever since the reign of Hugh Caput. The form is circular, and, with the suburbs included, it is about 15 miles in circumference. The computed number of inhabitants is about 500,000; and it contains, exclusive of public structures, upwards of 20,000 houses,

and 912 streets. The greatest inconvenience of Paris is the almost general want of good water, that of the Seine being detestable. The only water proper to drink is conveyed to Paris from the neighbouring village of Arcueil. Many of the streets are tolerably well paved and lighted; and in the palace, which is situated on an island to which it gives name, are many tribunals, offices, &c. The whole that goes under the denomination of Paris contains a prodigious assemblage of royal palaces, castles, superb hotels, academies, libraries, gates, bridges, market-places, fountains, hospitals, convents, churches, the university, &c.

But to descend to particulars: that part of Paris called La Cité contains three islands, which are formed by the branching of the Seine, and are thus named, L'Île de Palais, L'Île de Notre Dame, and L'Île Louviers. This division is the principal part of Paris, and contains the following structures. Several bridges, some being of wood, and others of stone; but most of them have a row of houses on each side. The principal of these are Pont-Neuf and Pont-Royal. Pont-Neuf consists of 12 arches, and has a carriage way in the middle 30 feet broad, and foot walks on each side raised two feet high. In the center stands a brass statue of Henry IV. on horseback. A building, called La Samaritaine, is likewise erected on this bridge. It is so named from a group of figures upon it, representing Our Saviour and the Samaritan woman standing near Jacob's well. Here is a pump to raise the water, which, by means of pipes, supplies the quarter of the Louvre, and some other parts of the town.

Pont-Royal, or the Royal Bridge, crossing the Seine to the Thuilleries, was built of stone by order of king Lewis XIV. in the room of a wooden bridge that was carried away by the violence of the current, February 20, 1684. The foundations of this bridge were laid October 25, 1685, and it was finished in a little time, at a moderate expence, though it is one of the strongest in the kingdom. A Dominican friar, named Romain, had the direction of it.

The archbishopric of Paris is divided into three archdeaconries, viz. the grand-archdeaconry of Paris, that of Josas, and that of Brie. They are subdivided into seven rural deaneries, without reckoning the city, suburbs, and liberty of Paris. There are in this diocese 23 collegiate churches, 13 of which are at Paris; 31 abbies, of which 4 of men, and 6 of maidens, are at Paris; 46 priories, of which 11 are within the city, suburbs, or liberties of Paris; 184 monasteries, or other religious societies, 124 of which are within the city, suburbs, or liberties of Paris; 474 parishes, 39 of which are within the city, suburbs, and liberties of Paris.

The cathedral church, stiled L'Eglise de Notre Dame, i. e. Our Lady's Church, because it is dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is an ancient Gothic building, compleated at several times, but more strong than noble. In the choir are a great many fine paintings, rich tapestry, and a vast quantity of silver and gold plate for the use of their altars.

In the church of St. Genevieve the great philosopher Des Cartes has a tomb, with inscriptions upon it in Latin and French. Here is a library, with a curious collection of coins, medals, antiquities, and other rarities, belonging to this convent. The collection of minerals and fossils is very considerable. Amongst the rarities there is the skeleton of a man dried in the sands of Africa, with all the muscles complete, and exactly preserved: there is likewise a good portrait picture of stone in exceeding small tesserae of Mosaic work. In a cabinet of coins there are some extraordinary relics of antiquity; a Roman assis, and a square brass plate of the weight of four assis, with the figure of an ox upon it. In some of the divisions of this repository are a multitude of dies of steel, made at Padua, for the striking of counterfeit Roman coins. In the museum of St. Genevieve are many curiosities besides those already mentioned, particularly the head of Cartouche,

the highwayman, exactly taken in plaister of Paris, the most politic and adventurous captain of banditti that ever the world produced; but all his adventures and escapes at length ended upon the wheel. At one time this famous robber was concealed at an inn in France, to which a party of dragoons came in quest of him. He put on the dress of a priest, introduced himself into their company, dined and drank with them, and talked upon the affair of Cartouche; but before they rose from table, he took an opportunity to slip into the stables, and throw off his habit; then cutting the girths of all the other horses, he mounted himself upon the best of them, and as he rode off gave an alarm of Cartouche. The dragoons ran out to take horse; but when they had put their feet into the stirrups their saddles turned round; and the delay and confusion that interfered before they could enter upon the pursuit gave him an opportunity of escaping for that time. The society of St. Genevieve is one of the richest in France.

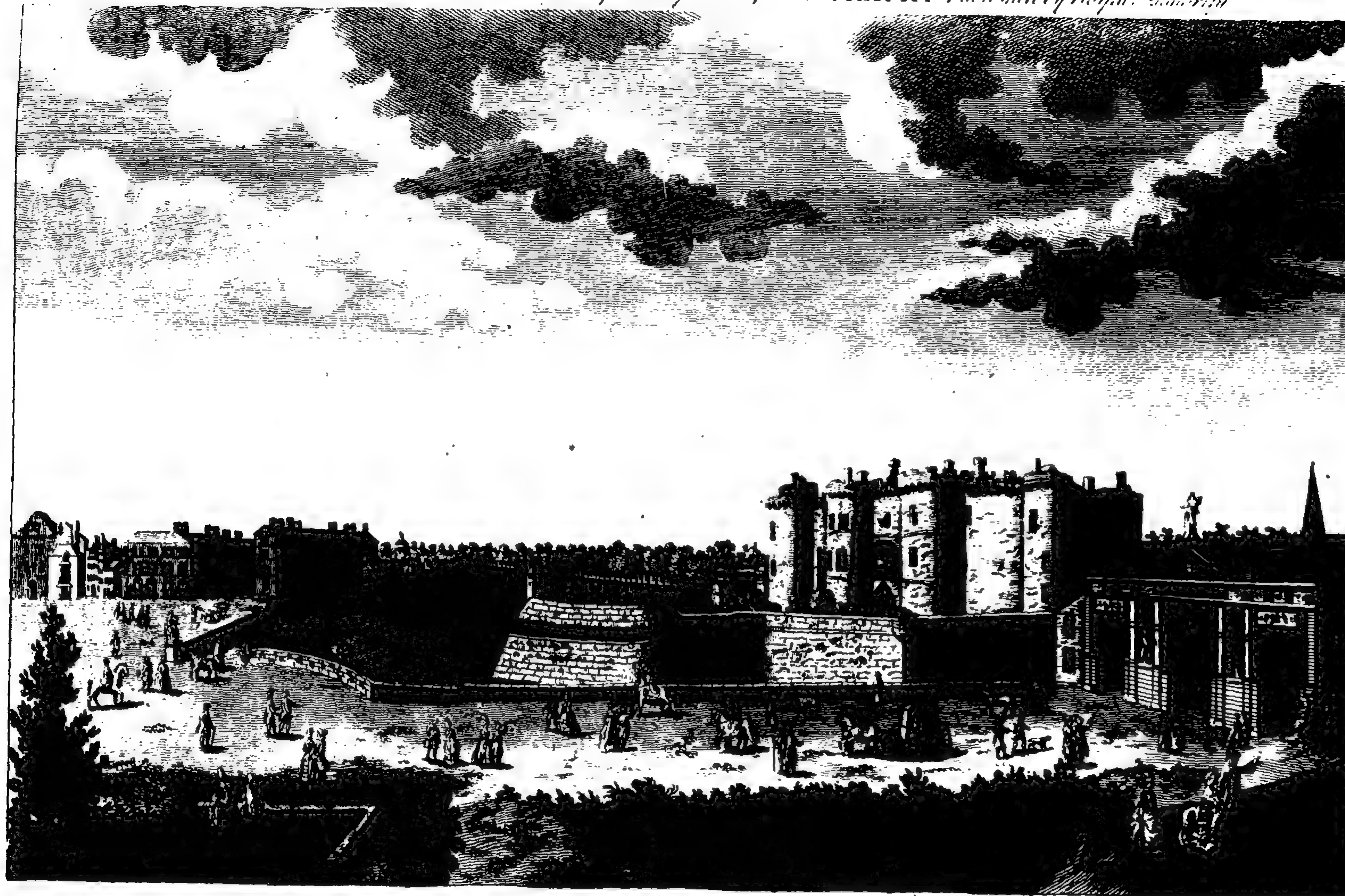
Near the church of Notre Dame is the palace of the archbishop, in which the library of the advocates is kept. The priory of St. Bartholomew is well endowed; and the parish church, dedicated to the same saint, is one of the most elegant structures in Paris. Le Palais Royal, or the royal palace, was called at first le Palais Cardinal, because cardinal de Richlieu built it, in the year 1636. As soon as it was finished, he made a present of it to king Lewis XIII. and to his successors, being kings of France, on condition that it should never be alienated. However, Lewis XIV. gave first the use, and afterwards the property, of it to his only brother Philip, duke of Orleans. It consists of several sets of buildings separated by large courts, and is adorned with fine gardens. Several new apartments have been added to it since the cardinal's time. The whole court has lodged in it during the regency of queen Anne of Austria, mother to Lewis XIV. whence it had the name of the Royal Palace.

The palace, where the parliament of Paris meets, was anciently the residence of the kings, but was given to the officers of justice by Philip the Fair, who fixed the parliament at Paris. The great hall was built according to the plan of another very ancient one that was here, round which stood the statues of the kings. This was the place where these princes gave audience to the ambassadors. The grand chamber is contiguous to the great hall. It was built in the reign of St. Lewis, who used to give audience there publicly, and labour himself to make up the differences and disputes which arose among his subjects. Lewis XII. repaired this chamber, as it is at present; but the other chambers, where the several courts of the parliament meet, are much finer than this, the roofs of some being gilt and painted very beautifully. The court of aids has a jurisdiction distinct from that of the parliament, and holds its meetings in three particular chambers adorned with fine ceilings. The chancery is kept in that part of this palace called the gallery of the prisoners; for in this palace is also kept the royal prison or jail belonging to the parliament, and which is called, in French, la Conciergerie.

The Hotel Dieu is the most capacious as well as the most ancient hospital in Paris; and here 8000 sick and infirm people are taken care of, and properly attended by the nuns of the order of St. Augustine.

The royal observatory is a building composed of stones exactly square, and uncommonly mally. By the flatness of the roof, which is paved with bricks, the wet has penetrated, and, by wasting the mortar from the joints of the stone, has hurt the whole structure. From the northern window there is a delightful prospect of the city of Paris. The domes that arise in different quarters, the palaces, monasteries, churches, and public buildings, every where distributed, and the rural verdure of gardens and public walks, intermixing itself with the whole, form as rich a view as can well be presented to the eye; and the perfect clearness of the air, in which no smok is visible, permits the spectator

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View of the BASTILLE St. Anthony's Gate and part of the Suburbs of PARIS.

spectator to take in every part of it without interruption. Through the center of the whole building of the observatory there is a circular well, which is continued as far under the ground as the building itself is raised above it, and at this depth, which you descend by a winding stair-case of stone of 170 steps, there are subterraneous passages or narrow alleys, with stone walls on each side, which seem more extensive than the building itself, and branch out into many directions. They conduct you to a cave or grotto, from the roof of which the water, having penetrated all the way from the top of the observatory, distils constantly to the floor, and there forms a petrified crust. This edifice was erected in the reign of Lewis XIV. when all the arts and sciences, as the French express themselves, were ready to run at his command. On the floor of the upper story is a line of brass upon the pavement which is the meridian, that was afterwards continued to the south of France, by a succession of trigonometrical operations, and even into Spain itself.

The Louvre is reckoned the chief ornament of the city of Paris; and was built or repaired under the reign of Philip Augustus, in the year 1214. It was a castle that stood without the city. Near it, on the banks of the river Seine, they built a large tower, called the Tower of the Louvre. It defended the river, together with another tower, that stood over against it, named the Tower of Nesle. In this tower were sometimes kept the treasures of the French kings. It was pulled down when the foundations of what is called the Old Louvre were laid, under Francis I. His son Henry II. employed the most eminent and celebrated architects of his time to render this building as regular and magnificent as could be. What is called the Old Louvre consists of two sets of buildings, that form an interior angle, the fronts of which are adorned with very fine pieces of architecture. The whole building is three stories high. The first is of the Corinthian order, the second of the Composite, and the third of the Attic. The fore or outward courts are adorned with chamfered columns, and the other with pilasters of the same order with those columns. What is chiefly admired is the proportion of the windows of the second story, the cases of which are adorned with a pediment alternately triangular and circular. The third story, of the Attic order, has also its particular ornaments, consisting in trophies of arms, in basso-relievo fixed to the window cases, with other ornaments in the entablatures. In the hall of the hundred Switzers is a kind of gallery supported by four gigantic figures. This hall was formerly used for great entertainments; and queen Catharine de Medicis caused plays and interludes to be acted here for the diversion of the court. On one of the gates of the Louvre is engraved the following inscription, "*Dum totum impleat Orbem:*" implying,

May this fam'd fabric stand until the day
That o'er the world its owner gains the sway:

which sufficiently hints what the French kings have constantly aimed at, an universal monarchy. Henry IV. built a gallery along the river side, quite to the Thuilleries, which is very long, and esteemed the finest in Europe: under it is the royal printing-house, and the lodgings of many curious artists in painting. Lewis XIII. finished the front to the west, and built a large pavilion, in the form of a dome, in the middle, over the gate, which is supported by two rows of very large pillars of the Ionic order, and also adorned the architrave of the front to the court with fine sculptures. Lewis XIV. bestowed great costs upon the east front, in the middle whereof is the east gate of the palace: here are forty columns of the Corinthian order, which support a large terrace, that is railed with a stately balustrade. The court, which is in the middle of that large building, is very near twenty-three perches square; the four sides of it are composed of eight

pavillions, and eight sets of buildings, which surround that great court: there are yet but about three parts of it built. The architecture, after the manner it is begun, is to consist of three orders of columns, with their pedestals; the first of the Corinthian, and the two others of the Composite order.

Lewis XIV. who declared himself the protector of the French academy, gave that illustrious body an apartment in the Louvre to hold their assemblies in; as also to the academy of medals and inscriptions, and to the academy of sciences. The academy of architecture and painting meet in the old Louvre. In the gallery of the Louvre is the royal printing-house, established by cardinal de Richlieu. They print there the memories of the royal academies of the sciences, and the Belles Lettres, the king's orders, the decrees of the council, and such books as the king is pleased to have printed at his own expence. There is here also a mint where they stamp the king's medals, and likewise those of all the corporations and trading companies in the kingdom, which have every one of them their own emblems and proper mottos. No medals are suffered to be struck any where else than at the Louvre.

In the wardrobe of this palace is a prodigious quantity of rich tapestry-hangings, both ancient and modern, the finest of which have been made in the reign of Francis I. Amongst them there are the battles of Scipio, and the triumphs of the same general; the history of Joshua, made after the designs of the famous Raphael; the history of Psyche; the acts of the apostles; the history of St. Paul, &c. Lewis XIV. caused several tapestries with gold and silver to be made, after the designs of Le Brun. There are also here, in several rooms, a large quantity of ancient arms; amongst which are those which Francis I. wore at the famous battle of Pavia; and on his cuirass are still to be seen the marks of the blows he received before he surrendered to the Spaniards.

In the hospital dedicated to St. Catherine poor women and maidens are allowed to sojourn, and are entertained three days, being attended by the nuns of St. Augustine. In the grand chatelet the sessions are held by the inferior courts of justice. Fort L'Eveque contains a mint and a prison, and is close to the spot where Henry IV. was stabbed by Ravilliac. St. German l'Auxerrois is termed the parish church royal, because the Louvre and Thuilleries are situated in its parish.

The Thuilleries is joined to the Louvre by a gallery which contains 180 models of fortresses that are executed with great accuracy.

The Thuilleries, or Tuleries, stands in a place where formerly they made tiles, called Tuiles in French, from whence that palace has its name. It is one range of building, with a pavilion at each end, and a dome in the middle: before it is an handsome large space divided into three courts; the whole adorned with columns, pilasters, and other ornaments. Behind this palace are gardens, adorned with fine walks, planted with ever-greens, and other trees, and fine parterres; where are to be seen, the year round, all the flowers that are in season. It has also three fine fountains, with their basons, and a large octagonal canal. Towards the river is a fine terrace planted with three rows of trees. From this terrace is a most beautiful prospect over part of the city, and over the adjacent country. A beautiful walk opens on the banks of the river beyond the Thuilleries, which is composed of four rows of fine elms, that form three avenues, being together 120 feet broad. In the centre is a ring with trees planted round it in a circular manner, and at each end are iron gates.

The Bastille is a kind of fortress, consisting of eight large round towers, joined together by other strong buildings. In the year 1634 it was surrounded with ditches and bastions. It is a prison for state criminals, and for such as are taken up by lettres-de-cacher, that is to say, by warrents signed by the king, and sealed.

sealed. In it the king keeps a governor, a lieutenant, and an independent company of soldiers.

The royal library, under the reign of Lewis XIV. was a stately palace, built by cardinal Mazarine, the inside of which has been altered, and consists now of several large and lofty rooms, in which the numerous books are ranged in very good order.

La Place de Louis le Grand is a handsome square, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of that king, deemed a masterly performance.

La Place des Victories, or Victory Place, is a kind of circus, which contains a noble statue of Lewis XIV. erected to his honour by the duke de Fuillade. The king's statue is of massy brass, 30 feet high, clad in his robes, with a Victory behind him, of the same bulk and metal, putting a crown on his head, and poised with her foot on a globe. Under her feet is a three headed Cerberus, to represent Lewis XIV. triumphing over the triple alliance, and this inscription under it, *Viro immortalis*, "To the immortal man." The whole mold was cast at once, and weighs above 30,000 pounds. The pedestal is 22 feet high, which, with the massy piece of mold the statue stands upon, makes the whole near 40 feet high. Upon the pedestal are four slaves of brass, with basso relievos of the king's battles and conquests. Under the pedestal is a pavement of marble enclosed within stately iron grates. There are several inscriptions upon the pedestal alluding to the king's great actions.

In the church of St. Roche the celebrated poet Corneille is interred; Moliere is buried in the churchyard of St. Joseph; and the famous statesman Colbert has a fine monument in the church of St. Eustace. The gates of St. Denis and St. Martin were both erected in the form of triumphal arches, in compliment to Lewis XIV.

La Greve is an open place, appropriated at once to joy and tribulation; for malefactors are sometimes executed here, and at other times public rejoicings are celebrated on the same spot. The Hotel de Ville is a large but whimsical building, as the main part is of Gothic architecture, and the columns are of the Corinthian order. The arsenal contains many spacious buildings, particularly a foundery and salt-petre house. Here is likewise a musqueton of two barrels, the balls of which will pierce a thick board, at the distance of six miles; and for discerning an object at that distance, there is a telescope fixed to the barrel. The Temple is a commandery of the knights of Malta; its precinct is a privileged place for debtors, and the temple itself is the residence of the grand prior of France. In the church belonging to the house which was formerly called La Maison Professe des Jesuites, are the hearts of Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. preserved in caskets of gold, and supported each by two angels of massy silver, as large as the life, who are represented as hovering with expanded wings.

Of the public spectacles the Comedie Françoise is the chief. This theatre is spacious, and, when filled, has a splendid appearance.

The theatre of the Comedie Italienne is built on the same plan as that of Comedie Françoise. It sometimes consists of a farrago of French and Italian, and of comedy, farce, and pantomime.

The opera is the most superb spectacle of Paris, and excellent in its decorations, scenery, and dancing. The house is spacious, and, in general, well filled.

Amongst the diversions of the metropolis of France, a British traveller gives the following account of that of bull baiting. "The place appointed for this diversion is a small amphitheatre built of wood. Around the arena, in the ancient manner, are the caves and dens for the beasts of combat; and over these are the boxes and galleries for the spectators. It began with various combats of wolves, bears, and wild boars, with mastiffs; but the bull was reserved as a finishing stroke to satiate the cruelty of the spectators. It was not long before my curiosity was sufficiently gratified. The

bull, in springing to the first dog that entered, broke off his horn, close to his head, against the wall. He was then defenceless; but they continued to send in mastiffs to the number of 14, that were suffered to hang about him till he fell to the ground. This I did not see, for I could not stay the conclusion; but I heard from my servant, whom I left there, he was devouring alive for more than two hours, and that his nose, tongue, eyes, and throat, were eaten, before he expired. Join with me here in retorting back on the French the appellation they bestow on us of *peuple barbare*."

The palace of Orleans, commonly called the palace of Luxemburg, was built by queen Mary de Medicis, on the ruins of the old hotel or house of Luxemburg, which name it kept. It was finished in five or six years time, under the direction of James de Brosse; and is one of the most perfect and regular pieces of architecture in France. In this palace is a gallery of paintings, done by the famous Rubens, who spent two whole years on that work. The whole history of Mary de Medicis's life is here represented allegorically, in 24 large pictures, nine feet broad, and ten feet high, placed in the peers between the windows.

The quarter called the University stands in the south of the islands of the palace, and of our lady. It was formerly enclosed by a wall, and surrounded with ditches; but under the reign of Lewis XIV. the wall was pulled down, and the ditches filled, to make it contiguous to the neighbouring suburbs. That of St. Germain is the most considerable, and is alone larger than the whole quarter called the University; but it is not so populous, because of the many monasteries, hospitals, large houses or hotels, and gardens that take up a great part of it. Adjoining to this suburb are that of St. Michael, which is but small; that of St. James, which is pretty large; and that of St. Marceau, which is larger still: the last of all, which is the nearest to the river on the east, is that of St. Victor, which is very large, but not built all over.

The university was founded by Charles the Great, and is appropriated to the cultivation of the arts, sciences, &c. in general, and physic, law, and divinity in particular. It contains above 40 colleges, the principal of which are, the colleges of Sorbonne, Navarre, the Four Nations, and Physicians.

Public lectures are read only in the four principal. The rector, who is the head of the university, is chosen every three months; the professors have settled salaries.

The Gobelins is a house so called from one Gobelins, an eminent dyer, who removed from Rheims to Paris, under the reign of Francis I. and bought that house. He found out the secret of dying in that beautiful scarlet colour called, from his name, the scarlet of the Gobelins. Lewis XIV. bought that and some others, where he established a manufactory of the finest tapestries; and settled a number of gold and silver-smiths, embroiderers, painters, carvers, and other artificers in every branch that relates to splendor and magnificence. They are all under the direction of the superintendant of the buildings, arts and manufactures of France. Here are many things of most curious workmanship.

The general hospital is a very humane and noble foundation for the poor of the female sex, great numbers of whom are here provided for: those who are well are compelled to work, but the sick are tenderly nursed and carefully supplied with every necessary. Different wards are respectively assigned for foundlings, sempstresses, idiots, prostitutes, &c. As this general hospital is appropriated to females only, the castle of Bicetre is a kind of counterpart, and appointed for the relief of similar necessities in the male sex; and likewise for another purpose, viz. the punishment of children who lead dissolute lives, or are undutiful to their parents.

The royal physic garden was first founded in the year 1626, by order of Lewis XIII. and finished in 1634. There were at first four professors of botany, in the room of whom the king established, in 1671, two demonstrators of the plants, one of whom is obliged to make the analysis, or chemical demonstration of them. There is also a laboratory where they read lectures of chemistry, and a particular hall for anatomical demonstrations; and in the year 1712 there was another demonstrator added, whose office is to read lectures upon the *Materia Medica*. The king's first physician was director of this garden till the year 1718, when Dr. Chirac obtained that place; and after his death it was given to the secretary of state for the city and district of Paris.

St. Victor's abbey contains an excellent library of curious manuscripts, as well as printed books, and many admirable maps, prints, &c. To the college of physicians belong five professors. An old fortress, called the Little Chatelet, is now used for a prison. The royal academy of surgery was instituted in 1731. The convent of Franciscans is the richest in France. The convent of Carthusians contains many fine paintings; and, in the same quarter, are some remains of the palace of Julian the apostate. In the hotel des Ambassadeurs ambassadors extraordinary are entertained for the space of three days, and those from remote countries during their residence at Paris.

The abbey of St. Germain de Prez contains a cabinet of curiosities, a valuable library of printed books, and a great number of manuscript volumes. The hotel Royal des Invalides, or Royal Hospital for disabled soldiers, was erected by Lewis XIV. for the maintenance of lame and superannuated officers and soldiers; the buildings being so enormously extensive as to cover 17 acres of ground, and the chapel is magnificent. Near the hospital of invalids is a military academy for the instruction of 500 young gentlemen in every thing relative to the art of war.

The several academies in Paris that deserve to be particularly mentioned are the following.

1. The Academie Françoise, or French Academy, founded by cardinal Richlieu for the improvement of the French language, in such a degree as to reduce it to a determinate standard. It consists of forty members, who meet at stated times to superintend the institution, and promote the same by every probable means.

2. The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, instituted for the advancement of polite literature. In this academy ancient monuments are explained, and the transactions of the kingdom perpetuated by medals, inscriptions, &c.

3. The Royal Academy of Sciences, instituted in 1666, has its honorary members, pensioners, associates, and students. These apply themselves to the different branches of the mathematics and natural philosophy.

4. The Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, founded in 1643. The master-pieces of the painters and sculptors admitted into this academy are disposed in different halls, and marked with the names of the several artists.

5. The Royal Academy of Architecture was founded in 1671, but not authorized by letters patent before the year 1717. It is divided into two classes; the first is composed of 10 architects, a professor, and a secretary; and the second of 12 other architects. The professor, whose post, as well as the secretary's, is for life, is obliged to read public lectures on stated days in the hall of the Louvre.

All these establishments relate to arts and sciences. There are others designed for the improvement of virtue, and promoting religion; such as the seminaries where young clerks and priests are taught the ceremonies of the church, and the duties and functions of their calling. There are 10 of these seminaries at Paris, among which is one for English, and another for Irish priests; and most of the bishops have set up such seminaries in their dioceses.

No. 77.

Comparisons have been and are frequently drawn between this metropolis and that of England. The natives of the respective nations have, doubtless, been influenced by that patriotic attachment almost inseparable from human nature, and misrepresentations have been the unavoidable consequence. We shall not therefore pronounce decisively on the matter; but having thus given the most accurate account of the metropolis we could procure, submit it to the candid and intelligent reader; though we frankly confess a bias of opinion in favour of London, and we presume we shall be justified therein by impartial travellers.

The neighbourhood of Paris is very pleasant, and contains a great number of towns, villages, &c. and some fine seats. Among the last in this government are the royal palace of Meudon; that of the duke of Bourbon at St. Maur des Fosses; of the archbishop of Paris, near the conflux of the Seine and Marne, called Conflans; of the prince of Conde at Issy; of the count of Thoulouse at Rambouillet; and those called Maisons and Colaguy, the latter of which belongs to the duke of Maine.

In the government of the Isle of France is included a part also of Perche, Picardy, Brie, Gatinnois, Beauce, and all Le Vexin François. It is fruitful in grain, fruits, and wine, and contains the following remarkable places:

St. Denis, commonly called St. Denis en France, which lies about two leagues from Paris to the north. Here is an abbey of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Denis, the patron, or tutelary saint of France. It has an elegant garden, and contains a rich treasure, in which are also kept the crown jewels. In its church are the sepulchres of the French kings, the princes and princesses of the blood, and other great personages, particularly that of marshal Turenne. The convent, which is of the Benedictine order, and, with its precincts, immediately subject to the pope, has a considerable income, together with the lordship of the town. This town is noted for its fairs.

Vincennes, a palace hard by Paris, standing in a fine park, or wood, called Le Bois de Vincennes, which appertains to the king, together with the palace. The park is very large. The castle is used as a state prison, and the avenue leading to it is planted with four beautiful rows of elms.

Montmorency, an ancient but small town, belongs to the house of Condé, and contains a convent of monks. The ancient dukes of Montmorency took their title from this town, and in the church their tombs are yet to be seen.

Corbel, situated at the conflux of the Essonne and Seine, has several convents, churches, two bridges, and an hospital, and the chief trade is in skins.

Charenton, on the Maine, was formerly celebrated for the resort of Hugonots; but the revocation of the edict of Nantz drove them from thence:

For persecution no excuse admits:
Men must believe whate'er the bigot fits.

Crespy, 11 miles from Paris to the north-east, contains one convent and two churches, and belongs to the Orleans family.

Senlis, on the Nenette, upwards of 20 miles north of Paris, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Rheims. The air is remarkably good, on which account many of the royal children of France have been nursed in the castle.

Chantilly is a small town belonging to the house of Condé. It has a fine seat, the property of the princes of Condé, and its situation is uncommonly pleasant. This place is thus described by an intelligent traveller: "The increasing beauty of the prospect along the road as you approach Chantilly is sufficient to feed the imagination of a man with a picture of some earthly paradise which would presently open to his view. The

The house at a distance has a magnificent appearance; but I should no more think of comparing it with the noble structure of Blenheim, than the palace of St. James's with Chantilly. A person who enters the apartments with a voracious appetite for pictures and statues will be obliged to be content with very scanty fare, there being neither of the one or the other that seemed to me worthy of notice. As I imagined there must be other rooms better ornamented by the hands of great masters which were not shown, I enquired for them, and was answered, that I had seen all, and that the princes of that house took a greater delight in having good horses and dogs, than the works of sculpture, or galleries of paintings. This I had no reason to disbelieve, when I saw the stable, which is a palace itself, filled with English horses, which are the most esteemed here, and pampered with the best corn and hay that France can produce. The kennels are likewise handsome habitations for the canine race, and have hounds of every kind that are used in any chase. But I must not forget to mention the cabinet filled up in the palace for the reception of a choice collection of fossils. Almost every beauty of the mineral kingdom is here displayed in great abundance, with all its exquisite diversity of colours, spars, and precious stones, studded by chance in lumps of rich ore, so as to have as fine an effect as the hand of art is capable of giving. There are also other natural productions of various kinds, but such as would not be thought worthy for their scarcity to enter into the museum of a Sir Hans Sloane. However, small as this collection is, you will receive one pleasure from it which the greatest apartments of Bloomsbury do not give, I mean the opportunity of reading yourself an explanation of every thing you see, without troubling the person who shews it; who, if he is inclined, and able to give you proper information, can never answer the numberless questions that the many who are introduced must find necessary."

Compeigne, on the Oise, 13 leagues north-west of Paris, is the place where the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner by the English in 1430. Here is a palace, which was repaired by Lewis XIV. and the gardens finely laid out; with a Benedictine abbey dedicated to St. Cornelius. The trade of this place principally consists of corn, wood, and wool.

At Villers Corteretz, a little town five leagues from Compeigne to the south-east, at the side of the forest of Retz, is a fine palace belonging to the duke of Orleans, and an abbey. To this palace that duke was lately banished.

Soissons, the capital of this government, is situated seven leagues from Paris to the north-east, in a pleasant valley on the banks of the river Aisne, over which there is a stone bridge. The town is pretty large and well built, being the seat of a governor-general, and of an office of the finances, a salt-office, several courts of justice, and also of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Rheims, and has the right to anoint the French kings during the vacancy of the archiepiscopal see, or in the archbishop's absence. It drives a great trade in corn, contains several abbeys, and other religious houses, with an old castle, and has an academy, whose object is the same as that of the French academy at Paris.

Noyon, on the Vorse, is a place of antiquity, capacious, handsomely built on the declivity of a hill, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Rheims. It contains several churches, convents, courts of justice, fountains, two abbeys, two hospitals, the same number of public gardens, and a cathedral. It has great trade in wheat and oats, many manufactories, gives name to a territory called Le Nayonnois, and was the place of nativity of the celebrated John Calvin.

Laon, 22 leagues north-east of Paris, is a handsome town, which enjoys a very fine air. It contains several courts of justice, churches, and convents, is the seat of a governor, the see of a bishop, has a castle, cathedral, and college, and gives name to a district.

Gerbori is a small town, about five leagues from Beauvais, near which, in 1435, the English, under the command of the earl of Arundel, were totally defeated.

Beauvais, the capital of the province of Beauvaisis, is 14 leagues north-west of Paris. The bishop is spiritual and temporal lord of the city, suffragan to the archbishop of Rheims, and a duke and peer of France. This city contains, besides several churches, convents, and courts of justice, manufactories of woollen, linen, serge, tapestry, &c.

Pontoise, on the Oise, the capital of Vexin-Françoise, is five leagues north-west of Paris, and contains two convents and several courts. Over the river it has a good bridge, from which it receives its name. The parliament of Paris was banished hither in 1720 and 1753.

Dreux, a very ancient town, situated on the little river Blaise, about 13 or 14 leagues from Paris to the west, is supposed either to have given name to the Druids, or to have borrowed its name from them. Here is a woollen manufactory. A great battle was fought near this town in 1562, between the Roman Catholics and the Hugonots, in which the latter were defeated.

St. Cloud is a borough, situated on the Seine, two leagues below Paris, and belonging to the archbishop of that city, to which it gives the title of duke and peer. The duke of Orleans has a palace here, with very fine gardens.

At Versailles, situated four leagues from Paris to the south-west, Lewis XIV. built a most magnificent palace, and adorned it with noble gardens: it stands on a rising ground in the middle of a valley surrounded with hills, having, on the side towards Paris, a fine avenue leading to it through the town, which it divides into the Old and New. The apartments of the palace abound with innumerable paintings, statues, antiques, &c. The chapel, built in 1699, is a most finished piece of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

Every room in this noble palace has a particular name, taken from the chief subject painted on the ceiling. As for instance, the hall or chamber of plenty, La Sale d'Abondance, because plenty and liberality are painted on the ceiling. Here are several pictures, as, the Holy Virgin on a column of jasper, holding the infant Jesus in her arms, and surrounded below with several pilgrims, done by Poussin: the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph flying into Egypt, by Guido; the woman cured of a bloody-flux by Our Saviour, done by Paul Veronese, &c. The hall of Venus has that goddess painted on the ceiling; she sits in a chariot drawn by doves; the gods and heroes, celebrated by the ancients, adorn her triumph. Here are the pictures of Nebuchadnezzar, who orders the forming of the gardens of Babylon; of Augustus exhibiting a race of chariots in the Circus; of Alexander marrying Roxana; and of Cyrus reviewing his army.

As the hall of war is dedicated to Bellona, the frieze is adorned with trophies, bucklers, and thunderbolts. Over the doors are trophies of gilt metal, under which are represented the four seasons, by proper figures and festoons, signifying that Lewis XIV. has been a conqueror in all the seasons of the year. The ceiling of this hall is adorned with five pictures. The largest, which is in the middle, represents France holding a thunderbolt in one hand, and a buckler in the other. The four others are in the sides. In the first is Bellona in a violent passion. The second represent Germany doing her best but fruitless endeavours to defend the Imperial crown. In the third Spain seems to threaten France, but her soldiers are put to flight. The fourth shews Holland thrown back upon her lion. This room is also adorned with six heads of porphyry representing as many Roman emperors; they are busts, with a drapery of gilt brass, and supported on pedestals of oriental alabaster.

The king's bed-chamber is the most sumptuous of all. The carvings are all gilt, on a white ground. Th



A
NEW and ACCURATE
MAP
OF
FRANCE,
from the latest
IMPROVEMENTS
and Regulated by
Astronomical Observations.

British Statute Miles.
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

The bed is placed in a kind of alcove, where are two figures of Fame, represented sitting: on the cupola, over the bolster, is France sitting, and seeming to watch for the preservation of the king. There are several other pictures in this chamber, and particularly one of Hagar in the desert, with her son, and an angel. The furniture of the bed is of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and otherwise beautifully ornamented.

The gardens are not less magnificent than the palace. In descending from the terrace you meet with two basins, where there are several water-spouts; and in the middle of each a collection of spouts in the form of a wheat-sheaf, which rises 29 feet high. The borders of these basins are adorned each with eight groups of brazen figures, representing rivers and nymphs; and four others of the same metal, representing cupids, little nymphs, and genii. In two angles of the parterre are two other basins of marble. The water-spouts that come from them form two sheets of water exceedingly fine; and on the border of each of these basins are two groups of figures of animals, made of brass. From this parterre you see, in a kind of half-moon that is below it, the basin of Latona, round which are represented, in a group of three figures, Latona, Apollo, and Diana. Latona seems to complain to Jupiter of the cruelty of the peasants of Lycia, who are here represented metamorphosed into frogs, which throw a vast quantity of water upon the group.

There are several other basins, with water-spouts, and other curious water-works, all adorned also with fine groups and statues of several kinds, which it would be too long to give a particular description of; we shall therefore confine ourselves to the famous canal. At one end of it is a basin of an octagonal figure, and 420 feet diameter; four of its sides are circular, three in straight lines, and the other joins with the canal; in two of the angles of this basin are two sea-horses, each of which carries a Triton on his back. The great canal is 32 fathoms broad, and 800 long, including the basins at each end. In the middle it is crossed by another canal, about 520 fathoms long. At the other end of the large canal is also a basin 200 fathoms long, and 100 broad. Upon this canal the court sometimes divert themselves in yachts and gallies.

The orangery, or green-house, is a master-piece in its kind. It is exposed to the south, and contains first a large gallery, which is innermost, 408 feet long, and 32 feet broad, with 12 arched windows in the front; on each side of this gallery are two others, each 360 feet long. These galleries are adorned without with fine rows of columns; the innermost gallery has eight double columns of the Tuscan order, the two others have four columns each of four feet diameter. At the gate of the porch are two other columns of the same order, but much thinner. Before this green-house is a beautiful parterre, with a fine basin in the middle, where the water spouts out 40 feet high. It is adorned with four rows of columns, of the Tuscan order, groups of stone figures beautifully carved, vases, statues of white marble, &c. In the summer time this parterre seems to be a forest of orange and lemon trees, myrtles, laurels, &c.

The labyrinth or maze is a fine grove, the several walks of which are so interwoven with each other, that it is a difficult matter to find the way out of it. At the entrance you meet with two statues, the one of Æsop, and the other of Cupid, holding a clue of thread in his hand. At every turning of the avenues you meet with a beautiful fountain, adorned with a basin of fine shell-work, where they have represented, in the most natural manner, one of Æsop's fables; the subject of which is expressed in four lines, engraved in gold letters on a thin brass plate with a black ground. In the garden are statues, canals, groves, grottos, fountains, and every thing that can render it delightful and elegant. The royal cabinet contains many fine medals, coins, paintings, &c. In the park stands the beautiful

palace of Trianon, the outside of which consists wholly of variegated marble, of exquisite workmanship. The gardens are large, and abound in statues and water-works.

In a park contiguous to Versailles is a royal seat called Marly, with beautiful gardens. The engine here for raising water from the Seine, to supply the reservoirs and water-works, is equally grand and ingenious, and, with the other water works, cost immense sums; the water being conveyed over several hills to the great reservoir here, and from thence to Versailles.

St. Germain en Laye, a town in the forest of Laye, is chiefly remarkable for two castles, or royal palaces. The forest and park, contiguous to the castles, are very beautiful.

St. Cyr, a convent of nuns of the order of St. Augustine, founded, in 1686, by Madame Maintenon, mistress of Lewis XIV. is a very spacious and splendid structure, and contains fifty ladies of quality, and two hundred and fifty pupils or young ladies; for instructing of whom, in every branch of education becoming their rank and sex, there are thirty-six lay-sisters. The young ladies continue until they are twenty, when they may either take the veil, marry, or return to their relations. If they marry they have a portion of four hundred pistoles.

Meudon, two leagues from Paris, contains a fine palace, which was the favourite habitation of Lewis XIV.

Fontainebleau is situated in the middle of a forest of the same name, eleven leagues south of Paris, and about one from the Seine. Its spacious royal castle or palace hath chiefly contributed to its fame. Here are neat gardens, laid out with a very good taste; and besides the great fountain are many others, which greatly adorn this charming seat. All the halls or rooms of this palace are adorned with very fine paintings and carvings. The greatest room of all is that where plays are acted when the court is here. There is in that room a fine chimney, built by Henry IV. in 1599; it is twenty-three feet high, and twenty wide, and is adorned with four large Corinthian columns of spotted marble, with bases and chapiters of white marble: in the middle of the chimney is a table of black marble, on which stands the Equestrian statue of Henry the Great: underneath are two basso-relievos; the one representing the battle of Ivry, and the other the surrender of the city of Metz. Two marble statues placed on each side of this figure represent loyalty and peace: over-against the chimney is a noble theatre for acting plays.

The room where the king dines in public is adorned with a very fine ceiling, and noble paintings, representing fortitude, temperance, justice, and prudence, with several other subjects.

In the gallery of Diana is the picture of Henry the Great in a hunter's dress; and the different kinds of hunting he delighted in are drawn in seven pictures, each twelve feet high, and twenty feet broad.

Adjoining to this gallery is the aviary, the largest and finest that can be seen.

The gardens are answerable to the magnificence of the palace, and are all adorned with statues and fountains.

The town of Fontainebleau was considerably increased under the reigns of Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. The latter built the parochial church, which is adorned with fine paintings: on each side of the great altar is a Corinthian column twenty feet high, and over it is a picture of Our Saviour curing the man sick of the palsy, exquisitely done by Varin. This town is the seat of a royal provostship, consisting of a provost, a commissary of enquiries both in civil and criminal matters, a king's attorney, and a recorder.

Nemours, a little town, situated between the forests of Fontainebleau and Montargis, and belonging to the duke of Orleans, contains several convents and churches. Its trade consists in corn, wine, flour, and cheese, which

which they sell in the adjacent villages, or send to Paris by the Seine.

Courtney is a small town, situated sixteen leagues from Paris to the south, and gave name to the illustrious house of Courtney, a branch of which came into England with William the Conqueror, and founded the family of that name, which still subsists here.

Estampes, a town on the river Juine, contains several convents and churches, with a granary for salt.

The districts which form the Government of ARTOIS and PICARDY produce wine, grain, fruits, pasturage, and turf. Picardy, the name of which is thought to be derived from Picard, signifying a passionate wrangler, is bounded on the east by Champagne; on the south by the Isle of France; on the north by the Pais de Calais, Artois, and Hainault; and on the west by Normandy and the channel. Its rivers are the Somme, which rises in the Vermandois, and falls into the channel; the Oise, in Latin Isara, which rises in Picardy, and at Conflans falls into the Seine; and the Canche, which rises in Artois, and falls into the sea at Staples. The other smaller rivers are the Lauthie, the La Lis, the Aa, the Scarpe, and the Deule. This province, in consequence of its flourishing manufactures, its situation upon the sea, and its fisheries, is the seat of a very extensive trade. Like most of the other provinces, it had formerly its petty princes, dependent, however, on the crown of France. For the administration of justice here are many inferior courts subordinate to the parliament of Paris.

Guise, the capital of the district of Thierache, has a strong castle, and gives name to a duchy and peerage, belonging to the house of Bourbon-Condé. The duchy is very large; and the town, being situated on the frontiers of the Low Countries, is regarded as one of the bulwarks of the kingdom, and consequently strongly fortified.

La Fere, a little town near the conflux of the Saar and Oise, contains a powder mill, arsenal, salt office, foundry, and castle; two churches, two convents, and several glass-houses.

St. Quentin, or St. Quentin, on the Somme, is famous for a lawn manufactory. The collegiate church, which is one of the finest in France, takes its name from St. Quentin. In the year 1557 a battle was fought here betwixt the French and Spaniards, called the battle of St. Quentin, in which the French were totally defeated.

Peronne, on the Somme, is the capital of a district called Santerre, and famous for a linen manufactory. On account of its having been often besieged, but never taken, the French term it la Pucelle, or the Maiden.

Amiens, the capital of Picardy, was anciently called Somarobriua, or Briga, that is, the Bridge over the Somme. It is situated two leagues from Paris to the north, and is the capital of the district called Amienois, a place of great antiquity, well fortified, the seat of a governor-general, and the see of a bishop. Here are also three bridges over as many channels of the Somme, many churches, besides the cathedral, several convents, hospitals, and manufactories, with an academy of the arts and sciences. Voiture, Rohault, and many other eminent men, were natives of this town. The ramparts make a fine walk, being planted with a double row of trees.

Conti is a small town about five leagues from Amiens, which gives the title of prince to a branch of the house of Bourbon.

Abbeville, the capital of the district of Ponthieu, is situated about five leagues from the British Channel, 13 from Boulogne, and 7 from Amiens, on the Somme, in which the tide rises here to the height of six feet. There are a great many churches and convents in the town, with courts and offices, a flourishing trade, and a variety of manufactories. The prospect of this town, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, is remarkably beautiful.

Cressy, a small place on the river Authie, is noted for the battle betwixt the English and French, anno 1346, in which the latter were totally defeated.

Montreuil, on the Couche, 3 leagues on the British Channel, contains about 5000 inhabitants, and has a pretty brisk trade.

The peasants round this spot are very poor. It is remarked by travellers, that no sooner does a chaise stop, than the cottages pour forth swarms to crave charity: young and old all join in the chorus, *Charité pour l'amour de Dieu*.

St. Valery, or Galerici, is a sea-port town, situated at the mouth of the Somme, four leagues below Abbeville. The entrance into the Somme is very dangerous, because of the shelves and quick-sands which move from place to place with the wind and tide, so that no ships dare venture to enter it without the assistance of the best pilots of the country; however, there is great trade here, because all sorts of merchandizes are easily conveyed from hence to Amiens, and thence into Artois, Champagne, and to Paris. Here they import spices from Holland, as also pot-ashes for making of soap; cod-fish, herrings, cheese, and many other commodities from several countries; they also export into Spain and Portugal the manufactures of Picardy.

Agincourt, or Azincourt, near the river Bresle, is famous in history for a glorious victory which the English, commanded by Henry V. gained here over the French, the 25th of October, 1415. The English lost but 1600 men, and the French 6000. Among the slain were the count of Nevers, and Anthony, duke of Brabant, brothers to the duke of Burgundy, the duke of Alençon, the constable of Albret, the duke of Bar, the marshal of Boucicaut, admiral Dampierre, the archbishop of Sens, the viscount of Laonnois, and many others of the nobility. The dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the counts of Vendosme and Richemont, and a great number of principal officers were taken prisoners.

Boulogne, on the mouth of the Lane, is only eight leagues from the nearest coast of England. It is the capital of a district called the Boulonois, which enjoys peculiar privileges of exemption from several taxes; and has a governor independent of the governor-general of Picardy. The harbour cannot be entered but at high water, and is defended by a fort. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. The bishop of Boulogne is suffragan to the archbishop of Rheims. Here are a court of admiralty, and other courts, a strong citadel, and several convents. Near this citadel is a mineral spring, called La Fontaine de Fer, that is, the Iron Spring.

Ambleteuse, a small town on the channel, two leagues from Boulogne, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. Here king James II. landed, when he fled to France, after his abdication.

Near Andres, a fortified town, three leagues from Calais to the south, Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England, had an interview: their retinue was so richly dressed, that the place where they met has ever since been called Le Champ de drap d'Or. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

Calais, a town situated on the narrowest part of the channel opposite to Dover, from which it is distant about seven leagues, is the capital of the Pais Reconquis, or Recovered Country. It is pretty large, and well fortified, but the harbour is of very difficult and dangerous access. Here are a fine arsenal, and a citadel, which commands the town, the harbour, and all the adjacent country, several convents, and a fort, whence all the country about the town may be laid under water in 24 hours. By the canal of Calais the inhabitants have an easy communication with Dunkirk, St. Omer, Graveline, Ypres, &c. and in time of peace a packet-boat passes regularly twice a week between England and Calais. There are two inconveniences which they who pass from Dover to Calais would always wish to avoid. The first is that of losing the tide, and being

being obliged to take a French boat to get into the harbour; the other is that of landing so late as to be shut out of the town, and compelled to lodge in one of the houses that stand without it. The town of Calais makes a much handsomer appearance from the water than the town of Dover; its towers begin to become visible on reaching the middle of the straits. It has two piers of great length, which run parallel, and are both of timber. One of them affords a very agreeable walk over a boarded floor, which, at several times of the day, but especially in a summer evening, is frequented by many genteel people of the place. On this pier a troop of servants, from the several houses of accommodation, stand ready to receive the passengers at their landing, and conduct them, together with their baggage, according to their several destinations.

The other part of this government, named Artois, is one of the most fertile districts of the whole kingdom. It is 24 leagues long, and 12 broad, being bounded on the east by Hainault, on the north by Flanders, and on the west and south by Picardy. A considerable trade is carried on in the province in grain, flax, hops, wool, linen, &c. The states consist of the clergy, nobility, and commoners, who hold their seat at Arras.

The chief cities and towns are as follow:

Arras, the capital, situated on the river Scarpe, 10 leagues from Amiens to the north, is a very ancient and large city, divided into two parts: the one, called the City, is the ancient; and the other, named the Town, is the new. They are each surrounded with old walls, where there remain still several round towers, built after the ancient manner, and a gate, over which was this inscription: *Quand les François prendront Arras, les souris mangeront les chats*; i. e. "When the French shall take Arras, the mice shall eat the cats."

Marshal de Vauban repaired those old walls, and added several bastions, and many new works to them in the ditch, which is large and very deep. There are to be observed in it, among other things, lunettes, built after Vauban's manner: they are the first works of that kind, which were invented by that excellent engineer. They consist of a triangular half-moon, covered with two half envelopes, separated from each other by a ditch.

The citadel is somewhat higher towards the country. It is not very large, but deemed one of the strongest in the kingdom. The ditch is dry towards the country. The greatest part of the ground about this city is low, and proper to be laid under water.

Arras is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the metropolitan of Cambray, who is lord spiritual and temporal of the city.

In this city is kept the provincial council of Artois, to which there lies an appeal from all the inferior courts; but appeal lies from the sentence of that council to the parliament of Paris. This town is inhabited by wealthy traders and artificers, who make sails and tapestry-hangings, especially the latter, which art was invented here; therefore those tapestries take their name from that of the city.

Aire is a fortified town, situated on the river Lis, 22 miles from Arras to the north-west, and containing two hospitals, several convents, and a collegiate church. At a little distance from the town stands fort St. Francis.

St. Venant is a little but well fortified town, situated on the bank of the river Lis, six leagues from Aire to the east, taking its name from the martyr St. Venant. The country about it may be laid under water.

The only remaining place worthy of notice in this district is St. Omer, on the river Aa. This city is defended not only by a castle, but also by large bastions. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Cambray. There are in this city several fine streets, and a large square, built round with noble houses, among which is the Town-House or Guild-

hall. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Omer, is a noble building, remarkable chiefly for its chapels, enriched with fine marble, and beautiful paintings. Besides the cathedral, there are here six parochial churches, and a very rich abbey of the order of St. Benedict. There are also several convents and nunneries, two hospitals for maidens, a general one for the sick, an orphan-house for boys, and another for girls, an house for twelve poor men, in memory of the twelve apostles, and several foundations; the yearly income of which is employed in maintaining a certain number of boys at school, in giving a sum of money in marriage to some poor girls, and in clothing some others. Here is also an English seminary. The people have some trade, several small vessels coming up here from the sea through Gravelines, by the river Aa. This is the seat of a bailiwick, the court of which is composed of an high bailiff, a lieutenant-general, and several counsellors. For the government of the city there is a mayor, who is changed every year, 12 aldermen or eschevins, and several other officers. The suburb called Haut-Pont, or High-Bridge, contains many houses, inhabited by Flemish families, who have settled here many years ago: they have kept their ancient language, which has not undergone the same alterations with the common Flemish. They adhere most scrupulously to the ancient simplicity of their nation; and, that they may not alter or corrupt it, they never marry but among themselves: for which reason the bishop, being empowered thereto by the holy see, easily grants them dispensations to marry within the degrees of consanguinity prohibited by the church. Nor do they give them other priests, but such as are of the own nation.

On the east of this suburb, which is situated along the banks of the river Aa, and on the north-east of St. Omer, there is a marsh, or a kind of lake, in which are the famous floating-islands. They do not rest on the bottom of the lake, but go backwards and forwards, according to the motion that is given them. They are made to move like boats, by means either of poles or ropes. There is always grass growing on these islands; and the people draw them near the shore, to drive their cattle on them. There are also some trees, but they take care to keep them very low, for fear the wind should have too much hold of them, and make the islands move with violence.

The Government of CHAMPAGNE has Hainault and Liege on the north, Burgundy on the south, Luxemburg and Lorrain on the east, and the Isle of France and Picardy on the west. It is 160 miles long, in some places exceeds 140 in breadth, and is watered by the Seine, Maine, Aube, Aisne, and Maes. The air is pure, and the soil fertile. The few hills abound with mines, the vallies with mineral waters, and the forests with game. The province itself receives its name from its extensive plains. The trade consists in corn, wine, and iron; and the whole is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris; except the territory of Sedan, which belongs to the parliament of Metz.

Trayes, the capital of the province, is seated on the river Seine, 26 leagues from Paris to the south-east. It is pretty large, but far from being so populous and flourishing as formerly, though the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sens. Its trade is considerable, and several manufactures are carried on in it. The neighbouring country is pleasant, and fruitful in wine, grain, and pasture. Here are many religious houses and churches, with a commandery of the order of Malta, several courts of justice, and a salt-office.

Pont-sur-Seine, a town, as the name shews, situated on the Seine, has a magnificent seat, with fine gardens belonging to it.

Espernay is a small town on the Maine. The country about it produces excellent wine.

Chalons, or Chalon-sur-Maine, a large city, situated on the Maine, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to

the archbishop of Rheims. Besides the cathedral here are many churches and convents, with several courts of justice, and a flourishing manufactory of shalloons, which take their name from the town, and of other woollen stuffs.

Clermont is the capital of an earldom, belonging to the prince of Condé; St. Dizier, on the Maine, is famous for its iron forges; and Vassy, on the Blaise, remarkable for being the scene of a horrid massacre of the Protestants in 1562.

Joinville, on the Maine, is the capital of a principality belonging to the duke of Orleans.

Langres is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Lyons. The town is fortified, and contains several convents and churches. It has also a manufactory of tools and knives, and several courts of justice.

Chaumont is well fortified, and the seat of several courts.

Clervaux is a town on the Aube, near which is one of the richest abbeys in France, of the Cistercian order. In it is the famous cask of St. Bernard, which holds 800 tons.

Dom Remi, surnamed la Pucelle, is the birth-place of the celebrated Joan d'Arc, or the Maid of Orleans.

Sens is the capital of the district called from it Senonos. It is large, and the see of an archbishop. The inhabitants trade to Paris, by means of the Yonne, in wine, wood, coals, oats, hay, &c.

Vitry le François is small, but well built, strongly fortified, populous, and rich. It contains several courts of justice and convents.

Rheims is one of the most ancient, celebrated, and largest cities of France. It is the see of an archbishop, who is a duke and peer of France. The cathedral is a fine Gothic structure, and has a stately and superb gate and portico. The university was founded in the 16th century, by Charles, archbishop of Rheims, and cardinal of Lorraine.

In this city are several remains of antiquity. Three of its gates retain the names of heathen deities, viz. of the Sun, of Mars, and of Ceres. There is a triumphal arch, which was covered with earth, and is composed of three arches of the Corinthian order, with columns, and basso-relievos in the vaults. In the middle arch is the figure of a woman in fresco, holding two cornucopias in her arms, which seem to denote the fruitfulness of the country: four children, that are near her, express the four seasons of the year; and the 12 months are represented by 12 proper figures. The two other arches are each 30 feet high, and 8 broad. That on the right hand has the figures of Romulus and Remus sucking a she-wolf: on their sides are the shepherd Faustulus, and the shepherdess Acca Laurentia. In the third arch are to be seen a Leda embracing Jupiter transformed into a swan, with a Cupid who lights them with his flambeau. There are the remains of another triumphal arch in this city, and also of several roads made by the Romans in the neighbourhood of Rheims. The chief trade here is that of wine. Several kinds of thin woollen stuffs, mixed with silk, are manufactured in this city.

The principal places of Brie, belonging to this government, are

Meaux, on the Maine, a very ancient city, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Paris. Here are several courts of justice, churches, convents, abbeys, and a salt granary. The trade consists chiefly in grain, wool, and cheese.

Provins, a town on the little river Voulse, sends considerable quantities of corn to Paris by the Seine, from which it is only three leagues distant.

Sedan, near the borders of Luxemburg, being one of the keys of France, is strongly fortified. Here is a fine castle, with several courts of justice, convents and a manufactory of cloth and serge.

The Government of BURGUNDY has Champagne on the north, Lyonnois on the south, Franche Comté on

the east, and Nivernois and Bourbonnois on the west. Its length, from north to south, is about 45 leagues; and its breadth, from east to west, about 30. It is very fertile in corn, wine, fruit, and tobacco; being watered by the Seine, the Deume, which falls into the Soane, the Brebince, or Bourbince, the Armançon, the Ouche, and the Tille. There are some noted mineral springs in it, with subterraneous lakes, and plenty of ochre. For a long time it had dukes of its own, subordinate to the crown of France; but Lewis XI. at last, upon the failure of heirs male, seized upon it, and annexed it to his crown. The whole government lies within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Burgundy, except a small part, which is subject to that of Paris. The principal places in the several parts of Burgundy are the following:

Dijon, the capital, is a large fortified town, the seat of the governor and parliament, and of several other tribunals and offices. It is an episcopal see, and contains a great many convents, both of friars and nuns, with an academy of sciences, a college of law, a stately castle, and several hospitals. Fontaine de Dijon, a village near it, was the birth-place of St. Bernard.

Avalon, on the Cousin, has several churches, a convent, a college, an hospital, a revenue office, and a salt-office. Samur, on the Armançon, has two fine bridges, a granary of salt, a castle, a cloth-manufactory, several convents, and some courts of justice.

Chatillon-sur-Seine contains several convents, two hospitals, in one of which poor travellers are maintained for three days, some courts of justice, a college, and a commandery of the order of Malta.

Auxerre, on the Yonne, the capital of the district called Auxerrois, contains several courts of justice, convents, hospitals, and churches, a commandery of the order of Malta, and a grand episcopal palace.

Auhm, on the Aroux, the capital of Autunois, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Lyons, is defended by a citadel, and contains several courts of justice, offices, churches, convents, &c.

Maçon, on the Soane, has several courts of justice and convents, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Lyons.

Chalon, on the Soane, is also the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Lyons, contains several convents and churches, and is defended by a citadel.

Bourbon L'Ancy is celebrated for its warm springs, and contains some remains of the ancient Roman baths.

Bourg, the capital of the district called La Bresse, stands on the Resouffe, almost in the center of the country, contains several convents of monks and nuns, and is the seat of several courts of justice. The fairs here are chiefly for horses, cattle, and skins.

Belley, the capital of the country called Le Bugey, is the see of a bishop, who styles himself a prince of the Roman empire, but is suffragan to the archbishop of Besançon. Several courts of justice are held in this town.

Gex, at the foot of mount St. Claude, near the lake of Geneva, gives name to a district, extending from fort d'Ecluse to the village of Croissy. It belongs to the prince of Condé. In the town are several convents and courts of justice.

The principality of Dombes, which lies contiguous to the government of Burgundy, but is independent of it, extends nine leagues in length, almost as many in breadth, and is a very pleasant fruitful country.

Trevoux, lying on the Soane, is the capital, and the seat of the parliament and governor.

The Government of DAUPHINE is bounded on the south by Provence, on the north by Bresse and the Rhone, on the east by the Alps and Savoy, and on the west by the Rhone, which separates it from the Lyonnois and Languedoc. It had long princes of its own, who were stiled dauphins du Viennois. At last Dauphin Humbert, having no children, made it over to Philip

Philip VI. of France, on condition that the inhabitants should still retain their privileges, that the province should be for ever incorporated with the crown of France, and that the king's eldest son should enjoy it, with the arms and title of Dauphin. In the year 1349 this agreement was fully executed. Near two thirds of the province are very barren and mountainous; but the mountains contain a variety of minerals, and, in some places, are covered with larch trees, which are very valuable, as they not only yield a very durable wood, but also manna, benzoin, and agaric, the last of which is used in physic and dying scarlet. The more level and fruitful part of the province is called Lower Dauphiné. On the mountains are also found several sorts of wild animals, as bears, marmots, chamois goats, and other species of goats, called, by the French, bouquettons, or chevrels, together with white hares, partridges, eagles, hawks, &c.

Dauphiné has a governor and parliament, and contains the following principal places:

Grenoble, situated on the conflux of the Isere and Drac, in a plain at the foot of the mountains. It received its name from the emperor Gratian, son of Valentinian I. from whence it is called, in Latin, Gratianopolis. It is, however, much more ancient, was before called Cularo, and belonged to the Allobroges. It has been a bishop's see ever since the fourth century. The Delphinal council, established here in 1340, by Humbert II. Dauphin of Viennois, was erected into a parliament in 1453, by king Lewis XI. The governor and lieutenant-general of the province reside here, and have seats in the parliament above the first president. This city is well peopled, and commanded by a fort called la Bastille. The Isere divides the city into two unequal parts. Here are no fine buildings, except the bishop's palace, which owes its beauty to cardinal le Camus, bishop of Grenoble; and is adorned by excellent paintings, representing Our Saviour's life and passion, and by the picture of the bishop. The town was fortified by the chevalier de Ville. The skins and gloves of Grenoble are very much esteemed; but the woollen stuffs are but coarse. There is not one abbey of men in this whole diocese, and but one of maidens, viz. that of Hayes, of the Cistercian order.

In this diocese is the famous monastery and hermitage of the Carthusian monks, called in French, la Grande Chartreuse, or, the Great Charter-house, because it is the first of that order, founded by St. Bruno. It is situated on high mountains, covered with thick woods; but the place is very pleasant, each monk having a garden annexed to his cell, which he cultivates with his own hands. About three leagues from Grenoble is a piece of ground that emits smoke, and sometimes small flames; and at the distance of one league are the caves of Saffage, and a grotto, in which is a water-fall.

Here also, among the gravel in the springs, are found a sort of precious stones, some white, some of a dark grey colour, very smooth, and of a fine lustre. Those of the size and shape of a lin-seed are not only the best, but being dropt into the eye, they expel all impurities, without injuring it in the least. About five leagues from Grenoble is the mineral spring of la Mothe, the waters of which are pretty hot, and highly esteemed, being a certain remedy for all disorders of the stomach, fluxes, and even lameness.

St. Bonnet, a small place, but the capital of the country of Champsaur, belongs to the family of Villeroi.

Briançon, at the conflux of the Dure and Ance, is the capital of the district, called from it Briançonnois, and has a castle situated on a steep rock. On the leaves of the larch trees hereabouts is gathered a manna, which falls in the night, and melts as soon as the sun shines upon it. The hotter the season the more plentiful it is.

Monetier is a town in the district of Briançon, where is a spring that spouts out water, now and then, six feet high, and sometimes more.

Ambrun, or Embrun, the capital of the maritime Alps, and the territory called, from the town, Ambrunois, stands on a steep rock, at the foot of which runs the Durance. It is the see of an archbishop, who styles himself prince and count of Ambrun.

Gap is the capital of the territory, called from it Gapençois, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Aix. At St. Peter D'Argenson is a mineral water; and in the lake of Pelhotiers is a floating meadow, consisting of grass and rushes.

Vienne, on the Rhone, 13 leagues from Grenoble, was once a Roman colony, and afterwards the kingdom of Burgundy. It is large, and the see of an archbishop, who has the title of upper primate of Gaul. It contains several courts of justice, convents, remains of Roman buildings, a manufactory of hardware, and another of paper. Some mineral springs are found in its district, which is called Viennois.

Tain is famous for its hermitage wine. St. Anthoine contains the only abbey of the order of St. Anthony.

Valence, the capital of the Valentinois, a place of antiquity, stands on the Rhone, contains an university and several courts and convents, is large, well fortified, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Vienna.

Die, on the Drome, over which it has a bridge, is the capital of a district, famous for its mineral springs, and for a steep rock in the neighbourhood, called the Inaccessible Mountain, and the see of a bishop.

The principality of Orange is about four French leagues in length, and two in breadth, and had formerly counts and princes of its own; but, in the year 1531, it came to the house of Nassau, in which it continued till the death of William Henry, prince of Orange, stadtholder of Holland, and king of Great Britain. In the year 1713 Frederick William, king of Prussia, and one of king William's heirs, ceded it to France; and, in 1722, Lewis XV. gave it to the prince of Conti. In the year 1714 it was annexed to the government of Dauphiné. The only place in it worth mentioning is that from which it takes its name, viz.

Orange, in Latin Arausio, situated on the little river Maine, in a beautiful plain about a league from the Rhone, and five from Avignon, is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Arles. Here are several remains of Roman magnificence, particularly a fine triumphal arch, and an amphitheatre.

The Government of PROVENCE derives its name from the Latin Provincia; and is bounded to the south by the Mediterranean; to the north by Dauphiné; to the west by the Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc; and to the east by the Alps and the Var, which separate it from the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, its length being about 42 French leagues, and its breadth about 30. The air and soil differ widely in the two divisions; for in the former the air is temperate, but in the latter extremely hot. The former yields good corn, apples, and pears, and abounds in cattle, but has little wine. On the contrary, the latter has plenty of wine, with orange, lemon, pomegranate, fig, palm, cypress, olive, mastic, medlar, and sea-cherry trees; but does not produce half the quantity of corn necessary for the inhabitants. This province yields also a kind of box, the fruit of which proceeds from the middle of the leaf, and continues all the year round. Of their wines, the Muscadet is the best. In the road and harbour of Toulon is caught a fish, enclosed in a stone, which must be broke before the fish can be come at, and called a date, from its resemblance to that fruit. The taste of it is very agreeable: but, in general, the fish of the Mediterranean are inferior to those of the Ocean. There is also a small bird in this province, called becca-figo, that feeds only upon grapes and figs, and is delicate eating. Iron, black agate, copper, and

and lead, are found here. There are no considerable rivers in the province: the chief are the Durance, the Sourgé, the Largens, (so called from the transparency of its water,) the Lare, the Verdon, and the Var; the last of which divides France from Italy. The woods are numerous, and afford a great deal of timber for ship-building, and other uses. Provence has its parliament and states. Almost the whole trade from France to Italy, the Levant, and the greater part of Spain, is carried on from this province.

Aix, the capital, so called from its baths, is six leagues from Marseilles, the see of an archbishop, has a stately cathedral, a public library, an university, two colleges, an academy of fine arts, many convents, courts of judicature, fountains, a most beautiful walk called Le Concorde d'Orbital, a town-house, mint, and fine palace, where the parliament meets. It is situated in a fertile valley, particularly famous for its olives, which yield excellent oil.

Bugs and beetles are so plentiful here as to be of the greatest annoyance to the inhabitants. The inconvenience arising from these vermin is thus represented by a late traveller. "I think (says he) we are now in the region of flies, bugs, and beetles; as every place swarms with these disagreeable, troublesome vermin. Not a night has there been, since we left Paris, that one or both of us have not slept on the floor, for fear of being attacked by those legions that lie in ambush amidst the crevices of the beds, and only wait for our sleep to make their attack. Our custom is to draw off the upper mattresses, with the sheet and bolster on it, into the middle of the room; and by this means we often escape the annoyance, except it be from a straggler who has rambled from the main body. It is a strange custom which they have in these parts, where the heat is often very troublesome, to hang their rooms with a kind of dark rug, or, as they may call it, tapestry; for it has a dirty look, and only serves to increase the warmth of them, and to furnish hives and nurseries for those detestable vermin that have put us in such terrors."

Salon, six leagues west of Aix, belongs to the archbishop of Arles. Here the famous pretended prophet Nostradamus died in 1566.

St. Remy is a considerable town belonging to the prince of Monaco, and situated near the lake Glaciere: and Le Baufe, in the bailiwick of Arles, likewise belongs to the prince of Monaco.

Arles, on the Rhone, formerly a Roman colony, contains many antique curiosities, such as Roman tombs, statues, an amphitheatre, an obelisk, &c.

This city was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy, and is at present dignified with a metropolitan see, and an academy, which is known by the name of The Royal Academy of Sciences and Languages. It was raised in 1668, by the king's letters patent; by which it was ordered, that the number of members should not exceed 20, who must all be noble by birth. There have been since 10 other members added to it by new letters patent.

Tarascon is a large ancient town on the Rhone, having several convents, and a handsome castle. The inhabitants of this place have a very peculiar method of threshing their corn, which, with some other particulars, we shall relate as given by a celebrated writer, in a letter to his friend. "The corn (says he) is threshed out almost as soon as cut; and for this purpose they make a temporary threshing-floor on some part of the field where they reap. This threshing-floor is prepared by moistening a piece of ground of about 20 or 30 feet square, and afterwards beating it with an instrument that takes off all inequalities, and makes it look as if it had been plastered with a mason's trowel. The sun soon hardens this spot, and it is then strewed with several bundles of corn as high as the knees of a man. The manner of threshing them, when they are thus strewed, is what I never saw before. A woman (for I have seen more women employed this

way than men) stands in the midst, and has around her half a dozen or more horses, with a bridle or halter to each. She holds all these bridles by their extremities in one of her hands, and whips the horses with the other; so that they dance in a circle around, the bridles forming the radii, of which her hand is the centre, and trample the corn out of the ear with their feet. Whether this method answers so well as that of the flail I cannot pretend to determine: it may be more expeditious, but certainly makes great waste.

"They seem to make little use of the straw or reed but in manure, and therefore take but little trouble to bundle it up. In many fields the ears are only plucked off, and it is suffered to rot in the ground; whilst in others it is afterwards mowed.

"Women here are reapers; and it is not uncommon to see five females to one man employed in this kind of labour. Scarce any of them have shoes or stockings, and few a hat, or any other covering for the head, to defend them from the heat of the sun. Perhaps to this it may be owing that, among the lower class of people, handsome women are exceeding rare; all of them having coarse, ordinary, sun-burnt faces. However, though the country is deficient in this respect, it has a juster claim itself to be called beautiful than any other part of France I have yet seen. The fields have more the appearance of cultivation, and there are fewer of those barren naked rocks to which the kingdom in general is subject. Hedges are not uncommon; and you may sometimes see some straggling trees and coppices; but these are forlorn, and have not those inhabitants that should enliven them. I know not what makes the little feathered songsters forsake these parts, excepting it be that they cannot find shelter in a country so naked of woods; but I am sure you may travel for days together and not be able to see one.

"It is not often that oxen are employed in ploughing: those which I observed were yoked by the horns, as being the part where it is imagined they can exert the greatest strength. In general you see a man working with a single horse or ass, without a boy or any other to guide it. Their ploughs are lighter than those commonly used in England, but nearly of the same construction, and seem to turn the furrows with great facility and expedition."

Marseilles is a very ancient, large, rich, and populous city, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, where it has a safe and spacious harbour, above 7 leagues from Aix to the south, and 14 from Arles to the south-east. All the trade which is carried on from the south of France in a manner centers here. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Arles. Here the galleys of France are laid up. Here also is a fine arsenal, a dock for building the galleys, a mint, an observatory, an academy of the fine arts, several churches, and two abbeys. The harbour runs up far into the city, and is well secured and fortified. The city is divided into the Old and New; the former of which is but meanly built; but the latter is very handsome, and contains a fine walk. Opposite to the harbour are three small islands. Great quantities of tar and pitch are made in this neighbourhood.

Marseilles, in beauty, has little to boast; but much in respect to its situation for commerce, and the antiquity of its foundation, which is said to have been laid in the time of Tarquinius Briscus. As you approach it, the Bastides, which are behind, have an uncommon appearance, and look like another city built of straggling houses. These Bastides are little pleasure-boxes, which cover the country for some miles square. Every citizen, almost to the lowest rank, has a bastide, where, after the labours of the day, he retires and spends the evening with his family. The space that each of these little retirements takes up is very confined. A little house, with a garden of about 30 yards square, filled with fig-trees, olives and vines, is their common extent. Behind the walls of one garden begins another, which belongs

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The Port of Marseilles, in the Province of Brittany, in the Kingdom of France.



The Port of Nantes, in the Province of Brittany, in the Kingdom of France.

belongs to another citizen; and continued on, in every plat of the compass just mentioned; so that the Bastides may be said to be *rus in urbe*, and *urbs in rure*.

The streets here are crowded with people of different nations, a most extensive trade being carried on with the Levant, and with most countries of the world. Since the plague, which swept away such a multitude of the inhabitants of this town, in the year 1720, the Marseillois are very cautious of admitting any vessel from the Levant, without a strict quarantine; and every letter is dipped in, or sprinkled with, vinegar, before delivered.

The manufactures of this town are various and flourishing, of which those of soap and wax-candles are the chief: though the others, such as of stuffs in imitation of those that come from the Indies, of silk stockings, porcelain, tapestry, hats, &c. are far from being inconsiderable objects of trade. Those employ a prodigious number of workmen; and owe not a little of their success to the clearness of the atmosphere around, which permits the exposition of such things as want drying and bleaching. The designs for the tapestry, linen, and Indian manufactures, are furnished by the artists belonging to the academy of painting at Marseilles, and must be consequently superior to those of other places, where they come from the untutored genius of the workmen themselves.

The Hotel de Ville is a handsome building, and has several pictures worthy the attention of an artist. Among these are two painted by Serre, that represent the plague.

The church of St. Victor contains a great number of antiquities. Among its curiosities they number St. Andrew's Cross, which is almost entire, and preserved with a religious veneration.

The Marseillois are very fond of pageantry and processions of all kinds, and have two remarkably curious. These are the procession of an Ox at the Fete de Dieu, and that of the Voituriers and Coachmen to the church of the Grand Augustins. The ceremony of the ox is performed in this manner. During the three days preceding the feast, the company of butchers are employed in driving an ox through all the streets of the town, followed by a great concourse of people. On the back of this beast they place a little boy dressed in a sheep's skin, who holds a streamer in his left hand, and keeps the fore-finger of his right hand pointed to the sky. On the eve of the feast the ox is guided to the place where the temple dedicated to Diana once stood. There the boy is taken off, and the butchers, after they have stripped themselves of their fantastic garments, provoke and drive the beast with sticks out of the city, amidst the cries and shouts of the populace, whose minds have interwoven this chace with the duties of religion. On the next, which is the grand day, he is led back, ornamented, after the ancient manner of adorning victims, with ribbons and flowers, accompanied by the butchers dressed in pontifical robes, with drums and flutes playing before them. Then follow the priests, friars, and the *religieux* of all the orders. They drive the animal out of the gates of the city to show that they joyfully consent to banish Paganism from among them. The ox is afterwards killed and given to the poor.

On the feast of St. Eloi all the voituriers, coachmen, postillions, &c. assemble before the church of the Grand Augustins, mounted on their horses, mules, and asses, bearing the flags and colours of their company. As they make their procession before the grand entrance, a priest sprinkles every one of the riders and the beasts with holy water. After having received this, they proceed in files, and march to the sound of drums and fifes through most of the great streets of the town, the prizes to be run for by the different animals being borne before them, fixed to the end of a long pole. These prizes are generally compleat sets of harnesses, ornamented in a better manner than those that are commonly purchased. In the evening they make three

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parades on the Promenade de Cours; and then proceed to the plain of St. Michael, which is the place appointed for the races. The horses enter the lists first, next the mules, and then the asses. Such are the races of Marseilles, which are frequented as much as any in England by people of the highest rank in the neighbourhood.

Barjols, or Barjoux, is a handsome town in the bailiwick of Brignoles.

Toulon is a large city, situated on the Mediterranean, with a fine port, 10 leagues east from Marseilles, and about 125 from Paris. Both the town and harbour are strongly fortified. On two sides of the former are high hills at a very small distance, of which that of St. Anne, on the north-east, perfectly commands it. The entrance of the port is so narrow that two ships cannot go into it a-breast. This place contains several courts, particularly an admiralty office, many convents, an arsenal well furnished, a foundery, magazine, manufactory of woollen cloth, &c. The bishop of Toulon is subject to the archbishop of Arles.

In the district of Toulon is Ollioules, a small town: and five leagues east of Toulon is Hieres, famous for the best salt and the finest fruit in France: it contains some churches and convents, and gives name to three islands in the neighbouring sea.

Dragignau, 12 leagues north-east of Hieres, contains several convents, and is one of the largest towns in the province.

Frejus, on the Argent, 20 leagues east of Aix, and half a league from the sea, contains many remains of antiquity, particularly an aqueduct and an amphitheatre. The town is well fortified, has a court of admiralty, and several convents; and the bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Air.

Grafte stands in a fruitful soil, contains several convents and churches, and is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Ambrun.

At Antibes are a good harbour and castle, with some Roman antiquities. The fish, called sardines, are well cured here.

Vence, an ancient city, situated two leagues from the Var, is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Ambrun. The civil government of the city, and lordship of the manor, are divided between the bishop and the baron of Vence, of the house of Villeneuve. The above places are all in Lower-Provence.

Digne, on the Bleone, is celebrated for its hot wells. The bishop of this place is suffragan to the archbishop of Ambrun.

Sisteron, on the Durance, has a good trade, contains several convents, is defended by a fortress, and the see is suffragan to Aix. Castellon, on the Verden, gives name to a bailiwick, and contains two convents; and Riez, nine leagues north west of Aix, contains three convents, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Aix.

Manosque is one of the most populous cities in the whole province. Here is a castle, with several convents and fountains; and in the neighbourhood a mineral spring. The knights of Malta are proprietors of it.

Peyruis is a small place in the district of Forcalquier, where some say the celebrated Petronius was born; and that it was anciently, on that account, called *Vicus Petronii*.

Apt is a small city, at the conflux of the Durance and Calavon, eight leagues from Aix to the north. Julius Cæsar enlarged it, and made it a colony; and, to this day, there are several noble remains of antiquity about it. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several convents, and two abbeys.

The city and district of Avignon, and the county of Venaissin, being almost surrounded by Provence, though they belong to the pope, we shall give a short account of them here.

Avignon, with its district, anciently belonged to the counts of Thoulouse and Provence. Afterwards they

fell to the dukes of Burgundy. Then they were possessed by the kings of Sicily, who were also counts of Provence, until the year 1348, that Johanna, queen of Sicily, and countess of Provence, disposed of the town, and its district, to pope Clement VI. for 80,000 florins. The district is very fruitful, and abounds in corn, wine, and saffron. As for the county of Venaissin, it was held either by the counts of Thoulouse, its own counts, or the emperors, until the year 1273; since which it hath been possessed by the popes, and governed, under them, by officers called rectores. It is also very fruitful. The only place worth mentioning in the district of Avignon, is that which gives name to it, viz.

Avignon, a large and beautiful city, and the see of an archbishop, situated at the conflux of the Rhone and Sorgue, 7 miles from Arles to the north, and 15 from Aix to the north-west. Here is a papal palace, in which the vice-legat, or governor, resides; a stone bridge over the Rhone; a very handsome college; and an university, founded in the year 1303. No less than seven popes resided here successively, from the year 1307 to 1377. In the church of the Franciscans is the tomb of the beautiful and learned Laura, so much admired and celebrated by the immortal Petrarch. The grave having been opened in the time of Francis I. a leaden box was found in it, containing a medal, with a copy of verses written on parchment by Petrarch, in praise of his mistress. The Jews enjoy the free exercise of their religion in this city.

In the county of Venaissin the principal places are Lisle, on an island in the Sorgue, the finest town in the county. Carpentras, on the Rousse, four miles north-east from Avignon, is the seat of the tribunals of justice, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Avignon. Vaissin, on the Orvesse, eight leagues from Avignon, is a small town, with a castle; and Cavaillon, though the see of a bishop, is a mean place, on an island in the river Durance.

The Government of LANGUEDOC is bounded to the south by the Mediterranean and Roussillon; to the north by Auvergne, Lyonnais, and Guienne; to the east by the Rhone; and to the west by Gascony. It is 70 leagues in length, and, where widest, 32 in breadth.

The principal rivers are the Rhone, Garonne, Aude, Tarne, Allier, and Loire. The royal canal of Languedoc is upwards of 100 miles in length, six feet deep every where, and the breadth about 20 fathoms. In some places it is carried under mountains, and in others over vallies, having all along sluices, dams, reservoirs, water-courses, and draw-bridges. Several remarkable winds are observed in this province. That called the cers blows generally from the west along the southern coasts and is very refreshing in summer: another, called autan, blows generally from the opposite quarter, and is hot and unwholesome: and a third, called bise, or the black, blows frequently in the valley through which the Rhone runs, very strong and cold. When the wind in this valley blows from the south, unattended with rain, it is no less unwholesome than the autan. From the coasts of Leucate to the Rhone, in the heat of summer, a sea breeze sets in, from ten in the forenoon to five in the afternoon, which cools the air, that would be otherwise almost insupportable. In a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenees, there is a sharp west or north-west wind, called the le vent de pas, which blows only in the night, and generally, in the summer, through the openings of the mountains; hence the people of the valley are obliged to winnow their corn in the night.

A very remarkable custom prevails in this province, which is that of treading out their corn by horses or mules, according to the Eastern custom, frequently alluded to in the scriptures.

The states of the province consist of three orders, the clergy, nobility, and commons. The costs of

Languedoc are not only dangerous, but destitute of safe and good harbours. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, dried chesnuts, raisins, woollen cloth, stuffs, silk, and corn. The common division of the province is into Upper and Lower. In the Upper the places of note are the following:

Thoulouse, the capital of the whole province, situated on the Garonne, over which it has a stately bridge, is one of the largest and most ancient cities in France; yet, having little trade, it is neither populous or rich, though the seat of a parliament, and of several courts and offices, among which is an admiralty and a mint. It is also the see of an archbishop. Here also are an university, an academy of sciences and liberal arts, several monuments of antiquity, and many churches, besides the cathedral. In that of the Jacobins is the shrine of Thomas Aquinas. The manufactures are silks, stuffs, and carpets. This city gives name to a district called Thoulousain, which contains a small town on the Garonne, called Castle Sarazin.

Alby, near the Tarne, 10 leagues north-east of Thoulouse, is the see of an archbishop, contains several courts, a magnificent cathedral, a beautiful archiepiscopal palace, and an agreeable walk, denominated La Lice.

Gaillac, on the Tarne, four leagues from Alby, has a good trade in wine, which is sent down the Tarne to Bourdeaux; and Rabastein maintains a similar commerce by means of the same river.

Castres is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Alby. Turquoises are found in the neighbourhood of this town.

Mirepoix, a town on the Lez, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Thoulouse.

Carlat de Roguefort is a small village in the diocese of Mirepoix, where the famous Mons. Bayle was born: and Bellestat, in the same diocese, is famous for a mineral spring.

In the Lower Languedoc the chief places are the following:

Alet, on the Aude, at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Narbonne, and is famous for a hot spring.

Lurioux, on the Aude, one league from Alet, has some iron works, and a clock manufactory. Carcassonne, on the Aude, seven miles east of Thoulouse, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Narbonne. It is the most regular built town in Languedoc, very populous, has a good trade, there being a manufactory of fine cloth carried on in the town, and a quarry of white and flesh coloured marble in the neighbourhood, and is defended by a castle.

Narbonne is a well fortified city, situated 25 leagues from Thoulouse to the east, on a canal, which, by means of the river Aude, and lake Robine, had a communication with the sea; but such is the shallowness of the water upon the coast, that ships cannot get near it. It is the see of an archbishop, in whose garden is a beautiful Roman sepulchre of white marble, in the form of an altar. The city has several churches besides the cathedral, with convents both of monks and nuns, an admiralty, and a mint. Great quantities of salt are made in the neighbourhood, which is fruitful in corn and oil, but yields little wine.

St. Pons de Tomieres is a small city on the river Jaur. The bishop is temporal lord of the city, and suffragan to Narbonne. In the neighbouring mountains are quarries of beautiful marble.

Beziers is an ancient city, situated four leagues from Narbonne. It covers all the sides of a very steep and lofty hill, on the highest point of which is built the cathedral.

Montpelier, situated on an eminence, near the river Lez, is the largest city in the province next to Thoulouse, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to Narbonne. It contains a citadel, university, physic garden, and royal academy of sciences: of the 15 ordinary fellows of the latter three apply themselves to the mathematics.

matics, three to anatomy, three to chemistry, three to botany, and three to natural philosophy. The air of this city is deemed remarkably salubrious: the houses are handsome, but the streets narrow; and here is a good trade in silks, woollens, wine, strong waters, verdigrease, &c.

Montpelier is pleasantly situated, and commands many beautiful prospects. On the Pierou there is a fountain, which, for simplicity and beauty, excels most others. The water is brought from a mountain five miles distant. The environs of this city are planted with vines, olive, fig, and mulberry-trees; the latter to nourish the silk-worms, which form the most considerable object of trade. Another thing that brings in a considerable revenue to this city is the distillation of waters of all sorts, of *liqueurs*, and syrups, that are famous all over Europe.

This place is much resorted to by those of the English who labour under disorders of the lungs; whom the reputed clearness of its atmosphere, and fame of its physicians, have lured in hopes of a cure.

Montpelier, besides its university, and schools of medicine, boasts a royal academy of sciences, which is composed of six honorary members, three physicians, three astronomers, three mathematicians, three chemists, and three botanists. Rabelais is said to have been of this university; and his gown and cap are still preserved, with a kind of religious veneration, and used in the ceremony of conferring the degree of doctor.

Balaruc, on the Thau, not far from Montpelier, has some warm baths, the waters of which will retain their heat at least eight hours.

Nîmes contains many monuments of antiquity, of which the principal are the amphitheatre, called Les Arenes; the temple of Diana; the quadrangular house supposed to have been erected by Adrian, and used formerly as a temple; and the octangular tower. The delightful walk, called the Esplanade, is without the city. Here are several manufactories, a considerable trade in cloth and silk, an academy of Belles Lettres, and a citadel of four bastions. The bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Narbonne. A great part of the inhabitants are Protestants. The hills in the neighbourhood are covered with vines.

Beaucaire, a town situated on the Rhone, is noted for its fair, in which raw-silk, and other goods, are bought and sold to a considerable amount.

Quissac is a small place on the Vidourle, betwixt which and Sauses is a mineral periodical spring, which runs seven, and intermits five hours. At Le Grand Galargues, not far from hence, a fine blue and red dye is made out of the night-shade, called in, French, *morelle*.

Uzez is a dukedom, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Narbonne. The duke has a palace in the town, betwixt which and Nîmes is that noble piece of Roman antiquity called the Pont du Garde, being part of an aqueduct by which water is conveyed from a spring at Uzez to Nîmes, near 30 miles. It consists of 3 ranges of arches across the river Gardon.

In the diocese of Uzez are some excellent mineral springs, particularly at the village of Youset.

Alais is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Narbonne. The Protestants are numerous hereabouts. This city, belonging to the prince of Conti, has a castle, and is noted for the culture of silk.

Marvejols has six yearly fairs, and drives a good trade.

Pui, the capital of the county of Velay, near the Loire, is a pretty large city, and the see of a bishop, who is lord of it. Here are several parochial churches, and many convents.

The government of Foix is bounded on the west by Gascoigne, on the east and north by Languedoc, and to the south by Roussillon and the Pyrenean Mountains. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The former is mountainous, but abounds in wood,

iron, caverns and mineral waters; and the latter is fruitful in corn, wine, &c. The principal places in Upper Foix are

Foix, the capital, situated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains. It is the seat of the assembly of the states, has an abbey, and is defended by a castle.

Tarascon has many iron forges; and Acqs, at the foot of the Pyrenees, receives its denomination from its hot waters.

In Lower Foix are Pamiers, on the Aurige, the see of a bishop; Saverdun, a small town on the same river; Mazeres, formerly the residence of the counts of Foix; the district of Donnezau, which contains the town of Guerizu; and the district of Andorre, which has no place remarkable but the village of Ourdines.

The government of ROUSSILLON is bounded on the north by the Lesser Pyrenees, on the south by the Greater, on the west by Cerdogne, and on the east by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 20 leagues long, and 12 broad, and received its name from a Roman colony, called Ruscino. The heat here, in summer, is intense; but the soil is fruitful in corn, wine, oil, millet, oranges, &c. Sheep, quails, partridges and pigeons abound; but cows and oxen are scarce. The ground is ploughed by mules; and a great deal of oil, with some corn, millet, and wool, are exported from the county. It is watered by the Tet, the Tec, and the Agly, which are, properly speaking, only torrents, produced by the melting of the snow on the mountains. It belonged formerly to Spain, but was yielded for ever to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. Besides Roussillon, this government includes a part of Cerdagne. The principal places in Roussillon are

Perpignan, the capital, situated on the river Tet, a league from the Mediterranean, which, though not large, is populous, well built, and strongly fortified. It is also the see of a bishop, suffragan to Narbonne. Here are an university, several convents, alms-houses, hospitals, and churches, a noble cannon-foundry, a salt-office, a mint, and a high court of justice, to which appeals lie from all the inferior courts. The remains of the old town of Roussillon lie on the river Tet, not far from Perpignan.

St. Nazaire, Vernet, and Bains, are three villages in the district of Perpignan; at the first of which salt is made of the sea-water; the two last are noted for their warm baths.

Billegarde is a fortress, built for the defence of a pass leading from Catalonia to Roussillon: Prades is a handsome little town on the Tet; Mount-Lanis, the principal place in the territory of Cerdagne, is a well fortified town; and Ville Franche, on the Tet, has a strong fort near it.

The boundaries of the Government of NAVARRE and BEARN are Labourd on the west, Bigorre on the east, Gascoigne on the north, and the Pyrenean Mountains on the south. Navarre, included in this government, is but a small portion of the ancient kingdom of Navarre, which, having been seized upon by Ferdinand, king of Arragon and Castile, this part alone was restored, and became annexed to the crown of France. It is only eight leagues in length, and five in breadth. Navarre is barren and mountainous, and contains only one place worth notice, viz. St. Jean-Pié-de-Port, which is situated on the Nice, a league from the borders of Spain, and eight from Bayonne. It is well fortified, and has a castle, commanding the pass of the mountains. The French king takes the title of king of Navarre from hence.

The principality of Bearn lies at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, being about 16 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth. In general it is but a barren country; yet the plains yield considerable quantities of flax, and a kind of Indian corn, called mailloc. These mountains are rich in mines, of iron, copper, and lead.

Some of them also are covered with vines, and others with pine-trees; and they give rise to several mineral springs, and two considerable rivers; the one called the Gave of Oleron, and the other the Gave of Bearn. Some wine is exported from this country; and the Spaniards buy up great numbers of horses and cattle, together with most of their linen, of which there is a considerable manufactory. The place of most note in the principality is

Pau, a small but well-built town on the Gave of Bearn. Here are seven convents, two hospitals, a manufactory of cloth, an academy of arts and sciences, and a palace, in which Henry IV. was born.

The Government of GUYENNE and GASCONY, which is the largest in France, being 65 leagues in length, from east to west, and 56 in breadth, from north to south, is bounded on the south by the Pyrenean Mountains; on the north by Limousin, Angoumois, and Saintonge; on the east by Languedoc and Auvergne; and on the west by the Ocean. This government is fruitful in corn, wine, fruits, hemp, tobacco, brandy, prunes, and many other commodities. They have also medicinal springs, with copper, coal, and other mines, and quarries of marble of all colours. The chief rivers are the Garonne and Adour, both which discharge themselves into the Ocean. Guyenne, properly so called, is bounded on the north by Saintonge, on the east by Perigord and Agenois, on the south by Bzadois and Gascony, and on the west by the Ocean; and contains the following places of note, viz.

Bordeaux, the capital of the whole government. The neighbouring district, called Bourdelois, is very fruitful, particularly in vines, chestnuts, and fig-trees. The city stands on the banks of the Garonne, about 20 leagues from its mouth, and is one of the most ancient in France. It carries on a great trade with most parts of Europe, the tide rising so high in the river, that ships of great burden can come up to the quay. The city and harbour are defended by three forts. The finest parts of the former are the palace-royal near the harbour, and the suburb of Chartron. It is the see of an archbishop. Here are an university, an academy of sciences and fine arts, a large Gothic cathedral dedicated to St. Andrew, several other churches and convents, three seminaries, several public fountains, an exchange, a mint, a parliament, an admiralty, several other courts and offices, some remains of antiquity, and a manufactory of lace. About six leagues below the city is a watch-tower, or light-house, called La Tour de Cordouan. Foreign Protestant merchants are indulged here in the private exercise of their religion. Richard II. king of England, was born here in 1367. An ingenious writer comments on this city in the following picturesque manner. "The favourable impression which Bordeaux cannot fail to make on a stranger at his arrival is well confirmed by a residence in it. Pleasure seems to have as many votaries here as commerce; luxury and industry reigning within the same walls, and that in the most extended degree. The air of courts is ever effeminate, seductive, and voluptuous. Commercial cities are usually marked by opposite manners, and the love of gain. Avarice, powerful in its influence over the human heart, swallows up and absorbs the more soft and melting passions. Here, however, these rules are entirely controverted. Dissipation and debauchery are more openly patronized, and have made a more universal and apparent conquest, than in half the capitals of Europe."

Blaye, on the Garonne, has a citadel, where all ships bound to Bordeaux must leave their cannon and arms till they return. Near it, on an island, is a fort that commands the river.

Dibourne, at the conflux of the rivers Isle and Dordogne, drives a considerable trade in salt.

Perigueux, the capital of the country, called Perigord, which contains some mines of iron and mineral

waters, stands on the river Isle, has some remains of Roman antiquities, and several convents. The bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Bourdeaux.

Rodez, the capital of the country of Rouergue, which abounds in cattle, iron, copper, vitriol, and sulphur, stands on the river Aveyron, contains several convents and churches, and is the see of a bishop, who is lord of it.

At Milan, or Milhaud, a town on the river Tarne, in Rouergue, are five convents, and a commandery of the knights of Malta.

Pont de Cameracres is celebrated for its mineral waters.

Aiguillon, on the Garonne, has a considerable trade in hemp, tobacco, grain, wine, and brandy, and is defended by a castle.

Montaubon, on the Tarne, is a handsome well built town, eight leagues from Thoulouse, and under the jurisdiction of its parliament. The bishop is likewise suffragan to the archbishop of Thoulouse. Here are an academy of Belles Lettres, several convents, a manufactory of woollen stuffs, several inferior courts of justice, &c.

This town sustained considerable damage by a dreadful inundation of the river Tarne, which began on the 14th of November, 1766, and laid 1200 houses in ruins. The particulars of this melancholy disaster are thus related. The fall of the houses began in the suburb of Sapiac. The noise occasioned by their tumbling was heard in the neighbouring suburb, with the cries of several persons who called out for help; but as the water surrounded entirely the suburb of Sapiac, it was very difficult going to the assistance of the unhappy inhabitants. The river, which was prodigiously swollen and rapid, was laden with a number of trees of an enormous size, that had been torn up by the roots, and carried down along with it; a circumstance which, joined with the darkness of the night, rendered the passage of boats very dangerous. These obstacles, however, did not intimidate a mariner, who, in spite of the intreaties and tears of his wife and children, ventured to cross the river, in order to save such as were on the point of perishing. His courage roused several of his fellow boatmen to imitate him; and by means of their help no one perished.

The floods continued to increase, and redouble their alarms. The inhabitants of the city, separated from the suburb by a bridge, ran to the Ville Bourbonne. At seven o'clock of the morning of Tuesday, November 18, the floods began to abate, and their decrease continued till noon. Hope immediately began to spring up in every bosom, but was soon stifled by the fill of the greatest part of the suburb of Gasseras, adjoining to that of Ville Bourbonne; and it was perceived that all the houses, even those that were yet at a distance from the waters, were tottering, and rested only on a loose earth, which the waters had already undermined.

At noon the swell began again, and was continually augmenting. The consternation was then universal. Orders were given to move off all the effects. Persons of all ranks were desired to assist in the removal; and all the carriages were engaged to make the removal the more speedy. The tribunals of justice opened their halls, the monks their convents and cloisters: the churches were also offered as repositories for the effects of the people. The inhabitants of Ville Bourbonne abandoned successively their houses; and the inhabitants of the city, with an earnestness which did honour to humanity, received their unhappy neighbours, and, with marks of true tenderness, endeavoured to alluage a grief which had no bounds.

The inundation increased during the whole day, and continued still augmenting till seven in the morning of November 19, when the waters were thirty-two feet above the common water level. Such an extraordinary inundation occasioned sundry neighbouring villages to be entirely overflowed, and produced the greatest

greatest ravages. In the plains the buildings were overwhelmed, the grain washed away, the cattle drowned, and the greatest part of the inhabitants found their only safety in sudden flight, or in climbing high trees, where the horrors of famine were joined to the dreadful spectacle of beholding their dwellings destroyed, and their effects carried away by the flood.

Agen is a large and populous city, the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Bourdeaux. It is situated on the river Garonne; and had the honour to be the native place of that prodigy of learning, Joseph Scaliger.

Ville Franche, in Latin Francopolis, is the capital of the Lower Marché of Rouergue, on the river Aveyrou. Here are a chapter, a college, several convents, and a manufactory of hempen cloth.

Cranfac, a little place in the Lower Marché of Rouergue, is noted for its excellent sulphurous mineral waters and coal-pits.

Gascoigne, which constitutes the south part of this government, is separated from Guyenne, on the north, by the Garonne. The inhabitants are remarkable for a vicious pronunciation of the French tongue, for being great boasters, and much given to blundering. Hence the phrase Gasconade.

The principal places are the following: Basas, on the Lavasanne, ten leagues south of Bourdeaux, has several inferior courts of justice, and is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Auch.

Condorn, on the Baïse, contains several convents, gives name to a fertile district called Condomois, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Bourdeaux.

Aire, on the Adour, is the capital of the district of Tursan, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the metropolitan of Auch. The kings of the Visigoths formerly kept their court here; and the ruins of the palace of Alaric are still to be seen on the banks of the river.

Acqs, on the same river, had its name from its hot baths, which were celebrated in the Roman times. It is a bishop's see, has a castle, several convents, and a good trade.

Bayonne, the capital of the district of Labourd, which produces some fruits, is a pretty large city near the sea, five leagues on the borders of Spain to the north, and 120 from Paris. Being one of the keys of the kingdom on the Spanish side, it is strongly fortified.

Here are a citadel, with two forts, and other works; an admiralty, a mint, several convents, and the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to Auch, and has a revenue of 19,000 livres, out of which his taxation to Rome is only 100 florins. Bayonne is most agreeably situated at the conflux of two rivers, the Adour and the Nive. The first is scarce less considerable than the Thames opposite Lambeth; and across it is a wooden bridge, which joins the place to a suburb, called Le Fauxbourg du St. Esprit. The Nive, which is small, and rises in the Pyrenees, intersects the centre of the city, and resembles one of the canals in Holland. The entrance into the Adour, which is about four miles below the town, is rendered both difficult and hazardous, from the sands, which have collected and form a bar towards the mouth. It is, notwithstanding, a very agreeable place of residence, and furnishes, in profusion, all the requisites of life.

St. Jean de Luz is a small town, situated three leagues from Bayonne, over which is a bridge, joining it to the village of Sibour, with a harbour for fishing-boats, belonging to both these places. The peace of the Pyrenees, as it was called, was concluded in 1659, in an isle near this town, formed by the river Bidassoa, which is the boundary betwixt France and Spain, and called the Isle of Pheasants.

Mauleon, the capital of the county of Soule, which lies betwixt Lower Navarre and Bearn, at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, contains about 70 parishes, and abounds with woods; but is without any navigation.

gable river for transporting its timber to the sea. The town stands on the Gave, ten leagues from Pau to the west, and has a castle.

Auch, the capital not only of the county of Armagnac, but of all Gascoigne, stands on the river Gees. Here are several inferior courts of justice and offices, with a magnificent cathedral; the city being the see of an archbishop, who is lord of one half of the town.

St. Bertrand, a small city, but the capital of the county of Comminges, and the see of a bishop, who is subject to the archbishop of Auch, was built by St. Bertrand, and therefore called by his name.

St. Beat is a strong town on the Garonne, two leagues from St. Bertrand to the south. The houses are all of marble, which is here more common than free stone.

Tarbe, a small city, but the capital of Bigorre, and the see of a bishop, who is subject to Auch, stands on the banks of the Adour.

Bagneres, a town on the same river, is famous for its mineral waters and warm baths.

At Baredge, a village situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, are four baths of different degrees of heat, which are deemed efficacious in the rheumatism, and other distempers.

The Government of SAINTONGE and AGOUMOIS, or AUGUMOIS, is 25 leagues long, 12 broad, and bounded on the east by Agoumois and Perigord; on the west by the Ocean, on the north by Poitou and Anis, and on the south by the Garonne and Burdelois. The rivers are the Charente and Butonne; and the country abounds in grain, wine, saffron, fruit, salt, and mineral springs. The principal places are the following:

Saintes, the capital, situated on the Charente, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Bourdeaux. Some remains of Roman works are still to be seen in it.

Pons is a handsome town on the Little Seine, over which there are several bridges, whence the town had its name. Here also are a mineral spring, and a commandery of Malta, with several convents, churches, and alms-houses.

St. Jean de Angeli, a town on the river Butonne, contains several convents, and is noted for its brandy and woollen stuffs.

Angoumois, which is also included in this government, is a duchy, under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris, watered by the rivers Charente and Tournes, and yielding grain, wine, saffron, all sorts of fruits, and iron. The places of most note in it are:

Angoulême, the capital of the province, in the center of which it stands, near the Charente, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Bourdeaux, and contains several inferior courts of justice, a manufactory of paper, a general hospital, several churches, convents, &c.

Cognac, on the Charente, is situated in a most delightful country, and celebrated for the admirable brandy made here, as also for an old castle, in which Francis I. was born.

Rochefaucault is a little town, which gave title to a duke eminent in the literary world.

The Government of AUNOIS is bounded on the south and east by Saintonge, on the north by Poitou, and on the west by the Ocean. It is only 10 leagues long, and about as many broad, being the smallest province in France; but is fertile in grain, pasturage, vines, &c. It has a good harbour, great quantities of salt, and lies within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris. The principal places which it contains are as follow:

Rochefort is a handsome maritime town on the Charente, five leagues from its mouth, and about seven from Rochelle. It was erected by order of Lewis XIV. in a very strong manner; and furnished with abundance of necessary store-houses, stores, magazines, a capacious and excellent dock, a victualling office, an hospital for sick and wounded seamen, a manufactory of silk cloth, a foundery, &c. The river is broad, deep, and well

well guarded by forts to its mouth. The harbour is convenient and large; and the marine academy contains 300 young men, who are instructed in every thing requisite to qualify them for naval service.

As the most minute particulars which concern the sea-ports of France are of great importance to be known to the subjects of Great Britain, we shall subjoin the following pertinent remarks.

The distance from La Rochelle to Rochefort is seven leagues. The first four are exceeding pleasant, the road lying along the sea-shore, and in view of the islands Oleron and Aix, which appear at a small distance. The city is built in the midst of marshes, which were drained for that purpose. Colbert, who was then prime minister, used to call it La Ville D'Or, (Gold-Town,) from the prodigious sums his master had expended in its erection. Time has, however, given the sanction of utility to the project, and rendered this port as necessary and important to the crown of France as either Brest or Toulon. It is situate on the Charente, about five leagues from its mouth. Every thing appears to be under an admirable regulation; and the several branches of naval equipment are carried on with vigour and dispatch. The armoury, the ropewalks, and store houses of every kind, are all in the best order, and kept with prodigious neatness. Lewis XIV. fortified the city at the time he erected it; but its situation, at so considerable a distance from the sea, renders it sufficiently secure from any attack. It is laid out with beauty and elegance. The streets are broad and strait, traversing the whole place from side to side; but the buildings do not correspond with them in this respect, as they are mostly low and irregular.

Rochelle, or La Rochelle, the capital of this government, situated on the sea-coast, two leagues from the isle of Rhé, and four from Oleron, is a handsome town, with a fine port of a circular form, and strong fortifications. Here also are a mint, a chamber of commerce, an admiralty, and other courts, an academy of Belles Lettres, a sugar refinery, and a medical, botanical, and anatomical school. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Bourdeaux. The salt marshes affect the air of this place greatly.

This city, being the chief seat of the reformed in France, suffered very much during the civil wars, and was often valiantly defended, and long possessed by that party, till at length Lewis XIII. after a long and famous siege, made himself master of it in the year 1628, chiefly by the means of an admirable rampart, or bank of earth, which cardinal de Richlieu caused to be raised against it on the side of the Ocean. After it was taken the king caused the walls and fortifications to be demolished, except only two towers, which defend the port: but Lewis XIV. caused new and strong fortifications to be raised about it.

There are two islands on the coast belonging to this province and government, Oleron and Rhé, the former of which is five leagues long, two broad, and about three from the main land, having a town, castle, and a light-house on it. The inhabitants were anciently famed for their skill in navigation, and are still good seamen. The other isle is about four miles in length, two broad, and betwixt two and three from the continent. It is populous, abounds in wine and salt, and has several forts on it, with a little fortified town, called St. Martin.

The Government of Poitou is bounded on the north by Touraine and Anjou; on the south by Aunis, Saintonge, and Angoumois; on the east by La Marche and part of Berry; and on the west by the Ocean. It is 48 leagues long, and 28 broad. It belonged formerly to the kings of England; but being lost by Henry VI. was re-united to the crown of France. The rivers are the Sevre-Niortoise, Vienné, and Clain. The produce and commodities are corn, cattle, and woollen stuffs; and the whole is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris.

Poitiers, the capital of the whole province, situated on the river Clain, is large, and contains many churches, several abbies, convents, and courts of justice, some remains of Roman antiquities, an university, a mint, and manufactories of woollen caps, stockings, gloves, and combs. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Bourdeaux. In the year 1356 the French were defeated by the English, under Edward the Black Prince, near this town, and John, their king, taken prisoner.

Niort is a considerable town, situated on the Sevre-Niortoise. Here are a castle, two parish churches, a general hospital, several convents and courts of justice, with manufactories of shamoy leather and woollen stuffs, in which, as well as cattle, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

Richlieu, a handsome town, nine leagues from Poitiers, gives the title of duke and peer to the head of the family of Richlieu, having been founded by the cardinal of that name, who was born in this place, then only a village.

Loudun, 10 leagues north of Poitiers, has a castle, and several convents and courts of judicature. Les Sables D'Olon has a harbour, admiralty, several convents, and a castle. Foutenay-le-Comte, on the Vendée, contains several convents, and has a trade in cloths and woollen stuffs.

St. Maixant is a town on the river Seure, or Sevre, in Upper Poitou, belonging to the duke of Mazarine. Here are some woollen manufactories, in which, as well as corn and cattle, the inhabitants deal pretty largely.

The Government of BRITTANY is a peninsula, which borders on Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Poitou, towards the east only, all the other parts being bounded by the sea. It is 60 leagues long, 45 broad, and had its name from the Britons, who fled hither from the Saxons in the 10th century. It is watered by the Loire and Villaine, and abounds in lead, pit-coal, wood, salt, butter, cattle, &c. has many good harbours on the coast, and contains abundance of seamen, fishermen, &c. The air is but indifferent. The province has a parliament of its own, and the people speak a jargon somewhat resembling the Welch.

Rennes, the capital, situated at the conflux of the Isle and the Villaine, about 14 leagues from the sea, is pretty large and populous, the seat of a parliament and other courts, and also of a bishop, who is suffragan to Tours. Here are a number of convents and churches, besides the cathedral. Rennes is the honorary capital of Bretagne, because the states are assembled there. Several of the principal streets are handsome, as the conflagration in the year 1720, which almost reduced the whole place to ashes, obliged the inhabitants to rebuild them. In one of the squares is a fine statue, in bronze, of Lewis XV. It was erected by the province in 1744, soon after his recovery from that dangerous illness in Flanders, when he obtained the title of "Bien Aimé." Beneath the prince appears, on one side, Hegeya, the goddess of health, with her serpent and patera; and on the other is the genius of Bretagne kneeling on one knee, and in her countenance exultation and reverence finely marked. At the foot of the pedestal is an honorary inscription in Latin.

Vitrei, a small town on the Villaine, has a manufactory of stockings, gloves, thread, and coarse cloth.

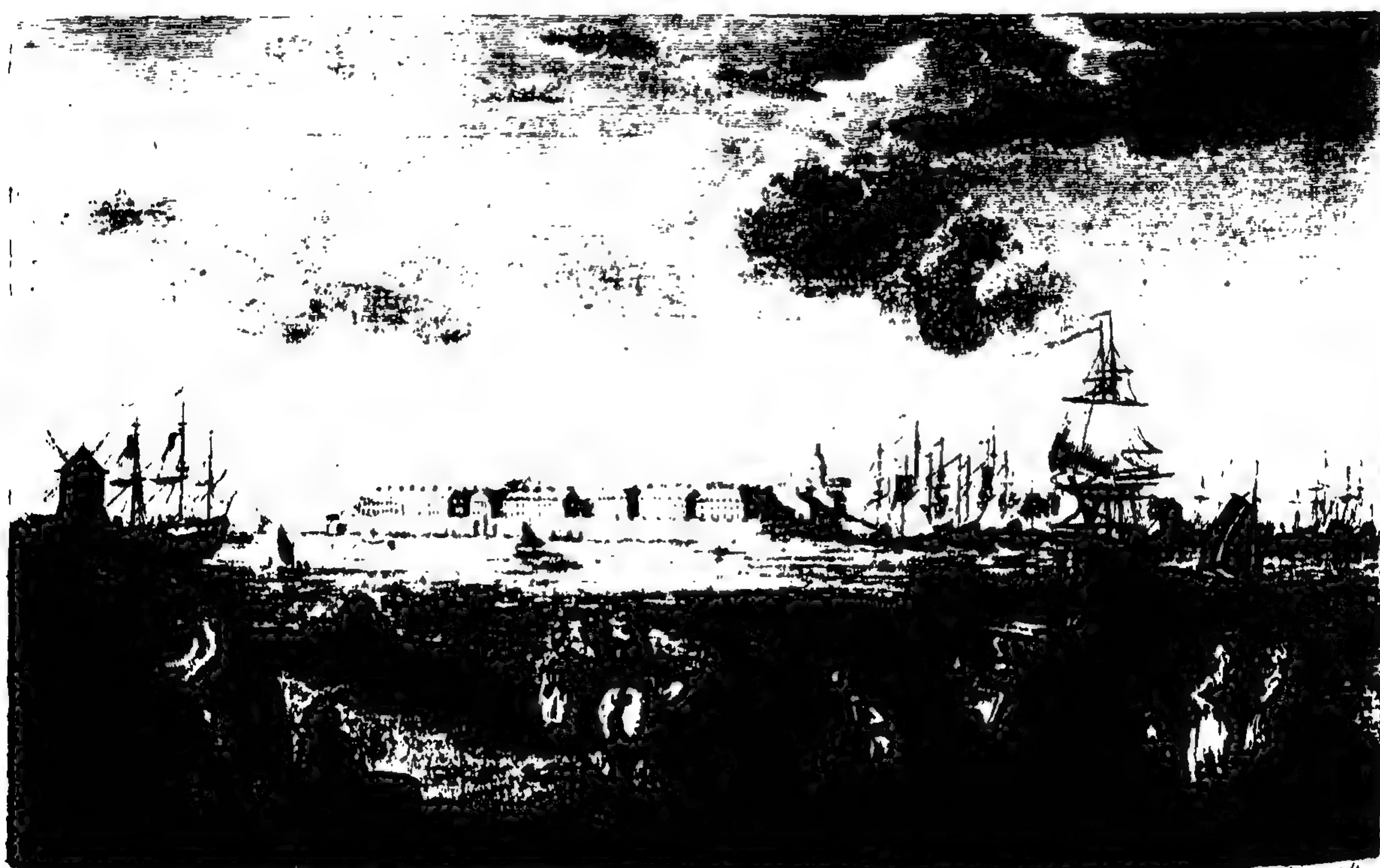
Painbeauf, on the Loire, is a market-town between the sea and Nantes, where the cargoes of the larger ships are put into smaller vessels to be sent to the latter place.

Nantes is situated on the Loire, about 8 leagues from the sea, and 18 from Rennes to the south. Here are many churches and convents, several courts of justice, with an university, and a mint. This town carries on a great trade; though ships of burthen cannot come up to it. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Tours. It is famous for the edict issued

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View of PORT L'ORIENT in the Province of Brittany in the Kingdom of France.



The Harbour of ST. MALO in the Province of Brittany in the Kingdom of France.

issued here, in 1594, by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants, which was revoked in 1685. An excellent fort of brandy is exported hence into foreign countries. There is a kind of partnership or league betwixt the merchants of this city and those of Bilboa in Spain. Exactly opposite to the spot on which stands the town the Loire is divided into several channels by a number of small islands, most of which are covered with elegant houses. The great quay is more than a mile in length, and the buildings are superb.

Dol is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Tours. The diocese is the smallest in Brittany; but the bishop has the title of count, and is lord of the city.

Dinan, near the Rance, 14 leagues south of St. Malo, is strong both by nature and art, and admits of large vessels to come up to it. Concale is a port in the diocese of St. Malo, which gives name to a cape noted for fine oysters; and St. Brieu, nine leagues west of St. Malo, situated among mountains, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Tours; and contains a college and court of admiralty.

Treguier is a sea-port and a bishop's see. Here is a small harbour, with some trade in horses, corn, hemp, and flax, and a manufactory of paper.

Vannes, the capital of Lower Brittany, is situated 20 leagues north-west of Nantes, on a bay of the sea, and takes its name from the ancient Veneti. Here are several churches and convents, and the see of a bishop, who is lord of part of the city, and suffragan to the archbishop of Tours.

Port Louis, a town at the mouth of the river Blaver, had its name from Lewis XIV. who ordered a citadel and other fortifications to be erected here, with an harbour, which is very good and safe; yet there is little trade, except in sardines and eels.

L'Orient, or Port L'Orient, is a town situated in the bay of Port Louis, at the mouth of the river Scorff, where the French East-India company load and unload their ships, and have their chief warehouses and magazines.

Hennebond is a small town on the river Blaver, two leagues from its mouth, having a harbour and good trade.

Rohan, a town in the diocese of Vannes, gives name, and the title of duke and peer, to a very noble family. In the same diocese is also included an island called Belle-Ile, or Beautiful Island, about six leagues long, and two broad, lying six leagues from the continent, and almost entirely surrounded with rocks. The chief place on it is Palais, which is fortified with a castle, and has a good road.

In the year 1759 Admiral Hawke, with a Squadron of English ships, off the south coast of this island, burnt, sunk, and destroyed most of the French fleet, from Brest, under M. Conflans. In April, 1761, this island was attacked by an English fleet, under the command of commodore Keppel, and a body of land forces, under general Hodgson. No action of greater spirit and gallantry had been displayed during that whole war. The garrison at length capitulated, and marched without the honours of war. The island was restored to France by the peace of 1763.

Quimper, or Quimper Corentin, a town on the river Oder, is large and populous, and has an admiralty and other courts, with a good trade, barks bringing up goods at high-water to the very town. It is also the see of a bishop, suffragan to Tours.

Chateaulin, a market-town on the river Aulson, in the diocese of Quimper, has iron and copper mines in its neighbourhood, and a great trade in salmon and slate.

St. Pol de Leon, or simply Leon, is a town on the northern coast of Brittany. Here is a safe harbour, defended by a fort. It is the see of a bishop, who is under the metropolitan of Tours.

Morlaix, a well built, populous, walled town, is situated on a river of the same name, about two leagues

from the sea. The harbour is defended by fort Taurau, which stands upon an island; and the trade is very considerable in flax, canvas, paper, linen cloth, thread, &c.

St. Malo is a small but populous city, situated on a little island, (which is joined to the continent by a mole or causeway, at the head of which is a strong fort,) on the northern coast of Brittany. Here are a court of admiralty, several fine monasteries and churches, and a large harbour, but of difficult access. For the defence of the town and harbour there are several forts, and other works, with a good garrison. The bishop is temporal lord of the city, and suffragan to the archbishop of Tours. The trade of the town is very considerable; in particular it sends a number of ships to the cod fishery; and, in time of war, fits out many privateers. The castle was built by the celebrated Anne of Bretagne, who annexed the duchy to the crown of France, by her marriage with Charles VIII. Being asked by the engineer, who constructed it, what plan she would choose as its model, she replied, "My coach." It is so in effect. A large square area within constitutes the body; two small towers, in the fore part, answer to the fore wheels of a carriage; as two others of superior size do to the hinder ones; a projection in front forms the pole; and an arched nich behind corresponds to the place where the laquais stand.

Brest is a famous sea-port town, seated on the north side of a large commodious bay or harbour, which opens to the Ocean in the most extreme western part of the continent of France. It is 12 leagues distant from St. Pol de Leon to the south-west, and 5 from the point or promontory of Conquet. The city is small, and the streets narrow. It is defended by a castle, which stands on a rock, very steep towards the sea, and which, on the land side, is surrounded with a broad ditch, and some other fortifications. The harbour lies between the city and the suburb called Recouvrance, which is as large as half the city. There is over-against the castle a tower, which defends the entrance into the port on that side. The harbour is encompassed with very fine quays, on which are built several warehouses, filled with all sorts of naval stores. The road is extremely spacious; but the entrance of it, called the Goulet, or Gullet, by reason of its narrowness, is exceeding difficult, because of certain rocks, known by the names of Minons, Filets, and Mingant, that lie under water at high tide. This part, therefore, is the more secure retreat for the French king's ships of war, for which it is the only port he has on this side the Mediterranean: so that the town is one of the grand magazines of the admiralty of France, Toulon, in the Mediterranean, being the other; and in this harbour the greatest number of the French navy, as in that the ships of the greatest burden, winter and are fitted out. Naval stores and provisions for seventy sail of men of war are sometimes laid up at Brest; and ships of 80 and 90 guns are built here, which makes it a populous and rich place. There is always a strong garrison in the castle, commanded by staff-officers. Lewis XIV. caused an arsenal to be built here.

The Government of NORMANDY extends from east to west 60 leagues, and from north to south about 30. It is bounded on the south by Maine, Perche, and Beauce; on the north by the British Channel; on the west by Brittany; and on the east by the Isle of France and Picardy. It is fruitful in corn, flax, hemp, fruit, and pasturage; and abounds in wood, coals, cattle, madder, woad, mineral waters, iron, copper, &c. The rivers are the Seine, Eure, Andelle, Risle, Orne, Lezon, Carentone, Aure, Antes, Arne, Drome, &c. It is divided into Upper and Lower, in which the principal places are as follow:

Rouen, the capital of the province, standing on the north bank of the Seine, in a valley, almost surrounded with hills, 22 leagues from Paris to the north-west, is the seat of a parliament and admiralty, and of several other

other courts, offices, and churches; and also of an archbishop. In one of the towers of the cathedral is a bell of an enormous size. The bridge of boats over the Seine is a great curiosity, being paved like a street, and rising and falling with the tide. Besides other tombs of great persons in the cathedral is that of John, duke of Bedford, who was regent of France under our king Henry VI. The trade of this city is very considerable, the tide of flood rising so high, that vessels of above 200 tons can come up to it, though it is twelve leagues from the mouth of the river. In the place Aux Veaux is a statue of the Maid of Orleans, kneeling before Charles VII. William I. surnamed the Conqueror, died here. In one of the suburbs are several mineral springs.

Caudebec is a small but populous town on the Seine, seven leagues below Rouen. Here is a pretty good trade by sea, and a manufactory of hats.

At St. Valeri, a sea-port town on the channel, the inhabitants manufacture some woollen and linen stuffs, trade along the coast, and send ships to the herring and cod fisheries.

Aumale has a manufactory of serges and coarse woollen stuffs.

Dieppe is a noted sea-port town on the shore of the British Sea, at the distance of 10 leagues from Rouen to the north, and 14 from Havre-de-Grace to the north-east. It is situated on an even ground between two mountains or rocks, at the mouth of the river Betune, called, at Dieppe, the river of Argues, because it waters the ruins of that city. This river, falling into the sea, makes the harbour. It is fortified with bulwarks to the sea, with a fortress at the suburb called Pollet, and a castle, which, together with the craggy mountains that lie on the south, render it a place of strength; and as such it was chosen by king Henry IV. for his headquarters, when he was opposed by the league at his accession to the crown. The town is well built, and inhabited by sea-faring men; mechanics, that make curious works in ivory; and merchants, who drive a considerable trade to foreign parts. The haven is narrow, but very long, and can receive ships of great burthen; but, by reason of its narrowness, of difficult access. This town has been often taken and retaken in the wars between the English and the French. In the year 1694 it was almost totally destroyed by bombs that were shot into it from the English fleet, commanded by the lord Berkeley; but they have repaired it since. The chief trade here consists in herrings, whittings, mackerel, and oysters, which they sell in the neighbouring provinces, together with ivory works, and laces made here. There is also a manufactory where they make tobacco-rolls. The archbishop of Rouen is spiritual and temporal lord of this city.

Forges, near Andelfe, is famous for its mineral waters; Gisors, on the Epte, contains several convents and inferior courts of judicature; and Evreux has a considerable trade in linen, woollen, serge, and corn, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Rouen.

Elbeuf, a little town, dukedom, and peerage, situated on the Seine, is noted for a manufactory of fine cloth and carpets.

At Lisieux, a town on the conflux of the Orbec and Gasse, are several monasteries, with manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs. It is the see of a bishop, who is styled count of Lisieux.

Honfleur is a populous town at the mouth of the Seine. They make here a great quantity of lace; and send ships to Newfoundland, and the French colonies in America. The harbour is well defended, and will admit ships of three or four hundred tons.

Caen is situated at the conflux of the Orne and Odon. Here are a castle, an university, an academy of sciences, and many churches and convents, with several courts and offices. It is a place of good trade. William the Conqueror was interred in the abbey of St. Stephen in this city, which he had founded.

Bayeux, an ancient city, situated on the river Aure, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Rouen, and contains several inferior courts of justice, churches, convents, &c.

Coutances, two leagues from the sea, is the capital of a territory called Le Coutantin, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Rouen. Here are several convents, a college, some Roman remains, aqueducts, &c. The houses here bear all the marks of antiquity in their structure and taste, which is rude to a great degree. On the summit of the hill, in the center of the town, stands the cathedral. There is a grotesque appearance spread over the whole; and the fantastical ornaments of Gothic building are mingled with wondrous delicacy and elegance in many of its parts. From Cherbourg to Volognes it is mountainous and heathy; but in general the country is inferior to no part of the north of Europe. Fine acclivities, clothed with wood, and rich vallies, covered with harvests, form a most pleasing scene.

Cherbourg, 14 leagues north of Coutances, has a small commodious harbour, and, by the flowing of the waves, is every tide almost surrounded by the sea. This town was taken by the English in 1758, and the fortifications demolished, together with the famous bastion.

Mortain is a little town on the river Lances. Stephen, king of England, was first earl of Mortain, and afterwards of Boulogne, by marriage.

At Alençon, a town on the Sarthe, are manufactories of vellums and linen-cloths, several inferior courts of justice and convents, with a fair, and a bridge over the Sarthe. It has been long a duchy-peerdom.

Falaise is a small town and marquisate on the Ante, in which, and adjacent villages, are manufactories of linen, laces, and woollen stuffs.

In Argentan, a town on the Oron, are several convents, churches, and manufactories of fine linen and stuffs.

Carentan, six leagues north-east of Coutances, and three from the sea, is situated on a rivulet, by which small vessels can come up at high water. The town is small, but the ruins of the castle are beautiful. It was celebrated in the civil wars under Charles IX. and in those of the league, which followed in the reigns of Henry III. and IV. The architecture of the great church is elegant, it having been erected in the 15th century, when the Gothic structures had almost attained to their highest point of beauty and perfection. There is nothing in the inside which merits attention, except an altar, and a painting dedicated to St. Cecilia. The saint appears playing on a sort of harpsicord, her fingers sinking negligently into the keys. A blue mantle, loosely buckled over her shoulder, exposes part of her neck to view, and her fair hair floats down her back. The pupils of her eyes are thrown up to heaven in a fine phrenzy of musical enthusiasm.

Mont St. Michael is a little town, with an abbey and castle, built on a rock, in the midst of a sandy shore, which, at high-water, is overflowed. The abbey is much resorted to by pilgrims. As this place is of a singular nature, we shall give the following ample and entertaining description of it, in the words of an ingenious traveller.

"This extraordinary rock (for it is no more) rises in the middle of the bay of Avranches. Nature has completely fortified one side by its craggy and almost perpendicular descent, which renders it impracticable for courage or address, however consummate, to scale or mount it. The other parts are surrounded by walls, fenced with semilunar towers in the Gothic manner; but sufficiently strong, superadded to the advantages of its situation, to despise all attacks. At the foot of the mountain begins a street or town, which winds round its base to a considerable height. Above are chambers where prisoners of state are kept, and other buildings intended for residence; and on the summit is erected the abbey itself, occupying a prodigious space of

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*The Port of **DIEPPE**, in the Province of Normandy in the Kingdom of France.*



*The Port of **HAVRE-DE GRACE** in the Province of Normandy in the Kingdom of France.*

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of ground, and of a strength and solidity equal to its enormous size; since it has stood all storms, in this elevated and exposed situation, during many centuries. I spent the whole afternoon in the different parts of this edifice; and as the Swiss, who conducted me through them, found he could not gratify my curiosity too minutely, he left no apartment or chamber unseen.

"The Sale de Chevalerie, or Knights Hall, reminded me of that at Marienbourg, in Polish Prussia. It is equally spacious, but more barbarous and rude, because some hundred years prior in its erection. Here the knights of St. Michael used to meet in solemn convocation on important occasions. They were the defenders and guardians of the mountain and abbey, as those of the temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, were to the holy sepulchre. At one end is a painting of the archangel, the patron of their order; and in this hall Lewis XI. first instituted, and invested with the insignia of knighthood, the chevaliers of the cross of St. Michael.

"We passed on through several lesser rooms into a long passage, on one side of which the Swiss opened a door, and through a narrow entrance, perfectly dark, he led me, by a second door, into an apartment, or dungeon, (for it rather merited the latter than the former appellation,) in the middle of which stood a cage. It was composed of prodigious wooden bars; and the wicket, which admitted into it, was ten or twelve inches thick. I went into the inside. The space it comprised was about twelve or fourteen feet square; and it might be nearly twenty in height. This was the abode of many eminent victims in former ages, whose names and miseries are now obliterated and forgotten.

"There was (said my conductor) towards the latter end of the last century, a certain news-writer in Holland, who had presumed to print some very severe and sarcastic reflections on Madame de Maintenon, and Lewis XIV. Some months after he was induced, by a person sent expressly for that purpose, to make a tour into French Flanders. The instant he had quitted the Dutch territories he was put under arrest, and immediately, by his majesty's express command, conducted to this place. They shut him up in this cage. Here he lived upwards of 23 years; and here he, at length, expired. During the long nights of winter (continued the man) no candle or fire was allowed him. He was not permitted to have any book. He saw no human face except the jailor, who came once every day to present him, through a hole in the wicket, his little portion of bread and wine. No instrument was given him with which he could destroy himself; but he found means at length to draw out a nail from the wood, with which he cut or engraved, on the bars of his cage, certain fleurs-de-lis, and armorial bearings, which formed his only employment and recreation. These I saw, and they are, indeed, very curiously performed with so rude a tool.

"It is now fifteen years (said the Swiss) since a gentleman terminated his days in that cage. It was before I came to reside here. But there is one instance within my own memory. Monsieur de F——, a person of rank, was conducted here by command of the king. He remained three years shut up in it. I fed him myself every day; but he was allowed books and candle to alleviate his misery; and at length the abbot, touched with his deplorable calamities, requested and obtained the royal pardon. He was set free accordingly.

"The subterranean chambers (added he) in this mountain are so numerous, that we know them not ourselves. There are certain dungeons, called Oubliettes, into which they were accustomed anciently to let down malefactors guilty of very heinous crimes. They provided them with a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine; and then they were totally forgotten, and left to perish by hunger in the dark vaults of the rock. This punishment has not, however, been inflicted by any king in the last or present century.

"We continued our progress through the abbey. He led me into a chamber, in one corner of which was a kind of window. Between this and the wall of the building was a very deep space, or hollow, of near an hundred feet perpendicular; and at bottom was another window opening to the sea. It is called the Hole of Montgomeri. The history of it is this. In the year 1559 Henry II. king of France, was unfortunately killed at a tournament by the count de Montgomeri. It was not intended on that nobleman's part; and he was forced, contrary to his inclination, to push the lance against his sovereign, by his express command. He was a Hugonot; and having escaped the massacre of Paris and Coligno, made head against the royal forces in Normandy, supported by our Elizabeth with arms and money. Being driven from his fortresses in those parts, he retired to a rock, called the Tombelaine. This is another similar to the "Mont St. Michael," only three quarters of a league distant from it, and of nearly equal dimensions. At that time there was a castle on it, afterwards demolished, and of which scarce any vestiges now remain. From this fastness, only accessible at low tides, he continually made excursions and annoyed the enemy, who never dared to attack him. He coined money, laid all the adjacent country under contribution, and rendered himself universally dreaded. Desirous, however, to surprize the "Mont St. Michael," he found means to engage one of the monks resident in the abbey, who promised to give him the signal for his enterprize, by displaying a handkerchief. The treacherous monk having made the signal betrayed him, and armed all his associates, who waited Montgomeri's arrival. The chieftain came, attended by fifty chosen soldiers, desperate, and capable of any attempt. They crossed the sand, and having placed their scaling ladders, mounted one by one: as they came to the top, they were dispatched each in turn, without noise. Montgomeri, who followed last, at length discovered the perfidy, and escaped with only two of his men, with whom he regained the "Tombelaine." They preserve, with great care, the ladders and grappling irons used on this occasion. The count himself was at last besieged, and taken prisoner, by the Marechal de Matignon, in 1574, at Domfront, in Normandy; and Catherine of Medicis, who detested him for his having been, though innocently, the cause of her husband's death, ordered him to be immediately executed.

"The church itself detained me a long time, and is matter of high curiosity. It rests on nine pillars of most enormous dimensions, which stand upon the solid rock. I did not measure them; but as far as the gloominess of the place would admit, I apprehend that each of them must be five-and-twenty feet in circumference. Besides these there are two others, of much inferior size, which support the center of the church, over which is the tower. If the prodigious incumbent weight be considered, and the nature of its situation, nothing less massy could sustain the edifice. They seem as if designed to outlive the ravages of time, and the convulsions of nature. The building was begun in 966, when Richard, the second duke of Normandy, began to erect the abbey. It was compleated about the year 1070, under William the Conqueror; though many other additions were made by succeeding abbots.

"The treasury is crowded with relics innumerable, among which some few have a real and intrinsic value. There is a fine head of Charles VI. of France, cut in crystal, which drew my attention. They have got (heaven knows by what means) an arm of Edward the Confessor's; and they shewed me another of "St. Richard, king of England." Who this saint and prince was, I confess, is beyond my comprehension. I am sure they could not term Richard I. so, unless his cruelty against Saladin wiped out all his sins, and canonized him. Richard II. has no better pretensions to sanctity. I do not mention him who fell at Bosworth: so that who this royal saint was I must leave you to divine.

divine. As to the monks, they know nothing about it; but they were positive he was a king of England. An enormous golden cockle-shell, weighing many pounds, given to Richard, the second duke of Normandy, when he founded the abbey, is worthy remark.

The refectory, cloisters, and cells of the monks, have been magnificent and spacious; but a vast sum of money is wanted to put the whole in repair, and re-instate what the lapse of ages has defaced and deformed."

The Government of HAVRE-DE-GRACE, which constitutes part of Upper Normandy, is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of that province.

Havre-de-Grace, a strong sea-port town at the mouth of the Seine, 12 leagues west of Rouen, is well built, strongly fortified, has an excellent harbour, a good trade, is the seat of the government, and contains several courts of justice.

Harfleur, on the Lizard, eight leagues from Havre-de-Grace, has some concern in the cod and herring fisheries, by means of a small harbour; is defended by a castle; and contains manufactories of tanned leather, hats, laces, serges, linens, woollen cloths, &c.

The Government of MAINE, PERCHE, and the County of LAVAL, are comprized in one. Maine is bounded by Perche on the east, by Brittany and Anjou towards the west, by Touraine and Vendomois towards the south, and by Normandy to the north. It is 30 leagues long, 20 broad, fruitful in corn, wine, wood, pasture, &c. and contains some iron works, slate, free-stone, quarries of marble, mineral waters, &c. Its rivers are the Loire, Sarre, Haine, and Maienne; and this government, as well as Perche, is subject to the parliament of Paris.

Mans, the capital of the whole province, situated on the river Sarre, is a very ancient city, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to Tours. There are many churches here, several convents, inferior courts of judicature, with a college, and salt office.

Maienne, a town on a river of the same name, is a duchy and peerage, belonging to the duke of Mazarine, and has several churches in it, with a granary of salt.

La Ferté Bernard, a small town and barony on the Huisne, contains a castle, and belongs to the duke of Richlieu.

Mamers, on the Dive, is the capital of a county peerdom belonging to the family of Tremouille; and Chateau de Loire, on the Loire, is famed in history for holding out against Herbert Canute, of Mans, a seven years siege.

That part of this government called Perche is bounded on the east by Chartrain and Tiverais, on the west and north by Normandy, and on the south by Maienne, being 15 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth. The country abounds in cattle, sheep, corn, flax, hay, mineral waters, iron mines, and cyder.

Mortagne, situated near the borders of Normandy, at the spring of the little river Huisne, is the largest and most populous city in this country. There are two parochial churches, a collegiate one, and several convents of both sexes. It is the chief place of an election, the seat of a bailiwick and of a viscounty. There is also here a Marechaussée, a court of justice in cyre, a granary for salt, a manufactory of very coarse linen cloth, properly only to make sacks, which they send to Paris.

Bellefme, 4 leagues south of Mortagne, is famous for a mineral spring in its vicinity; and Nogent-le-Rotrou, on the Heime, 11 leagues north-west of Chartres, has several manufactories, particularly of serges, knives, and linen cloths.

La Trappe is a celebrated abbey of Cistercian monks, who are remarkable for the austerity of their manners. It stands between the cities of Séz, Montagne, Verneuil, and Laigne, in a large vale surrounded with hills and forests, which seem designed to hide it from the rest

of the world. It was founded in the year 1140 by a count of Perche. But the monks being, in process of time, fallen into a great remissness of manners and discipline, a very strict reformation was introduced in this abbey in the year 1662, by Armand John Bouthillier de Rancé, the commandatory abbot. Some particulars of their manner of living, and of the austerities which they practise, are thus poetically described,

Here flocks-the train to whom indulgent heav'n
The precious gift of penitence has given;
Who, cloyster'd here, feel heav'n's inspiring breath,
Nor fear to triumph o'er eternal death.
For this we strive; long e'er morn appears
We rise, we pray, we bathe the ground with tears;
Then haste to labour, drain the putrid fen,
Or break th' ungrateful grounds of other men.
Th' unheeded roots we gather yield us bread,
The spring our beverage, and the earth our bed.
When midnight hour to new devotion calls,
We rise with awe, and bless those rev'rend walls,
Where saints and martyrs kiss'd the chaf'ning rod,
Despis'd the world, and rested on their God.
Let pride unlock ambition's sanguine springs,
And wasted nations curse despotic kings.
No strong alarms this lone retreat infests;
We live in peace, and peaceful sink to rest.
Here pure religion tolls our only bell;
Here true devotion warms each humble cell;
Here contemplation clears the clouded eye,
Expands the soul, and lifts it to the sky.
Mean while, dear friend, my simple shroud I spread,
And now prepare my last and welcome bed.
Here, here, my friend, my plain rough coffin stands,
Prepar'd and wrought by these laborious hands.
It calms my spirits, drives vain thoughts away,
And reconciles me to my kindred clay.

The Government of ORLEANS consists of several districts, and is bounded on the north by Normandy, on the east by Champagne and Burgundy, on the south by Nivemois and Berry, and on the west by Touraine and Maine; including Orleanois Proper, Chartrain, or Beauce Proper, Vendemois, Blaisois, Solagne, Demois, Perche Gouet, and Gationis Orleanois. The whole government is subject to the parliament of Paris.

Orleanois Proper abounds in cattle, game, and fish; yields grain, wine, fruit, and wood; and contains the following places:

Orleans, the capital, not only of Orleanois Proper, but of the whole government, stands on the northern bank of the Loire, 20 leagues south of Paris. Over the river is a fine stone bridge, leading into a suburb on the south side of the river. It is one of the largest cities in the kingdom, and contains several inferior courts of justice, with an university, a public library, a stately Gothic cathedral, and a great number of other churches, some of which are collegiate; a public walk, planted with several rows of trees; some sugar-houses, a manufactory of stockings and sheepskins, and a seminary. It carries on a great trade in brandy, wine, spices, and several manufactures, which, with many other commodities, are conveyed from hence to Paris, and other places, by means of the Loire, and the canal, which takes its name from the city.

To the north of the city is a forest, the largest in the whole kingdom, belonging to the duke of Orleans. Ever since the year 1344 this city has been a dukedom and peerage, and usually an appendage of some prince of the blood. Lewis XIV. gave it to his brother Philip, who begun and finished the canal, in whose family it still continues. The duties paid by vessels going up and down the canal amounts, in some years, to 150,000 livres. The bishop of this city is suffragan to the archbishop of Paris. On the 8th of May, 1429, Orleans, then closely besieged by the English, was relieved by Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans; and the anniversary of that deliverance is still kept here.

To perpetuate the memory of it a monument of brass was erected on the bridge. In the Hotel de Ville is a portrait of the same extraordinary and immortal woman. It was done in the year 1581, and is the oldest extant. The painter seems to have drawn a flattering resemblance, and to have decorated her with imaginary charms. Her face, though long, is of exceeding beauty, heightened by an expression of intelligence and grandeur rarely united. Her hair falls loosely down her back. She wears a sort of bonnet enriched with pearls, and shaded with white plumes, tied under her chin with a fillet. About her neck is a little band; and lower down on her bosom a necklace, composed of small links. Her habit fits close to the body, and is cut or slashed at the arms or elbows. Round her waist is an embroidered girdle; and in her right hand she wields the sword with which she expelled the enemies of her country.

The following account of a remarkable execution at Orleans (as related by an ingenious traveller) may serve as a specimen of those dreadful spectacles in general.

"When we came to Orleans, we learnt that a criminal was to be broke alive at eleven o'clock that evening; and, in our rambles through the streets, saw the scaffold, wheel, and preparations for the execution. The papers of the condemnation were sold as last dying speeches are about the streets of London. By one of these I learnt, that the poor wretch was convicted of belonging to a troop of thieves that infested the forest of Orleans; and of conveying them provisions, arms, and necessaries. It was in this deputation of providing for his companions that he was surprized and taken. He had entered the city disguised as a peasant, and, after he had executed his commission, might have rejoined them in safety, had he not taken it into his head to brave the police by committing a daring robbery, and increasing the stores he meant to convey to them. But his unlucky star was in the zenith; for, after having robbed a house, and bound every person in it, he was seized as he was decamping with his booty. His sentence was to have the question ordinary and extraordinary, in order to oblige him to discover the haunts of his comrades; and afterwards to have, as the sentence ran, 'His arms, legs, thighs, and reins broke alive upon a scaffold, to be erected for that purpose, at the place of execution belonging to this city, and to remain on a wheel, with his face turned towards the heavens, till he expires.'

"When the time drew near for his tremendous sentence to be executed, I walked out with a gentleman, to see the procession of the criminal, intending to return as soon as the borreau (or executioner) was about to begin his office. My friend's imagination had already presented a picture to him sufficiently horrid; and as he had no inclination to heighten it with the reality, he staid at the auberge. The *place du Martroi* is a large square, capable of holding a vast concourse of people. However, I found it filled, though not thronged, with males and females, not only of the vulgar class, but some in embroidery and silks. They were walking in parties, as though they only came to enjoy the benefit of air and exercise. I was quite surprized to see a multitude of young girls, whose delicate nerves, I should have imagined, would have been agitated at even the recital of human misery, flocking to see the exposition of it, as if they expected a *feu d'artifice*.

"The scaffold was about 20 feet square, and raised 5 feet above the ground. The stake, that supported one corner of it, appeared three feet above the boards, and had a common wheel of four feet diameter, fixed by the nave on it, as on its axis. We were examining this, when the borreau brought some ropes, and a triangular bar of iron, the instrument of terror. As soon as his torch was seen on the scaffold, the houses around were crowded at the windows, with spectators of all ranks and denominations. Soon after came the guards on horseback, with the criminal in a cart. He was

lifted out by the borreau, having nothing on but his shirt, and was attended by two monks, with torches flaming in their hands. I then attempted to retire, but crowds were pressing on me behind; and I found it impossible, without danger of being trodden to death. The poor wretch who was to suffer I judged to be about 28 or 30 years of age. He did not wring his hands, or shew any marks of terror and contrition in tears or cries; but looked round on the spectators, in a manner that has often, I am persuaded, been falsely attributed to unconcern, and a hardened heart. But if I might judge by his countenance, though he looked round, he looked at nothing: his thoughts were harrowed up; and that vacant horror which appeared in his eyes, seemed to shew that the faculties of the soul stood aloof from the body, even before the moment of their final separation.

"When the executioner had brought him to the middle of the scaffold, he proceeded to strip his shirt from his arms down to his waist, and then to bind him to a cross, as it appeared to me. It was plain what effect the torture of the question extraordinary had, as every joint was covered with blood, and he was incapable of walking. The question is not always the same; but by this I imagine that he had been stretched on a bed, till some of his veins and ligaments had burst. The monks now began to talk to him, and to repeat some prayers; and soon after turning from him began to sing, I suppose, a hymn. All this time I found myself violently agitated; how I cannot describe: my sensations were such as I never felt before. I accused myself of cruel curiosity, and whilst he was binding made another attempt to get at a distance, as I was close to the scaffold; but my companion told me I could not pass the horse, and gave me a phial of liquor to drink, which he had taken the precaution to put in his pocket. Immediately as the monks turned their backs, the borreau caught up the bar, and finished his dreadful office of breaking the limbs, in less than a minute, without a single shriek from the poor criminal. The blows were as rapid as he could strike them, one on each leg, and each thigh, two on each arm, and two on the ribs. He then laid the mangled carcase on the wheel, which he brought forwards, and placed on the corner stake, which I mentioned as placed above the scaffold. Here, with his assistants, he folded each limb, so that every fracture appeared; and bound him in the manner in which he was to be exposed. The monks, after this, began to talk to him again; and what surprized me was, that he turned his head, and seemed able to attend, and to answer. In this situation I thought, according to his sentence, he was to be left to linger till he expired, from the anguish of his broken limbs; but the borreau had not yet shewn the compassionate part of his office; for soon after he brought a rope over the criminal's breast, and straining it, put, in a minute, a period to his life and misery.

"The morning we left Orleans we saw him exposed on the wheel, at the entrance of the forest, with seven or eight-and-twenty others, who had undergone the same punishment. This is an execution of which I never was before, nor ever will be again, a spectator."

Beaugency is a town and earldom, situated on the Loire, over which is a stone bridge, about four leagues below Orleans. The council who divorced Lewis XI. from Eleanor, heiress of Guienne, who was afterwards married to Henry II. of England, sat in this town; in which there is now a manufactory of serges, and other woollen stuffs.

In the district called Sologne are

Romorentin, the capital, eight leagues from Blois to the south. Here are some inferior courts of justice, and a manufactory of serges and woollen cloth.

Aubigny, a little town on the Nerres, but a dukedom and peerage.

Sully, a small town on the Loire, which is also a dukedom and peerage.

In Chartrain, or Beauce Proper, which is 14 leagues long, and 11 broad, the only place of note is Chartres, 14 leagues from Paris to the south-west, and 13 from Orleans to the north-west. It stands on the Eure; contains several convents and churches, besides the cathedral, and is also the seat of several inferior courts of justice. The bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Paris. The chief trade of this town is in corn; and its duke is likewise duke of Orleans. The grove of druids, mentioned by Julius Cæsar, was on a hill near this town; and there is shewn, in the cathedral, a well, into which a great many Christians were thrown by order of the Proconsul Querimus.

The other towns of this district are Bonneval, Nogent le Roi Gallardon, and Maintenon; which last gave the title of Marchioness to Madame Frances d'Aubigny, mistress of Lewis XIV. and widow of the celebrated French poet Scarron.

Dunois is bounded on the east by Orleanois, on the south by Blaisois, on the west by Vendomois, and on the north by the Lesser Perche. It is about 10 leagues in length, and seven or eight in breadth; and has the title of a county or earldom, which has belonged to divers particular lords, and came at last to Charles of Orleans, of the royal house of France.

This county is watered by four rivers, the Loire, the Convoy, the Egre, and the Hurre.

Chateau-Dun is the capital of the county of Dunois, between Orleans, Chartres, Blois, and Vendome; nine leagues distant from the three first, and seven from the last. It is an ancient city, in which there is a castle built by the counts of Dunois, dukes of Longueville. In the castle is a chapel, which has a rich chapter, and in which are the tombs of the princes of the house of Longueville. There are, in the town, a royal abbey, a collegiate and three parochial churches; besides four parochial churches in the suburbs, which are larger than the city. This district produces wine, corn, and fruit. They also make cyder here; and in some parishes of this district are manufactories of woollen stuffs, which they sell at Tours, Orleans, and Paris.

Marchenoir is a small city between the Loir and the Loire, under the jurisdiction of Chateau-Dun. Here is a commandery of the order of St. Lazarus; and near this city a church, dedicated to St. Leonard.

Vendomois is a dukedom and peerage, containing no place worth mentioning but Vendome, on the Loire, 12 leagues west of Orleans, which has an abbey, a college, an hospital, a salt granary, two inferior courts of judicature, and several convents.

In Perche-Gouet are the small villages of Brou, La Basoche, Montmirail, Auton, and Halluye, which give name to as many baronies.

In Blaisois (which is an earldom, divided into Upper and Lower, and bounded on the south by Berry, on the north by Beauce, on the east by Orleanois, properly so called, and on the west by Touraine) the only town of note is Blois, the capital, whence the country derives its name. It stands on the Loire, over which it has a stone bridge, 12 leagues from Orleans to the south-west. Here are several churches and convents, a salt-office, a chamber of accounts, some inferior courts of justice, and a celebrated castle. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Paris. In the castle are shewn the chambers where the duke of Guise, and his brother, the cardinal, were murdered, in 1588. The counts of Blois were anciently the most powerful lords in France. Four leagues from the town, to the north-east, is the royal palace of Chambord, on the little river Casson, in the middle of a spacious park, well stocked with deer. Its palace is reckoned the finest piece of Gothic architecture in France, and was built by Francis I. Here Stanislaus, the dethroned king of Poland, resided some years; and here marshal Saxe, on whom the king had conferred the palace, died in 1750; as did his heir, the count de Friesse, in 1755. There are several other palaces in this district, some belonging to the king, and some to noblemen;

and also several small towns. Montargis, a dukedom, belonging to the duke of Orleans; Chatillong, another dukedom; Chateau Regnard, on the Ouaine, containing a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth; St. Fargeau, a dukedom; and Cosne, on the Loire, which has several convents, a salt-office, and some iron works in the neighbourhood.

The Government of NIVERNOIS is a dukedom and peerage within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris. It is bounded on the south by Bourbonnois, on the north by Gatinois and Aurenois, on the west by Berry, and on the east by Burgundy, being about 20 leagues in extent both ways, as it is nearly of a circular form, and yielding corn, wine, fruit, wood, pit-coal, iron-ore, and mineral springs. The most barren and mountainous part of it is the district of Morvant. It is watered by several rivers, of which three are navigable, viz. the Loire, the Allier, and the Yonne.

Nevers is the capital of the province, and takes its name from the rivulet Nievre, in Latin Niveris, which, with the Allier, falls near the town, into the Loire. Here are several churches, convents, and courts of justice, with manufactories of glass, white-iron, and earthen-ware; and a stately stone bridge over the Loire. The bishop of this town is lord of three castlewards, and suffragan to Sens. About two leagues from hence, at the village of Pouges, in the road to Paris, is a noted mineral spring.

On the other side the Yonne is Pantenor, a borough or suburb of Clamecy, where is the see of a bishop, stiled bishop of Bethlehem; because Runier, bishop of Bethlehem, in Palestine, being obliged to quit that country in 1180, followed Guy, count of Nevers, into France, and had a small bishopric assigned him here.

La Charité took its name from the great liberality exercised here formerly towards poor people and pilgrims by the monks of Cluny, who have here a rich priory. It is situated on the declivity of an hill, which, by an easy descent, advances to the river Loire, over which there is here a fine stone bridge. It has a large market-place, and several churches.

The Government of BOURBONNOIS is bounded on the south by Auvergne, on the north by Berry and Nivernois, on the east by Burgundy and Forez, and on the west by Upper Marche. It is 30 leagues long, 20 broad, fruitful in corn, wine, and pasturage; and is watered by the Loire, Allier, and Cher. From its ancient dukes the present royal family of France are descended. This government belongs to the prince of Condé, whose authority is very great; but causes of importance must be referred to the parliament of Paris.

Moulins, the capital, on the Allier, received its name from the numerous mills in its vicinity. It contains several churches, convents, courts of judicature, manufactories of hardware, iron, steel, &c. and is, upon the whole, a handsome populous town. In the church belonging to the nuns of the Visitation is the magnificent tomb of duke Henry II. of Montmorenci, who fell a sacrifice to the resentment of cardinal Richieu; and near the town there is an admirable mineral spring.

Bourbon le Archambaud, five leagues west of Moulins, is remarkable for its mineral waters, hot and cold, and for stones resembling diamonds and cut glass, which are found in the rocks near the town.

Mont Lucan, near the Cher, with a stone bridge over that river, has several convents, churches, and courts of judicature, with a salt office and an hospital; and a neighbouring market town, named Neris, has some excellent hot baths.

The Government of LIONNOIS contains the provinces Lionnois, Forez, and Beaujolois; and is bounded to the north by Maconnois and Burgundy; to the south by Vivarais and Velais; to the east the Soane and the Rhone part it from Bresse and Dauphiné; and to the west

west it terminates on Auvergne. It produces corn, wine, and fruits, particularly excellent chestnuts, with pit-coal and mineral springs; and about four leagues from Lyons is a mine of copper and vitriol. Appeals lie from hence to the parliament of Paris. The principal rivers of the province are the Rhone, the Soane, and the Loire. Under the governor in chief, as in all the other provinces, are several sub-governors.

Lionnois, properly so called, is twelve leagues long, and seven broad. Anciently it was subject either to counts, or to the archbishop and chapter of Lyons; but, in the year 1563, the jurisdiction devolved to the crown. The only place in it worth describing is

Lyons, from which it takes its name, and which is one of the finest and most considerable cities in Europe. It stands at the conflux of the Rhone and Soane, and had the Latin name of Lugdunum, from a place of the Gauls that stood upon a hill hereabouts, and was called Lugdun, i. e. the Hill of Ravens. There are still some remains of the stately buildings with which the Romans adorned this city, now the second of France, having two fine squares; in one of which is an equestrian statue of brass of Lewis XIV. a beautiful town-house, a noble stone bridge over the Rhone, with two of wood, and one of stone, over the Soane, a great number of convents and churches, besides the cathedral, four suburbs, six gates, an exchange, an observatory, a public library, three hospitals, a mint, an arsenal well furnished with military stores, and having three forts. It is noted for manufactories of gold and silver stuffs, gold and silver laces, and silks of all sorts. The archbishop of Lyons has several other archbishops and bishops immediately subordinate to him. He styles himself count of Lyons. The environs of this city are very pleasant; and it is advantageously situated for trade for an inland town, but its streets are narrow. In the town-house is an ancient plate of brass, on which is engraved the oration which the emperor Claudius, when he was censor, delivered before the Roman senate, in behalf of the citizens of Lyons.

Forez is divided into Upper and Lower, and had formerly counts of its own; but, in the year 1532, Francis I. annexed it to the crown. It is a large fruitful valley, watered by the Loire, and several other smaller rivers, and took its name from the town anciently called Forum Segusianorum, and now Feurs, or Fors, a small place which stands on the Loire, and has a sulphurous spring near it. The other towns of this county are

St. Etienne de Furans, a populous town on the river Furans, where is a considerable trade, and a manufactory of fire-arms, and other works of iron and steel.

Roanné, on the Loire, is a duchy peerdom belonging to the duke de le Fuillade. From this place the merchants of Lyons convey their goods to several parts of the kingdom.

Beaujolois is a district near the Soane, ten leagues in length, and eight in breadth, and is fertile. Its capital, Ville Franche, is situated on the Moran, and contains a granary of salt, and an academy of polite literature.

The Government of AUVERGNE, which is within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris, is bounded on the south by the Cevennes, on the north by Bourbonnois, on the east by Forez, and on the west by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche. It is 40 leagues long, 30 broad, and divided into Upper and Lower. The rivers are the Allier, the Dargogne, and the Alagnon; the manufactures silks, stuffs, cloths, laces, iron-works, paper; and the produce corn, wine, cattle, cheese, coals, &c. In Upper Auvergne are

St. Flour, the capital, which is situated at the foot of Mount Cantal, one of the highest in Auvergne. It took its name from that of a bishop, who having come hither from Languedoc to preach the gospel towards the end of the fourth century, died, and was

buried here. It is now the see of a bishop, who is lord of the city, though subject, in spirituals, to the archbishop of Bourges. Here is a considerable traffic in rye and mules, as well as in knives, carpets, and cloths.

Aurillac contains several convents, inferior courts of judicature, manufactories of tapestry and lace, a castle, &c.

In Lower Auvergne are

Clermont, the capital of the whole province, situated near the mountain called Pui de Domme, 14 leagues from St. Flour to the north, betwixt the rivers Artier and Bedat. It was built by the emperor Augustus, and thence was anciently called Augustonemetum, or Augustonemofum. Here are several churches, besides the cathedral; many courts of justice, abbies, convents, &c. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Bourges. In the neighbourhood of the town are several petrifying springs; one of which, in the suburb of St. Allire, has formed a solid rock, and a kind of bridge, under which the rivulet of Firidaine passes. Of this natural curiosity, and of the town itself, we have the following accurate and authentic account from an ingenious traveller. "The situation of Clermont is agreeable, on a little eminence, to which the access is gradual and easy. The place itself seems to have been built in an age the most barbarous. The streets are so narrow and winding that no carriage can enter them, and the buildings correspond to the other parts; but, to compensate for the inconvenience, the suburbs are charming, and the houses modern and elegant. I visited, this morning, the petrifying spring which Charles IX. is said to have surveyed with so much wonder and pleasure. It is only a quarter of a mile from the town. In the course of ages it has formed a ridge of stone, or incrustation, not less than 16 feet in height, above 100 feet long, and, in some parts, near 10 in thickness. As it impeded, and, at length, totally stopped the current of a little rivulet which intersected its course, the inhabitants were obliged to dig a passage through it. The stream is now directed into another channel, and has begun to form a new bridge across the rivulet into which it falls."

Riom, two leagues from Clermont to the north, is the place where the ancient dukes of Auvergne used to keep their court. At present here are several churches and inferior courts of justice, with a college; and the neighbouring country is so pleasant, that it is called the garden of Auvergne.

Near Aigue-Perse, a small town, the capital of the duchy of Montpensier, is a spring, which boils violently, and makes a noise like water thrown upon lime; and yet is cold, and without any remarkable taste.

Thiers, or Thiern, has the greatest variety of manufactures, and the most trade, of any town in Auvergne.

At Brioude, a very ancient town on the Allier, is a very extraordinary bridge, supposed to be a work of the Romans, being very long and lofty, but of only one arch, which rests on two high mountains. The town took its name from the bridge; Briva, in the language of the Gauls, signifying a Bridge. To distinguish this from another small town in the neighbourhood, of the same name, it is called Veille Brioude, i. e. Old Brioude.

Near the small towns of Vic-le-Comté and Artonne, in Lower Auvergne, are mineral waters; as there are also at Mont d'Or, or the Golden Mountain, which is the highest in Auvergne. At Vic-le-Comté is a chapel, and a fine palace built by the duke of Albany, who was of the royal family of Scotland, and viceroy of that kingdom during the minority of James V.

The Government of LIMOSIN is bounded on the east by Auvergne, on the west by Angoumois and Peingord, on the south by Quercy, and on the north by Poitou and La Marche. It is 25 leagues long, and near as many broad; the whole being divided into Upper and

and Lower. The upper parts are cold and mountainous, the lower warm and fruitful; the produce being rye, barley, buck-wheat, chefnuts, oxen, cows, horses, &c. also lead, tin, copper, iron, and steel. The rivers are the Vienne, the Vizere, and the Dordogne.

The government is managed by a chief governor, a general-lieutenant, and two sub-governors; but the whole is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Bourdeaux.

In Upper Limosin are

Limoges, on the Vienne, 65 leagues south of Paris, the capital of the whole government, which contains three abbies and convents, is the seat of several courts of judicature, and the see of a bishop. Here are manufactories of paper, leather, and woollen cloths; four aqueducts, constructed by the Romans, and other remains of antiquity.

St. Leonard, on the Vienne, contains a chapter, and manufactories of paper and cloth; and St. Irieux, on the Isle, hath likewise a chapter, and some considerable iron mines in the neighbourhood.

Chalus, a town and castle situated at the spring of the Tardouere, one of the rivers that fall into the Charente, is six leagues distant from Limoges to the north-west. This little city has the title of a county or earldom, and belonged formerly to the viscounts of Limoges. It happened that a gentleman of Limosin found upon his estate a treasure, which had been buried there many ages before. It consisted of the statues of an emperor and his consort, sitting round a table with their children, the whole being of solid gold. Richard I. king of England, who was then master of Limosin, pretended that the treasure belonged to him as sovereign lord of the country where it was found. The gentleman was willing to give him part of it; but seeing that the king claimed the whole, he implored the protection of the viscount of Limosin, who gave him leave to take sanctuary in his castle of Chalus. Richard going to besiege the place, was wounded with an arrow shot by a cross-bow-man, and died of the wound April 6, 1199. There is a famous horse fair kept here every year on St. George's day.

In Lower Limosin are

Tulle, the capital, at the conflux of the Coureze and Solan. It is the see of a bishop, who is temporal lord of the town, and suffragan to the archbishop of Bourges. Here are several inferior courts of judicature, and convents.

Brive had its name from its bridge; and Turelle, four leagues from Tulle, is the capital of a viscounty, and belongs to the family of the duke of Bouillon.

The Government of LA MARCHE is bounded on the south by Limosin, on the north by Berry, on the west by Poitou, and on the east by Auvergne; being about 22 leagues from east to west, and 8 or 10 from north to south, and lying within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris. It is watered by the Vienne, the Cher, the Creuse, and the Gartempe; and is not only fruitful in corn, but produces wine. It is a dukedom and peerage, and, besides a chief governor, has two sub-governors.

Gueret, the capital of the province, is situated in the Upper Marche, on the river Gartempe. Here are several inferior courts of justice, with a college, two convents, a priory, and an hospital. Anthony Varillas, the historian, was born, and founded a convent, here.

Aubusson, on the river Creuse, has a manufactory of tapestry, and belongs to the duke de la Fuillade, whose surname is d'Aubusson.

The Government of BERRY is bounded on the south by Bourbonnois and Marche, on the north by Orleanois, and on the west by Nivernois; its greatest length being about 35 leagues, and its breadth about 28. Its name, and that of its capital, Bourges, are derived from the ancient Bituriges, surnamed Cubi, to distinguish them from the other Bituriges, called Vibisci,

who were those of Bourdeaux. The air of this province is temperate, and the soil fruitful, producing wheat, rye, wine, good fruit, a great deal of flax and hemp, and fine pasture, both for sheep and black cattle. Near Vierzon is a mine of ochre, and near Bourges are quarries of stone. Here are several rivers, the chief of which are the Loire, the Creuse, the Cher, the Large and Lesser Soudre, the Indre, the Orron, the Aurette, the Moulon, and the Evre. There is also a lake, called the lake of Villiers, which is pretty large. This province had formerly counts and viscounts of its own; but, in the reign of Philip I. it was united to the crown. It lies within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris, and, besides a governor, has two sub-governors. The principal places in it are

Bourges, anciently Bituriges, and Bituricæ, and also Avaricum, the capital of the whole province, situated at the conflux of the Evre with the Avron, and other rivulets, 18 miles from Orleans to the south. It is of large extent, and has some particular privileges. Here are several inferior courts of justice, particularly a *mare-chaussée*, whose office it is to provide for the security of the roads, and to seize and judge all vagabonds, idle strollers, highwaymen, &c. Here are likewise several convents, a cathedral, several churches, (of which some are collegiate,) an elegant chapel, called Holy Chapel, a very ancient university, and a palace, built by John, duke of Berry, where the governor resides, and in which the courts of justice are held. A few handsome squares, and a stately town-house, embellish the city. A fine palace belongs to the archbishop, who styles himself primate of Aquitaine, and has five suffragans.

Issoudim, on the Theols, six leagues west of Bourges, has several convents and churches, two hospitals, an abbey, and a castle. In the latter the officers of the courts of justice reside. The town has several manufactories, many peculiar privileges, and some trade in timber.

Dun-le-Roi, on the Auron, belongs to the royal demesnes; Chateaufort appertains to the count Pantchartram; Mehun, on the Evre, has a castle, built by Charles VII. in which he starved himself to death, for fear of being poisoned; and Virzon, on the Evre and Cher, contains several convents, with an abbey and a college.

Aubigny, on the Nevre, 11 leagues south of Bourges, is well fortified, and has a castle. This place gives title of duke to an English duke, viz. the duke of Richmond.

Henrichmont, five leagues north of Bourges, belongs to the duke of Sully, and contains a castle. Sancerre, on the Loire, is the property of the house of Bourbon Condé. La Chatree, on the Indre, appertains to the prince of Condé; as does Chateau-Roux, 15 leagues north of Bourges.

At Argenton, a town on the Creuse, 18 leagues from Bourges, is a college for polite literature, with a church and a convent.

The Government of TOURAINE is bounded to the south by Berry and Poitou, to the north by the river Maine, to the west by Anjou, and to the east by Orleanois; its greatest breadth being about 22 leagues, and its length 24. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Loire, the Cher, the Creuse, and the Vienne. The climate is very mild, and the soil, in general, fertile. In the country of Noyers are mines of iron and copper. This province had formerly counts of its own; but, in 1202, was united with the crown; and, in 1356, was raised to a dukedom and peerage. It lies within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris, and, besides a chief governor, has a general-lieutenant, and a sub-governor.

Tours, the capital of the province, which also takes its name from it, is situated on the Loire. Here is a fine bridge over that river, several inferior courts of justice, many churches and convents, a mint, a salt-office, an academy, and is the see of an archbishop. The

The cathedral is a fine building, containing a library, in which are some ancient manuscripts. This city is free, the people paying no taille, or tallage. In 737 Charles Martel defeated the Saracens near this place with a very great slaughter. Here is a silk and cloth manufactory.

At Amboise, a town situated at the conflux of the Amasse and Loire, Charles VIII. was born and died. The name of Hugonot had its rise in this town, wherein also the civil war broke out in 1561. Besides a salt-office, an hospital, and two churches, here are several convents and inferior courts of justice.

At Loches, situated on the river Indre, seven leagues from Amboise, is a strong castle, in one of the subterraneous passages of which Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, was kept prisoner ten years. In one of the two cages also, which are kept in this castle, cardinal Balve, bishop of Algiers, was confined by Lewis XII.

Chinon, on the Vienne, has four churches, and a number of convents. The celebrated Rabelais was a native of this town; and, A. D. 1189, Henry II. king of England, died in the castle here. Ten leagues south of Tours is La Hayne, the birth-place of the great philosopher Des Cartes.

The Government of ANJOU, which is 26 leagues long, and 24 broad, is bounded by Poitou to the south, by Maine to the north, by Touraine to the east, and by Bretagne to the west. It is fruitful, pleasant, well watered, and within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris.

Angers, the capital, situated on the Maienne, is a large city, being the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Tours. It contains, besides the cathedral, many churches, of which some are collegiate, a strong castle, several abbeys and convents, a salt-office, and a mint. Here also are several inferior courts of justice, a seminary, an academy, an university, and some remains of Roman antiquities. The first walls of the city were built by John, king of England, and duke of Anjou. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in bleaching wax and linen, refining sugar, and making camblets, serges, and fine woollen stuffs, striped with silk and gold. It is proverbially said of Angers, that, "It stands low, has high steeples, rich whores, and poor scholars."

At Chateau-Gontier, on the river Maienne, are a castle, several churches and convents, with manufactories of linen cloth, and serges, and mineral springs.

Saumur is a town on the south bank of the river Loire, over which it has a stone bridge, six leagues from Angers to the south. Here are a castle, several convents, churches, and inferior courts of justice, together with an university, and some trade in salt-petre, sugar, steel, iron works, medals, rings, chaplets, and strings of beads. It was one of the cautionary towns given to the Protestants; and during the time of its being in their hands, the celebrated John Cameron, a Scotch divine, was for some time professor of Divinity in the university. The district is called Saumurois; and the governor of that, as well as the town and castle, is independent of the governor of the province. While the town was in the hands of the Protestants it was opulent, but has declined since its being re-possessioned by the Roman Catholics.

At Doé, three leagues west of Saumur, is a fountain in the form of a horse-shoe, which is one of the greatest curiosities in France.

SECTION III.

Persons, Dispositions, Customs, Manners, Learning, Religion, &c. of the French.

THE French, in their persons, are generally slender, well proportioned, and active. Their hair and eyes are, for the most part, black, and their com-

plexions brown, which is the supposed cause of the prevailing custom of painting amongst the females; and even some of the other sex. The females of the better sort are more celebrated for their sprightly wit than personal beauty. The peasantry are ordinary in general. A national vanity is the predominant character of the French. It supports them under misfortunes, and frequently impels them to actions to which other nations are inspired by true courage. This natural vanity, from which the country, in many instances, derives great utility, is conspicuous only in the higher and middling ranks, where it produces excellent officers; for the common soldiers of France have few or no ideas of heroism. Hence it has been observed, with great justice, of the French and English, that the French officers will lead if their soldiers will follow, and the English soldiers will follow if their officers will lead.

The French are distinguished by their politeness and good manners, which may be traced, though in different proportions, through every rank, from the nobleman to the mechanic; and it has been remarked by intelligent travellers, as very singular, that politeness, which, in every other country, is confined to people of a certain rank in life, should here pervade every situation and profession. These people, from that universal politeness which characterizes their nation, have been much censured for insincerity: but this charge has often been carried too far; and the imputation has been generally owing to their excess of civility, which, it must be confessed, throws a suspicious light upon their candour. It must, upon the whole, be admitted, that many of the French, in private life, have amiable qualities; and that a great number of instances of generosity and disinterestedness may be found amongst them.

The French affect freedom and wit; but fashions and diversions engross too much of their conversation. Attention to the fair degenerates into gross foppery in the men; and the ladies are charged with admitting indecent freedoms; but the seeming levities of both sexes are rarely attended with that criminality which, to people not used to their manners, they seem to indicate; nor are the husbands so indifferent, as strangers are apt to imagine, about the conduct of their wives. The French are very credulous and litigious, but bear adversity, and reduction of circumstances, with peculiar spirit; though, in prosperity, like their fellow mortals, they are apt to be insolent, arbitrary, and imperious. An intelligent traveller remarks, that an old French officer is an entertaining and instructive companion, and, indeed, the most rational species of all the French gentry.

As we are treating of the manners and customs of the French, we cannot omit some striking peculiarities observable among those whimsical people, from the remarks of a writer eminent for his proficiency in polite literature.

"The natural levity of the French (says he) is reinforced by the most preposterous education, and the example of a giddy people engaged in the most frivolous pursuits. A Frenchman is, by some priest or monk, taught to read his mother tongue, and to say his prayers in a language he does not understand. He learns to dance and fence by the masters of those sciences. He becomes a complete connoisseur in dressing hair, and in adorning his own person, under the hands and instructions of his barber and valet de chambre. If he learns to play upon the flute or fiddle, he is altogether irresistible: but he piques himself upon being polished above the natives of any other country, by his conversation with the fair sex. In the course of his communication, with which he is indulged from his tender years, he learns, like a parrot, by rote, the whole circle of French compliments, which are a set of phrases ridiculous even to a proverb; and these he throws out indiscriminately to all women without distinction, in the exercise of that kind of address, which is here distinguished

tinguished by the name of gallantry. It is an exercise by the repetition of which he becomes very pert, very familiar, and very impertinent. A Frenchman, in consequence of his mingling with the females from his infancy, not only becomes acquainted with all their customs and humours, but grows wonderfully alert in performing a thousand little offices, which are overlooked by others, whose time hath been spent in making more valuable acquisitions. He enters, without ceremony, a lady's dressing-room, while she is at her toilette, reaches her whatever she may want, regulates the distribution of her patches, and advises where to lay on paint. If he visits her when she is dressed, and perceives the least impropriety in her coiffure, he insists upon adjusting it with his own hands. If he sees a curl, or even a single hair amiss, he produces his comb, his scissors, and pomatum, and sets it to rights, with the dexterity of a professed friseur. He accompanies her to every place she visits, either on business or pleasure, and, by dedicating his whole time to her, renders himself necessary to her occasions. In short, of all the coxcombs upon the face of the earth, a French *petit maitre* is the most impertinent; and they are all *petit maitres*, from the marquis, who glitters in lace and embroidery, to the garçon barbiere (barber's boy) covered with meal, who struts with his hair in a long queue, and his hat under his arm. A Frenchman will sooner part with his religion than his hair. The soldiers in France wear a very long queue; and this ridiculous foppery has descended to the lowest class of the people. The boy, who cleans shoes at the corner of a street, has a tail of this kind hanging down to his rump; and the beggar, who drives an ass through the streets of Paris, to pick up a miserable livelihood, wears his hair *en queue*, though, perhaps, he has no shirt."

Though the French change many of their fashions more than any other people under the sun, yet they are invariable in foppery; and never deviate from those infantine littlenesses, and that ridiculous frivolocity, which, upon all occasions, so much effeminates their manners and conversation. To confirm this, we shall here introduce their description in the language of our celebrated poet Gay, who delineates them as they were in his time; and, by so doing, our readers may compare our picture, which exhibits them as they are at present, with that which shews them as they were half a century ago, and draw from thence this conclusion, that Frenchmen are, by nature and education, inclined to be coxcombs.

In Paris there's a race of animals
(I've seen them at their operas and balls)
That stand erect; they dance whene'er they walk;
Monkeys in action, parroquets in talk.
They're crown'd with feathers like the cockatoo;
And, like camellions, daily change their hue.
From patches justly plac'd they borrow graces,
And with vermilion lacker o'er their faces.
This custom, as we visibly discern,
They, by frequenting ladies toilettes, learn.

How happy lives the man, how sure to charm,
Whose knot embroider'd flutters down his arm;
On him the ladies cast a yielding glance,
Sigh in his songs, and languish in his dance;
While wretched is the wit, contemn'd, forlorn,
Whose gummy hat no scarlet plumes adorn:
No broider'd flowers his worsted ankle grace,
Nor cane emboss'd with gold directs his pace;
No lady's favour on his sword is hung:
What tho' Apollo dictate from his tongue,
His wit is spiritless, and void of grace,
Who wants th' assurance of brocade and lace.
While the gay fop genteely talks of weather,
The fair in raptures doat upon his feather:
Like a court lady, tho' he write and spell,
His minute step was fashion'd by Marcell:
He dresses—fences—what avails to know?
For women chuse their men, like silks, for show.

You'll think its time some other theme to chuse,
And not with beaux and fops fatigue the muse.
Shou'd I let satire loose on English ground,
There fools of various character abound:
But here my verse is to one race confin'd;
All Frenchmen are of *petit maitre* kind.

The French dress, of both sexes, is so well known, that it is needless to expatiate on that subject. Indeed their dress is so variable, that it is next to impossible minutely to describe it. It may, however, be said, that they have more inventions in their dress than any of their neighbours; and their constantly changing their fashions is of infinite service to their manufactures.

When a stranger first arrives at Paris he finds it necessary to send for the taylor, peruquier, hatter, shoemaker, and every other tradesman concerned in the equipment of the human body. He must even change his buckles, and the form of his ruffles; and, though at the risk of his life, suit his clothes to the mode of the season. For example, though the weather should be ever so cold, he must wear his *habit d'été* [summer suit] or *demi saison* [mid season] without presuming to put on a warm dress before the day which fashion has fixed for that purpose; and neither old age or infirmity will excuse a man for wearing his hat upon his head, either at home or abroad. Females are, if possible, still more subject to the caprices of fashion. All their dresses and habits must be altered and new trimmed. They must have new caps, new laces, new shoes, and their hair new cut. They must have their raffaties for the summer, their flowered silks for the spring and autumn, and their satins and damasks for winter. The men too must provide themselves with a camblet suit, trimmed with silver, for spring and autumn, with silk clothes for summer, and cloth laced with gold or velvet for winter; and they must wear their bag-wigs *a la pigeon*. This variety of dress is absolutely indispensable, for all those who pretend to any rank above the vulgar. All ranks, from the king downwards, use powder; and even the rabble, according to their abilities, imitate their superiors in the fopperies of fashion. The common people of the country, however, still retain, without any material deviation, the old fashioned modes of dress, the large hat, and most enormous jack-boots, with suitable spurs; and this contrast is even perceivable a few miles from Paris. In large cities the clergy, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, generally dress in black; and it has been observed that the French, in their modes of dress, are, in some measure, governed by commercial circumstances.

The diversions of the French are much the same as those of the English, but they carry their gallantry to a much greater excess. The nobility and gentry accomplish themselves in the academical exercises of dancing, fencing, and riding, in the practice of which they excel all their neighbours in skill and gracefulness; and, indeed, few of the common people are without some knowledge of those embellishments. They are fond of hunting; and the gentry have now left off their heavy jack-boots, their huge war-saddle, and monstrous curb-bridle, in that exercise, and accommodate themselves to the English manner. The landholders are as jealous of their game as they are in England, and equally niggardly of it to their inferiors. A few of the French princes of the blood, and nobility, are more magnificent in their palaces and equipages than any of the English; but the other ranks hold no comparison in opulence and elegance, not only with the English nobility and gentry in general, but the middling people.

The late celebrated Dr. Goldsmith has beautifully depicted the French nation in the following lines:

To kinder skies, where gentler manners reign,
I turn, and France displays her bright domain.

Gay sprightly land, of mirth and social ease,
Pleas'd with thyself, whom all the world can please :
How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire,
Where shading elms along the margin grew,
And freshen'd from the wave the zephyr flew ;
And haply, tho' my harsh touch falt'ring still,
But mock'd all tune, and marr'd the dancer's skill,
Yet wou'd the village praise my wondrous power,
And dance, forgetful of the noon-tide hour.
Alike all ages : dames of ancient days
Have led their children thro' the mirthful maze ;
And the gay grandfire, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.

So blest'd a life those thoughtless realms display ;
Thus idly busy rolls their world away.
Theirs are those arts that mind to mind endear ;
For honour forms the social temper here.
Honour, that praise which real merit gains,
Or e'en imaginary worth obtains,
Here passes current ; paid from hand to hand,
It shifts in splendid traffic round the land.
From courts to camps, to cottages it strays,
And all are taught an avarice of praise.
They please, are pleas'd ; they give to get esteem,
Till, seeming blest'd, they grow to what they seem.

But while this softer art their bliss supplies,
It gives their follies also room to rise ;
For praise too dearly lov'd, or warmly sought,
Enfeebles all internal strength of thought ;
And the weak soul, within itself unblest,
Leans for all pleasure on another's breast.
Hence ostentation here, with tawdry art,
Pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart.
Here vanity assumes her pert grimace,
And trims her coat of frize with copper lace.
Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer,
To boast one splendid banquet once a year.
The mind still turns where shifting fashion draws,
Nor weighs the solid worth of self-applause.

With all their defects, the French have many good qualities, and are very respectable for the great attention they pay to strangers, and the general taste for literature which prevails amongst those of the higher class. The French literati have great influence even in the gay and dissipated city of Paris. Their opinions not only determine the merit of works of taste and science, but they have considerable weight with respect to the manners and sentiments of people of rank, and of the public in general.

France has produced many men who stand in the highest estimation in the several departments of literature ; such as Racine, Corneille, Moliere, Boileau, Pascal, the archbishop of Cambray, Montesquieu, D'Argen, Voltaire, and others ; not to omit the celebrated Madame Dacier. Descartes was the greatest philosopher of his time. D'Alembert stands eminent for mathematical knowledge ; as does Buffon for that of natural history.

The French language is chiefly composed of words radically derived from the Latin, with some derived from the German, as introduced by the Franks. Lewis XIV. who liberally patronized every plan that tended to its advancement and perfection, succeeded so happily as to render it the most universal of all the living tongues ; a circumstance which equally promoted his greatness and glory ; for his court and nation thereby became the school of arts, sciences, and politeness. With respect to the properties of the French language, they are certainly inferior to the English ; but they are well adapted to subjects void of elevation or passion, and admirably accommodated to dalliance, compliment, and common conversation. It is generally understood throughout Europe ; and persons in the highest classes of life are deemed deficient in polite accomplishments without a tolerable knowledge of it. This is best to be acquired by frequent conversa-

tion with French people of all classes upon their own spot.

The prevailing religion of France is the Roman Catholic. The king has the title of Most Christian, and is stiled, by the Pope, Eldest Son of the Church. We have already mentioned the edict of Nantz, passed by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants, called Hugonots, in 1598, and revoked by Lewis XIV. in 1685. Though the French clergy are more exempt than some others from papal authority, yet they are not in general disposed to favour any thing that looks like reformation. In some parts of France many of the clergy and magistrates are very intolerant, and much inclined to persecute the Protestants. However, since the alliance with the states of America, they have been more tolerated, and their assemblies for worship, in many places, not disturbed. But, upon the whole, the people of France discover no disposition towards a reformation in religion.

SECTION IV.

Manufactures, Trade, Commerce, Coin, Government, Revenue, Taxes, Ranks of Nobility, Honorary Orders, &c. of the Kingdom of France.

THE French have, within the last century, been very assiduous to improve their manufactures. The most admirable works in tapestry, filligree, and sculpture, are executed at the Gobelins in Paris. The silk manufacture was carried to great perfection during the reign of Lewis XIV. and at this time the city of Lyons excels in producing the finest silks. The woollen manufactures at Abbeville are very little inferior to the English. The manufactures of soap, thread, lace, linen, paper, glass, porcelain, cambrics, lawns, arms, artillery, salt-petre, brandy, &c. are very considerable ; but in those of hard-ware, toys, gold and silver lace, &c. the French artizans are out-done by the English. Their foreign trade is, however, very considerable.

Here is a board of trade, consisting of some privy counsellors, and merchants deputed from some of the principal trading towns of France. But one great disadvantage to the trade and commerce of this kingdom is, that merchants and traders are not held in so honourable a light as they are in England ; hence the poorer part of the French nobility and noblesse seek employments in the army, church, and law. Whether the Commercial Treaty, lately entered into between the courts of Versailles and London, has contributed to the advancement or obstruction of the trade of France, generally considered, still remains a doubt. The popular clamour in this kingdom, however, has been loud against it.

Many of the cities of France have the liberty of coinage, each having peculiar marks to distinguish their respective pieces. The several mints are under the inspection of the Cours de Monnoies, or mint courts of Paris, Lyons, and Pau.

Accounts are kept in livres, sous, and deniers. Twelve deniers are equal to a sol or sou, or a half-penny English ; and 20 sous make a livre. The denier is a small copper piece ; but sols and livres are only imaginary coins. The liard is another copper coin, equal to three deniers. An ecu is worth 2s. 6d. a loins blanc 5s. a pistole 8s. 4d. and a louis d'or 1l. sterling.

The government of France may be called absolute monarchy, being solely vested in the king. The kingdom is divided into a number of provinces, over each of which is appointed a king's lieutenant-general, and a superintendant, who, in some respects, resembles the lords-lieutenant of the counties in England ; but their powers are far more extensive. Distributive justice in France is administered by parliaments, chambers of accounts, courts of aid, presidial courts, generalities, elections, and other courts. The courts of parliament are twelve, viz those of Paris, Thoulouse, Rouen, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Aix, Rennes, Pau, Metz, Besançon, and Douay. Besides these there

are superior councils kept at Colmer, Perpignan, and in the province of Artois. These courts consist of a certain number of presidents and inferior judges, who purchase their places. The parliament of Paris is the most considerable; for hither the king frequently comes in person, and here his royal edicts are recorded and promulged, till when they have not the force of laws. It is composed of peers of the realm, and the only parliament that has any jurisdiction over them; they being also obliged to have their letters patent of peerage registered there, that they may have right to sit in all the other parliaments. It is divided into several chambers. The grand chamber is appropriated chiefly for the trial of peers. That called the Tournelle are civil judges in all matters of property above the value of 1000 livres. That called the Tournelle Criminelle receives and decides appeals from inferior courts in criminal cases. Besides these three capital chambers there are five of request, for receiving the depositions of witnesses, and determining causes, pretty much in the same manner as our bills and answers in chancery, and in the exchequer. There are also two other sorts of superior courts: the chamber of accounts, to which managers of the king's money are obliged to give accounts; and the courts of aids, wherein are determined all causes relating to the exchequer. There are others for smaller matters, called presidial courts, in all the cities and considerable towns. The kingdom is divided into generalities, or districts, in each of which is commonly an office of the treasurers, and the king's commissary or intendant. The generalities are subdivided into elections subordinate to the generalities, and which compute the proportion which every parish in their division must raise of the sum demanded by the generality, and send out their orders accordingly. For administering justice, and punishing criminals, there are magistrates in every considerable town, who are commonly lawyers, appointed by the king, called differently in divers places; in some bailiffs, in others provosts, in others senechals; but their power and duty are much the same.

The taxes paid by the common people are very large. The constant ones, besides the extraordinary in time of war, are six sorts. 1. The *taille*, a sum paid yearly by every house-holder, according to his substance and family; from which the nobility, clergy, and crown-officers are exempt. 2. The *taillon*, paid by the same persons as the *taille*, amounting to about one third of that. 3. Subsistence money, for subsistence of the soldiers in winter, by which the subject is excused from free quarters; paid by the same persons, and in the same manner, as the two former. 4. Customs on imports and exports. 5. The *gabelle*, a duty on salt, which the king alone has a right to sell. Every family is obliged to take a certain quantity yearly, and pay the duty, whether they can consume it or not. 6. Small excises upon all necessaries of life, farms, and other demesnes of the crown. Other taxes are the capitation or poll-tax; the 10ths of all estates, offices, and employments; the 50th penny, from which neither nobility or clergy are exempted; and the 10ths or free-gifts of the clergy. Vast sums may be also raised by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government bills, and other oppressive means. The whole kingdom, in short, is but one great farm to the crown.

The nobility consists of four classes, viz. princes of the blood, high nobility, ordinary nobility, and modern nobility. He who is nearest to the crown, after the king's children, is the first prince of the blood. Among the higher nobility the dukes and counts, peers of France, have the precedence: they assist at the unction of a king, attend when he holds a *lit de justice*, or *bed of justice*, and enjoy a seat in the parliament of Paris. In this class are likewise included the knights of the Holy Ghost, the governors of provinces, and lieutenant-generals, with some other dukes, counts, and marquises. The ordinary nobility are divided

into *noblesse de race*, and *noblesse de naissance*. The modern or new nobility are such as the king hath granted letters of nobility to, or conferred some places upon, by which they became ennobled.

The orders of knighthood are those of St. Michael, instituted in 1469; the order of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1578; and the order of St. Lewis, which was instituted by Lewis XIV. The first consists of 100 knights; the second of the same number, with the sovereign at the head; and the third is a military order, for the encouragement of officers of merit.

The king's titles are Lewis XVI. by the grace of God king of France and Navarre. His subjects, in writing, or speaking, call him Sire; foreigners call him the Most Christian; and the pope gives him the appellation of The Eldest Son of the Church. The son of the king of France, and heir to the crown, is stiled Dauphin; the second son duke of Orleans; and third duke of Anjou. The eldest son of the Dauphin is the duke of Burgundy, the second duke of Aquitaine, the third duke of Berry, and the fourth duke of Provence.

SECTION V.

CONCISE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

THIS kingdom was anciently inhabited by a people called *Celtæ*, on whom the Romans first conferred the name of Gauls, when Julius Cæsar reduced their country into a Roman province.

Gaul continued in possession of the Romans till the subversion of the empire in the fifth century, when it became a prey to the Goths, the Burgundians, and the Franks, who subdued, but did not extirpate, the ancient natives. The Franks, who gave it the name of Frankland, or France, were a collection of several people inhabiting Germany, but more particularly of the *Salii*, who lived on the banks of the river Sale, and were more polished than their neighbours. The *Salii* had a law that they held in particular veneration, which was to exclude all females from regal power, or the inheritance of sovereignty. This law is still preserved by the French, and known by the name of the Salic or Salique Law.

The Franks and Burgundians parcelled out the lands to their several leaders, who, at length, assumed independency, but still acknowledged the king as their nominal head. Hence arose those numerous principalities and states into which France was anciently divided; and from this source originated those several parliaments mentioned in the preceding part of our account of this kingdom.

Clovis, who began his reign A. D. 468, was the first Christian monarch of the Franks. From this period the French history becomes important; civil feuds, foreign wars, great enterprizes, and political events, fill the pages.

Prior to Charlemagne, the first race of the French kings had many bloody wars with the Saracens, who retaliated upon the posterity of the Goths and Vandals the barbarities used by those people to their predecessors.

A. D. 800 Charlemagne, king of France, the glory of the age in which he lived, made himself master of Germany, Spain, and part of Italy; was crowned king of the Romans by the pope, and thus became emperor of the west.

Charlemagne, at his death, left his empire divided among his children, which proved fatal to his posterity. Soon after this the Normans, a fierce warlike people from Norway and Denmark, ravaged the kingdom of France, and, about the year 900, obliged the French to yield up Normandy and Bretagne to Rollo their leader, who professed himself a Christian, and married the king's daughter. This began the Norman power in France, which afterwards became a great misfortune to that nation; as from the Norman, William, who conquered England, the animosities between England and

and France had their origin, and the contests in general proved inglorious to the latter.

Passing over the dark ages of the crusades, and their relative circumstances, we shall proceed to that period when France began to extend its influence over Europe, which was in the reign of Francis I. cotemporary with Henry VIII. of England.

This prince was a candidate for the empire of Germany, but lost the Imperial crown; Charles V. of the house of Austria, and king of Spain, being chosen in his stead.

Francis made several capital expeditions into Spain; but in one, which he undertook against Italy, he was defeated at the battle of Pavia, taken prisoner, and obliged to agree to the most humiliating terms, in order to obtain his release. His breach of the terms by which he procured his enlargement, occasioned continual wars against the emperor, till the death of Francis, which happened in 1547.

At this period, however, France was rather in a flourishing condition; and Henry II. son and successor of Francis I. was, in general, a very fortunate prince; for though he lost the battle of St. Quintin, against the English and Spaniards, yet he retook Calais from the former, who never after had any footing in France. In 1559 he was killed at a tilting match by the count of Montgomery. He was succeeded by his son Francis II. in whose reign the religious disputes began to break out in France. The Protestants were persecuted under Charles IX. his brother and successor. These disputes occasioned two civil wars; after the conclusion of which, on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, was perpetrated the horrid massacre of the Protestants at Paris, which left an indelible stain on the history of France. Upon this a confederacy, called the Holy League, was entered into by the Papists of France and Spain, for the extirpation of the Protestants.

On the demise of Charles IX. Henry III. king of Poland, succeeded to the kingdom of France in 1574, and taking the part of the Protestants against the leaguers, was assassinated by one Clement, a friar.

Henry, king of Navarre, of the house of Bourbon, succeeding, the Protestants obtained an edict, called the Edict of Nantz, 1589, in their favour, from Henry IV. whereby they were tolerated in the free exercise of their religion, in all parts of the kingdom except Paris: but still, the king observing a great majority of his kingdom zealous Catholics, found himself under a necessity of declaring himself of that religion; nor could this preserve him from the malice of the monks; for Ravillac, a friar, stabbed him to the heart in his coach, in the streets of Paris, the 14th of May, on presumption that he was still a Protestant. Lewis XIII. was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death. When he grew up he discarded his mother and her favourites, and chose for his minister the famous cardinal Richlieu, who, by his resolute and bloody measures, put a period to the remaining liberties of France, and to the religious establishment of the Protestants there, by taking from them Rochelle, in 1658. This put an end to the civil wars on account of religion in France, which had been attended with immense expence of blood and treasure, and caused conflagrations most direful in their consequences.

Richlieu, after having quelled, by a masterly train of politics, all the conspiracies which were formed against him, died some months before Lewis XIII. who, in 1643, left his son, afterwards the famous Lewis XIV. to inherit his kingdom.

During the minority of this prince the kingdom was rent by the factions of the great, and the divisions between the court and parliament. It was involved at once in civil and domestic wars; but the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, having made cardinal Mazarine her first minister, he found means to turn the arms even of Cromwell against the Spaniards, and to divide the domestic enemies of the court so effectually among themselves, that, when Lewis, on the death of that mi-

nister, in 1661, assumed the reins, he found himself the most absolute monarch that had ever sat upon the throne of France.

On the death of Mazarine he had the good fortune to put the domestic affairs of his administration into the hands of Colbert, who formed new systems for the glory, commerce, and manufactures of France, all which were carried into execution with great assiduity. As an author of eminence very justly observes, to write the history of his reign would be to write that of all Europe. Ignorance and ambition were the only enemies of Lewis. Through the former he was blind to every patriotic duty as a king, and promoted the interests of his subjects, only that they might the better answer the purposes of his greatness: by the latter he embroiled himself with all his neighbours, and wantonly rendered Germany a dismal scene of devastation. He made and broke treaties for his convenience; and, at length, raised a confederacy against himself of almost all the other princes of Europe, at the head of which was William III. king of England. This alliance he opposed for some years, till having provoked the English by his repeated infidelities, their arms, under the duke of Marlborough, and those of the Austrians, under prince Eugene, sullied all the renown he had obtained. His reign, which began splendid, ended miserably; and he died on the first of September, 1715, being succeeded by his grandson, Lewis XV.

This monarch, in the course of his reign, was stiled the Well Beloved, which he lost some years before he died. He was detested and despised by his subjects, for his shameful and licentious attachments, and illiberal treatment of some of the worthiest men of the kingdom. He died in the 64th year of his age, and 59th of his reign, A. D. 1774; and was succeeded by his grandson, Lewis XVI. who was born in 1754; and, in 1770, married Maria Antonietta, sister to the emperor of Germany. The events, in general, of his reign, are too well known to need recapitulation. We have, therefore, only to assure our readers, that such transactions as may occur respecting the present dissensions between the king and parliaments, from their commencement to the close of our work, shall be inserted in the supplement.

SECTION VII.

Containing a Geographical Description of FRENCH FLANDERS.

FRENCH Flanders is bounded on the north by the Seine and German Ocean, and on the west by the latter. On the east it is bounded by the Austrian Netherlands, and on the south by Artois. It abounds in grain, vegetables, flax, cattle, &c.

Lisle, on the Deule, the capital of the French Netherlands, is strong and beautiful, and has one of the finest citadels in Europe. It contains likewise an hospital, an handsome exchange, a number of churches and convents, several courts of judicature, and a mint, with a considerable manufactory of camblets, cloths, and other stuffs. There is always a strong garrison kept up in this town:

Douay is a well fortified town, with a citadel, situated on the river Scarpe, and the borders of Artois. By means of sluices the whole country round may be laid under water. Here are several churches, a famous seminary and university, and a parliament.

Gravelines, a small but strong town on the river Aa, about nine miles from Dunkirk, is well fortified, and has a harbour at the mouth of the river.

The Province of CAMBRESIS is about ten leagues long, and from five to six where broadest, has states of its own, and is very fruitful and populous.

Cambray, the capital, seated on the Scheld, 13 miles from Douay, was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1677, and next year was yielded to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, together with the whole Cambresis. It is the (see of

of an archbishop, who is lord of the city, stiling himself also prince of the holy Roman Empire, and count of Cambresis. The city is not only well fortified, but also defended by a citadel and fort. There is still a manufactory here of the fine lawn, which takes its name from the city, and for which it has been long famous. The inhabitants are said to be very lively and industrious, and to have a genius for the sciences.

Chateau-Cambresis is a small town, situated 14 miles from Cambray, where the archbishop, who is temporal lord of it, has a noble palace. It was formerly a fortified town, but now lies quite open.

FRENCH HAINAULT, 50 miles long, and 12 broad, lies within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Douay, and contains the following places:

Valenciennes, a large and populous town, on the Scheld, with a good citadel, and other fortifications, 15 miles from Cambray. Part of it is in the diocese of Cambray, and part in that of Arras. The manufactures are woollen stuffs, camblets, barracans, and a sort of fine lawns, called *batiste*, in French.

Condé, on the conflux of the Haine and Scheld, is strongly fortified. Quesnoy contains some manufactories of linen and stuff; Bava is famous for some Roman causeways; Maubeuge, on the Sambre, is well fortified, and celebrated as the residence of the intendant of Hainault; and Landrecy, on the Sambre, was yielded to Lewis XIV. by the treaty of the Pyrenees.

Charlemont, the only place worth mentioning in the French part of the earldom of NAMUR, is a little fortified town, which had its name from its situation on a steep rock near the Maes, and its founder Charles V.

The principal place in the government of DUNKIRK is the celebrated town of that name, which, for centuries past, has been considered as a place of great importance, and the possession of it disputed at the expence of much blood and treasure.

Dunkirk is the most easterly harbour on that side of France which is next to Great-Britain. It was originally a mean hamlet, consisting only of a few fishermen's huts; but a church being built there, it was, from that, and its situation, which is a sandy eminence, called Dunkirk; *Dun* signifying, in the old Gallic language, a hill; and *Kirk* being the old Flemish name for church.

This place underwent a variety of repairs and demolitions from the year 960 to 1634, being then in the possession of the Spaniards, and the best harbour in Flanders.

The French, entering into a treaty with England in 1655, assisted by Cromwell, attacked and took it; and it was put into the hands of the English, in consequence of a treaty between them and the French.

To the English it was of very great importance. They therefore improved the fortifications, and built a citadel; yet they kept it only four years; for, in 1662, two years after the restoration, Charles II. sold this valuable acquisition to France.

After this it was fortified by Vauban in a very extraordinary manner, and at an immense expence to Lewis XIV. Being a place where the French privateers were stationed in time of war, the fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

In the year 1720, during a great storm, the sea broke up the bar, or dam, and restored to the Dunkirkers the use of the harbour in a very considerable degree.

In the year 1740, when Great-Britain was engaged in war with Spain, Lewis XV. set about improving the advantage which Dunkirk had derived from the storm in 1720, by restoring the works, and repairing the harbour. He erected new forts in the place of those which had been destroyed; and soon espoused the cause of Spain, and became a principal in the war against us.

At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated, that all the works towards the sea should be destroyed a second time; notwithstanding which, before the declaration of the war in 1756, the place was in as good a state of defence towards the sea, as it had

been at any time during the war which was concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Thus the French always endeavoured to elude the demolition of this fortification.

Mardyke, a village about three miles to the west of Dunkirk, is celebrated on account of the noble canal erected there, with its sluice and basons, by order of Lewis XIV. after the peace of Utrecht: but, by virtue of an article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, in 1717, this canal hath been rendered, in a great measure, useless.

The Government of METZ consists of Mezin, French Barras, La Saare, and French Luxemburg. By the first of these is meant the territory round the city of Metz, in Lorraine, which was yielded for ever to the French by the treaty of Westphalia; together with other districts in the bishoprics of Metz, in which the only place worth mentioning is

Metz, situated at the conflux of the Moselle and Seille. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Treves. Here are many churches, a parliament, an intendency, a mint, several abbies, inferior courts of justice and offices, three citadels, and a Jewish synagogue.

The city is divided into the Old and New, both of which are large and handsome; but the latter excels the former, at least in respect to beauty. The Jews are confined to a particular quarter, and distinguished from others by wearing yellow caps.

French Barras is a part of the duchy of Bar, which has been long in the possession of the French. It contains several small towns, of which Longwi and Jametz are the chief.

The French part of the duchy of Luxemburg was acquired by the peace of the Pyrenees.

Thionville, the capital, a fortified town, on the western bank of the Moselle, over which it has a beautiful bridge, is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Metz. The governor of the town also is subordinate to that of Metz.

Carignan is a town situated on the Chier, six miles from Sedan to the west, and formerly called Ivoy. When Lewis XIV. conferred it on the count of Soissons, of the house of Savoy, its name was changed to Carignan, after that of a town in Piedmont, of which the count's father was lord.

Saar-Louis, on the Saar, is one of the French bulwarks towards Germany. The peninsula on which it stands can be laid under water, and the ramparts are planted with three rows of trees.

The Government of LORRAINE is 100 miles long, near as many broad, mountainous in some places, but in general fertile.

Nancy, the capital, situated on the river Meurte, is divided into the Old and New Town, of which the latter is the largest and most beautiful; but the ducal palace is in the former, which is also fortified. Here are many convents, several churches, of which some are collegiate, an academy of sciences, a commandery of the knights of Malta, and a rich hospital. In the church of St. George is the monument of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who was killed while he was besieging this city in the year 1476. The other towns in this duchy are of no consequence.

The duchy of Bar is fruitful and well watered. It is included in one government with Lorraine.

Bar-le-Duc, the capital, is divided into the Upper and Lower, and contains a ducal palace, several convents and churches, and an hospital.

Pont à Mousson is a considerable town on the Moselle, over which it has a bridge, about 15 miles from Metz and Nancy. The river parts it into two, of which that on the east side is in the diocese of Metz, and the other that of Toul. The town gives name to a marquisate, and contains several churches and convents, with a seminary and an university.

Clermont

Clermont en Argonne, so called to distinguish it from other cities of the same name, is the chief place of an earldom and bailiwick, which Charles III. yielded to Lewis XIII. king of France; and Lewis XIV. gave, in full property, to the prince of Condé.

Betwixt the Maes and Moselle lie several lordships, which take their names from their capitals, and are independent of both duchies.

In the Government of VERDUN, the only place worth noticing is Verdun, on the Maes, a large populous city, defended by a fine citadel, and otherwise well fortified. It is the see of a bishop, and has many fine churches and abbies.

The small Government of Toul, which is quite hemmed in by Lorrain, contains only one town, viz.

Toul, on the Moselle, over which it has a fine bridge. Besides several churches, here are a cathedral, many convents, three abbies, two priories, two hospitals, a seminary, and a commandery of Malta; and the town, which is a bishop's see, is well fortified.

The Government of ALSACE is bounded to the west by Burgundy and Lorrain, to the east by the Ortenau and Brisgau, to the south by Switzerland and Elsgau, and to the north by the Palatinate. The soil is good, yielding grain, flax, fruit, tobacco, wood, wine, pasture, saffron, hemp, Turkish corn, oats, rye, barley, &c. This country is separated from Lorrain by the lofty Wasgau Mountains, upon which grow several kinds of large trees, and various species of shrubs, plants, &c. Game likewise abounds upon them; and their bowels contain silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony, cobalt, sulphur, coal, mineral waters, &c. The rivers, which fall from these mountains, are the Leber, Cher, Andlace, Ergers, Sorr, Breusch, Motter, Seltzback, Lauter Queech, Ber, and Ill. Besides these Alsace contains several lakes, and is watered by the Rhine, which separates it from Germany. The inhabitants are either Roman Catholics or Lutherans, and they speak the German language.

At the peace of Munster the emperor yielded up to France the town of Brisac; the landgravate of Upper and Lower Alsace, the Sundgau, and the district of the ten Imperial cities in Alsace, with the sovereignty thereof; and, at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the emperor and empire ceded to France the perpetual sovereignty of Strasburg, and its dependencies, on the left side of the Rhine.

Strasburg, the capital of the whole country, and formerly a free imperial city, situated on the rivers Ill and Breusch, about a quarter of a league from the Rhine, took the name of Strasburg from its standing near a highway, called, by the Latin writers of the middle age, Strata. It is a large and ancient city. The bridge over the Rhine is near an English mile long. Though the city may be laid under water, it is well fortified, and has a regular citadel. The cathedral is the principal structure in Strasburg that merits observation. The ornaments presented to this church, by Lewis XIV. cost an immense sum. Its steeple is justly reckoned one of the highest in Europe. The great bell in it weighs above ten tons; and another, called the silver bell, as being mostly of that metal, two tons, and 600 weight, which is rung only twice a year. In this church is likewise a large clock, which exhibits the various motions of the planets.

The other public buildings of any note are the episcopal palace, the arsenal, the theatre, and the royal and city hospitals. They have a fine physic garden, and an anatomical theatre.

There are also several convents here; together with a Lutheran university and gymnasium; a royal society, founded chiefly for the natural history of Alsace; and many churches, most of which are now in the hands of the Papists; yet the greater part of the burghers are

Lutherans; and of the members of the city council, one half are Lutherans, and the rest Roman Catholics. At the head of the magistracy is a royal prætor, whose office it is to take care of the king's rights, and that nothing be done contrary to his majesty's pleasure.

Hagenau, on the Motter, is the seat of a royal provostship; Weissenburg, on the Lauter, contains an abbey of Benedictines; Landau, on the Queich, is strongly fortified; Fort Louis, on an island in the Rhine, is a handsome little town; Andlau, on a river of the same name, has an abbey belonging to secular canons of quality; and Zabern, on the Sor, belongs to the bishop of Strasburg.

Colmar, on the Ill, the capital of Upper Alsace, formerly one of the ten Imperial cities in Alsace, is strongly fortified, has the honour of being the seat of the sovereign council, and is inhabited principally by Lutherans.

New-Brisac, a small town, built by Lewis XIV. after the peace of Ryswick, about half a league from the Rhine, opposite to Old-Brisac, is strongly fortified, and so regular, that the four gates of the town may be seen from the great market-place.

The government of Alsace comprehends also the Sundgau, i. e. the southern district, so called in opposition to the Nordgau, or northern district. This territory is about 12 leagues in length, and near as much in breadth. Most of the inhabitants speak German, and are Papists. This country, though mountainous, produces a great deal of corn and wine, and is watered by the Ill or Ell. At the peace of Munster, in 1648, it was ceded, by the emperor and empire, to France; and the family of Mazarine now hold it under the king. There are no places in it worth mentioning.

The Government of FRANCHE COMTE is bounded to the south and west by Champagne and Burgundy, to the north by Lorrain, and to the east by Switzerland and Mumpelgard, being 30 leagues long, and 20 broad. It is in some parts flat; in others hilly; produces grain, wine, hemp, and pasture; and abounds in cattle, copper, iron, lead, silver ore, stone quarries, mineral waters, salt springs, &c.

Besançon, the capital, is seated on the Doux, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town. Here are many convents, several hospitals, palaces, fountains, and inferior courts of justice, with a parliament, an archbishopric, and an university. The archbishop takes the title of a prince of the empire, and has three suffragans, viz. the bishops of Lausanne, Basil, and Belley. The university has professors of divinity, law, physic, and the languages. The city is well fortified, and defended by two citadels.

Dole is a town on the river Doux, about eight leagues south-west from Besançon. There are several fine streets here; but it was more considerable before the taking of Besançon, when it was the capital of the country, and the seat of the parliament and university. Here are still a chamber of accounts, a chapter, and a great many convents.

Salins, in Latin Saline, is a pretty large town, which takes its name from its salt springs, and stands six leagues south from Besançon, and as many east from Dole. The salt springs here are in vast caves under ground; whence the water is raised by cranes, pumps, and other engines, conveyed into reservoirs, and from thence into iron kettles, where it is boiled into salt. The waters are supposed to acquire their saltiness by running through mines of salt, and not to come from the sea. A great deal of this salt is sent into Switzerland in casks; and the rest, by means of wooden moulds, is made into cakes and loaves of three or four pounds weight, and laid up in the warehouses, until they are sold. Vast quantities of wood and coals are required for making the salt, and the salt kettles. In the neighbourhood are several forts, and quarries of marble, alabaster, jasper, &c.

C H A P. XIV.

S P A I N.

SECTION I.

Ancient Names, Situation, Extent, Boundaries, Climate, Soil, Mountains, Rivers, Vegetable and Animal Productions, &c. &c.

SPAIN formerly included Portugal, and was known to the ancients by the names of Iberia and Hesperia, as well as Hispania. It is situated between 36 and 44 degrees of north latitude, and between 3 and 10 degrees west longitude; being 700 miles in length, and 500 in breadth.

The air of Spain, excepting during the equinoctial rains, is dry and serene; but excessively hot in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains that run through the country are very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts; tho' those towards the north and north-east are, in the winter, very cold, and, in the night time, make a traveller shiver.

The soil of Spain is, in general, good and fertile. If it is not so fruitful in corn as might be expected, it is owing to the indolence of the inhabitants in the neglect of tillage.

In this kingdom the mountains are remarkable for their numbers and height. The chief and highest are the Pyrenees, being near 200 miles in length, extending from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean, and dividing Spain from France. Near Gibraltar stands the celebrated Mount Calpe, now called the Hill of Gibraltar, and, in former times, one of the pillars of Hercules. Montserrat is worthy the attention of the curious traveller, as one of the most singular in the world, for situation, shape, and composition. As it is like no other mountain, so it stands quite unconnected with any; though not far distant from some that are very lofty. There is a famous monastery and chapel on this mountain, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and resorted to by a great number of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come hither, out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis.

The principal rivers of this kingdom are the Duero, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, or Surio, and the Ebro.

Many parts of Spain produce, almost spontaneously, the richest and most delicious fruits; as oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, peaches, pomegranates, &c. The wines are in high request among foreigners. The sides of the mountains are clothed with rich trees, fruits, and herbage, to the tops; and Seville oranges are noted every where. No country produces a greater variety of aromatic herbs, which renders the taste of their kids and sheep so exquisitely delicious. The kingdom of Murcia abounds so much with mulberry-trees, that the produce of its soil sometimes amounts to 200,000*l.* in the course of a year. It may be justly observed, upon the whole, that few countries in the world owe more than Spain does to nature, and less to industry.

The Spanish horses are generally black, or of a chestnut colour; their ears are well set, their manes long and flowing, their eyes full of fire, and they possess activity and spirit. Those bred in Andalusia are esteemed the finest; and, indeed, they are preferable for war, show, and the menage. The mules of Andalusia are much esteemed. The Spaniards, in general, make use of mules, riding or travelling. They eat little, and are sure footed. Sheep abound, and goats

are numerous, particularly the Chamois, or Shamoy goats. The wild bulls have much ferocity. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that pester Spain, which is well stored with all the game and wild fowl that are to be found in the neighbouring countries already described. The Spanish seas afford excellent fish of all kinds, especially anchovies, which are here cured in great perfection. Honey, salt, silk, cotton, and wool in particular, abound here; and some parts of the country produce rice and sugar canes. Spain is much infested with locusts.

There are salutiferous springs in some parts, and waters possessed of extraordinary healing qualities.

SECTION II.

Grand Divisions of the Kingdom of Spain, with a particular Description of each Division.

SPAIN is divided into 14 grand divisions or provinces, which we shall describe in the following order.

GALICIA, which was anciently a kingdom, has the Ocean on the west, Asturias and Leon on the east, Portugal on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the north. It is of a square figure, 120 miles each way, and very mountainous. Compostella, or St. Jago de Compostella, the capital, an archbishop's see, is situated betwixt the rivers Tambre and Ulla, having a strong castle and walls, and containing several good streets, squares, monasteries, hospitals, colleges, and churches. The cathedral is a most magnificent structure, and contains the body of the apostle James the younger, the tutelary saint and patron of Spain. There is a prodigious concourse of pilgrims always at this place, to pay their devotions to the shrine of the saint. Here are also an university, a court of inquisition, a sovereign court, two annual fairs, and a market every week. The chief of the hospitals is that for the reception of pilgrims.

Lugo, anciently called Lucus Augusti, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to St. Jago. Here are many warm baths, some of which are only lukewarm, and others boiling hot.

Corunna, a sea-port town on the Bay of Biscay, called by our seamen the Groyne, is a place of considerable trade, having a spacious harbour, with walls and forts, several convents, chapels, churches, and hospitals. In its neighbourhood is a quarry of jasper.

Orense is an episcopal city, on the Minho. The boiling springs of this place are salutary in several disorders.

Mondonedo, 16 leagues from the sea-coast, is the see of a bishop; Betanzos, on the Mandeo, has a good harbour. Tinisterre is an inconsiderable town near the cape of that name; and Montforte, on the Lemos, is a town belonging to the count of Lemos, who has a stately palace here. On the top of a neighbouring mountain is a spring that ebbs and flows as the sea does, and is alternately hot and cold.

Vigo is a town on a small Bay, where, in 1702, the English and Dutch burnt the Spanish plate fleet; and Ferrol, two leagues from Corunna, is an agreeable town, with a fine harbour, where several Spanish men of war are usually at anchor.

The province of **ASTURIAS**, which is a principality, and gives title to the hereditary prince of Spain, has Galicia on the west, the Bay of Biscay on the east, the sea on the north, and Old Castile and Leon on the south.

South. It is 110 miles long, and 54 broad; fertile, but thinly inhabited.

Oviedo, the capital, situated 20 miles from the Bay of Biscay, is the see of a bishop. Here are an university, several convents, chapels, churches, and hospitals; and here Pelayo, and the first Christian kings, after the conquest of Spain by the Moors, resided.

The other places in this province are small and inconsiderable.

The Lordship of BISCAY has the Bay of the same name on the north, Old Castile on the south, the Asturias on the west, and Navarre on the east. It is famous for its oranges, lemons, and apples, of which good cyder is made. The people, who are the best soldiers and sailors in Spain, derive their origin from the Celts, whose language, now called the Biscayan, they speak, and which nearly resembles the Welch. This province is divided into three parts, viz. Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alaba. In Biscay Proper the principal places are

Bilbao, vulgarly called Bilboa, the capital of the province. It is large and populous, and pleasantly situated on the river Ybaicabal, where it has a good port, and a great trade in iron, wrought and unwrought wool, saffron, and chesnuts.

Durango, 15 miles south-east of Bilboa, has a great iron manufactory.

In Guipuscoa are

San Sebastian, a town, and noted port on the Bay of Biscay. It is handsome, well fortified, and has a good harbour and citadel; carrying on also a considerable trade in iron, steel, and wool; and enjoying a pleasant prospect of the sea on one side, and the Pyrenean Mountains on the other. Here is a company which trades to the Caraccas.

Fuentarabia, a little town on the utmost borders of Spain, next to France, has a pretty good harbour, and is fortified both by nature and art. The Island of Pheasants, in the river Bidassoa, nine miles from Fuentarabia, was famous for the peace of the Pyrenees, concluded in 1659, between Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain, and Lewis XIV.

Mendragon is celebrated for its mineral springs; Solmas for its salt springs; and the Sierra de Adriane, in this district, is the highest mountain among the Pyrenees.

The district of Alaba contains no place worthy of mention but Vitoria, which is surrounded by a wall, contains many magnificent monasteries, particularly that of St. Francis, and has a great trade in iron, steel, wool, wine, and sword-blades.

The Province of UPPER NAVARRE, so called to distinguish it from Lower Navarre, which belongs to France, has Arragon on the south, the Pyrenean Mountains on the north and east, and Old Castile and Biscay to the west; being 80 miles long, and 75 broad. It abounds with cattle, game, honey, oil, wine, some grain, a few medicinal waters, and some minerals.

Pampelona, the capital, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, and walled, is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Burgos. Here are an university, founded in 1608, two castles, several churches, and many convents. Two high roads lead from this city, over the Pyrenees, to France: one to Bayonne, through the valley of Batan; and the other, which is the best, to St. Jean pie de Port, by the way of Taraffa.

Tafalla, on the Cadaço, is a large city, containing an university, and defended by a castle.

Tudela, a city pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ebro, is walled, and has several churches and convents, with a stately bridge over the river.

Estella is a handsome town on the river Ega. Its name signifies a star, having been built to guide, like a star, the weary pilgrims, passing through these wild mountains in their way to Compostella.

Cascantei is a small city on the banks of the river Quellas, in the district of Tudela. Its Roman name

was Cascantum; and some coins of Tiberius are still extant, inscribed Muiceps Cascantum.

ARRAGON, which was anciently a kingdom, has the Pyrenees on the north, Valencia on the south, Catalonia on the east, and Castile and Navarre on the west; being 170 miles long, and 110 broad.

Saragossa, the capital, situated on the banks of the Ebro, almost in the heart of the province, is a large, populous city, standing in a pleasant fertile plain, watered by four rivers, and containing many convents and churches; but the cathedral is an old irregular building. The archbishop has a considerable revenue. The university here was founded in 1744. A great many persons of quality reside in this city, which is the seat of the court of royal audience for Arragon, and of the governor and captain-general. Of the churches, that of Our Lady of the Pillar, and of the convents, that of St. Francis, are the most remarkable. Here are two stately bridges over the Ebro; and the walls of the city, though old, are strong and lofty.

An ingenious, as well as facetious, traveller, who made the tour of Spain, a short time since, declares, that though Saragossa is represented, by some people, as a trading city, he saw no appearance of any such thing. On the contrary, the people were all lounging about with their arms across, the warehouses empty, and not a single skiff to be seen on the Ebro.

The palace of the inquisition is in the center of the city. The walls, which are of a deep yellow, thick, and flanked with towers, appear to be an hundred feet high.

The city gates are shut as soon as it is dark; but, for the value of sixpence, they fly open at any hour.

To judge of the people of the higher class in the province of Arragon, by the first interview, they appear humble, are obsequious, inquisitive, and fond of garlic; conversant with heraldry, vain of their family arms, and eager to shew them.

There are two manufactories here; one of brandy, the other of hats, which are excellent.

The monks of St. Bernard retail Muscadet wines. Their gardens are well furnished with tables, surrounded by Bacchanalians.

Daroca, a considerable town, 48 miles from Saragossa, is walled, and situated on an eminence, amidst a fertile and delicious plain. Here are several convents, chapels, squares, and fountains; and in the neighbourhood is a large cave, of which they tell many wonders.

Near Tarazona, a considerable town on the little river Queiles, is Mon Cayo, anciently Mons Caci, which name the Spaniards pretend it had from the tyrant Cacus, who was killed by Hercules. The town is well built and walled, drives a good trade, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Saragossa.

Borja, a small but pleasant city, near Mon Cayo, is walled, and has a castle, with several convents.

Xaca, at the foot of the Pyrenees, a well built walled town, has a strong castle, and is the see of a bishop.

Calatayud, 45 miles south-west of Saragossa, is pleasantly situated, has a good air, strong walls, many convents, and is celebrated for its fine tempered steel.

Barbastio is situated on the Vero, over which it has a stately bridge. It stands in a fertile plain, is surrounded by a wall, contains several convents, and is the see of a bishop.

CATALONIA, has the Mediterranean south and east, the Pyrenees north, and Arragon and Valencia west. It is 150 miles long, 120 broad, is well watered, has a fertile soil, and a temperate air. The principal places are the following:

Barcelona, the capital, a well fortified city, is situated on the Mediterranean, between the rivers Llobregat and Besos, at the foot of the mountain Monjouy, on which are several forts, commanding the town and harbour. The latter of these rivers is spacious, deep, and safe; and the trade carried on by it considerable. Here

are many good streets, houses, churches, colleges, hospitals, fountains, gardens, and convents, with an university, an academy of arts and sciences, a court of inquisition, the court of royal audience for Catalonia, in which the governor and captain-general preside, and the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is large and magnificent; and there are several antiquities about the city. Near the cathedral is a church, where provisions are distributed every day to a certain number of poor. The territory round it is extremely fertile and delightful.

Tarragona, anciently called Tarcon and Tarraco, stands near the sea, 50 miles from Barcelona to the south-west, at the mouth of the little river Francoli, where it has a safe and convenient harbour for small ships, and a good trade. Here are an university without the town, and the see of an archbishop. One of the chief divisions of Spain was anciently called, from this city, Tarraconensis. The climate here is so temperate, and the soil so rich and warm, that the trees bear fruit, and blossom, in the middle of winter.

Lerida, on the Segre, an ancient and strong city, contains several convents and monasteries, an university, a court of inquisition, and is a bishop's see.

Tortosa, on the Ebro, is an ancient walled city near the sea, and has a bridge of boats over the river, with a strong castle, and other fortifications, an university, and several churches and convents. It is the see of a bishop, gives the title of marquis, and carries on a good trade in silk and earthen-ware.

Terrosis, near Lerida, has an air which is remarkably salubrious, and particularly in cases of insanity; so that it is common, all over Catalonia, to say to a passionate person, "You must be sent to Terrosis for a cure."

Cardona, a handsome town near the river Cardenera, is well fortified; and near it is a mountain of salt, which yields a great revenue to the duke, who takes his title from the town, of which he is lord, and one of the richest grandees of Spain.

Balamos, a little town on a bay of the sea, near Cape Palafugel, with a good harbour, is fortified, has a citadel, and gives the title of count.

Girona, anciently Gerunda, a considerable town in the east part of the province, stands near the conflux of the Ter and Onhar; has strong old walls, and other fortifications; with many convents, and an university; being also the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Tarragona. The neighbouring country is reckoned the most fertile in Catalonia. The town carries on a good trade, and gives the title of count.

Roses, a strong town, with a good harbour, on a bay of the sea, owes its name and origin to the ancient town of Rhoda, which stood a little way off, near Cape Cruz.

Peucerdà, a large town, and the capital of the earldom of Cerdagne, is fortified in the modern manner, and stands betwixt the rivers Carol and Segre, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Urgel, originally Orgia and Orgelium, an ancient city, earldom, and bishopric, not far from the Pyrenees, is well walled, has an ancient castle, and several convents, and its territory is extremely fertile.

LEON has the Asturias on the north, Estremadura on the south, Galicia and Portugal on the west, and Old Castile on the east. It is 180 miles long, and upwards of 80 broad; has a fruitful soil, abounds in cattle and game, and contains several quarries of stone, and mines of jewels. The dukes of Negera are hereditary governors, and the chief places are the following:

Leon, the capital of the province, situated 165 miles north-west from Madrid, at the foot of the Asturian mountains. It stands in a pleasant country, is well built, and contains many convents and chapels, with several hospitals, and one of the finest cathedrals in Spain, of which the king is always a canon, as well

as the marquis of Astorga. The bishop is immediately subject to the pope. This city was the first of any note that was re-taken from the Moors.

Salamanca is an ancient, large, rich, and populous city on the river Tormes. Here is an university, the greatest in Spain; likewise many palaces, squares, convents, churches, colleges, chapels, and hospitals. The bishop of this city is suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella. A Roman way leads from hence to Merida and Seville; and there is an old Roman bridge of stone over the Tormes. Of the colleges in the university, four are appropriated to young men of quality; and near it is an infirmary for poor sick scholars. The students are dressed in black, and have their crowns shorn. The most beautiful part of this city is the great square. The houses are three stories, all of equal height, and exact symmetry, with iron balconies, and a stone balustrade on the top of them. The lower part is arched, which forms a piazza all round the square of 293 feet on each side. Over some of the arches are medallions, with busts of the kings of Spain, and of several eminent men, in stone basso-relievo; among which are those of Ferdinand Cortez, Francis Pizarro, Davila, and Cid Ruy. In this square the bull-fights are exhibited for three days only, in the month of June. The river Tormes runs by this city, and has a bridge over it.

Ciudad, or Ciudad-Rodrigo, a city on the Aquada, had its name from Don Rodrigo Gonzales Giron, who rebuilt it about the year 1202. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella, has a fine Gothic cathedral, and contains many inns, which are better than any in Portugal, and superior to most in Spain.

Zamoro, on the Douro, is situated in a fertile country, well fortified, has a noble bridge, is the see of a bishop, and contains many churches, convents, and hospitals.

Astorga, on the Astura, has good fortifications, is the see of a bishop, and gives title to a marquis.

Torto, on the Douro, is pleasantly situated. There are a stately stone bridge here over the river, many convents, several chapels, churches, and hospitals. Here the famed *leges tauricae* were confirmed, in a diet held by Ferdinand and Isabella.

Parentia, pleasantly situated on the river Carrion, was destroyed by the Romans; but rebuilt by Sancho the Great. Here are many convents, churches, and chapels, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella.

Medina del Rio Secco, or the City of the Dry River, so called to distinguish it from Medina del Campo, in the same province, is a flourishing town, situated in a spacious fruitful plain, and contains a strong castle, with several churches, chapels, and hospitals; and is a duchy belonging to the admiral of Castile.

Medina del Campo contains many convents and churches, with several hospitals, carries on a good trade, and has peculiar privileges.

ESTREMADURA has Portugal to the west, New Castile to the east, Andalusia to the south, and Leon to the north. It is 130 miles long, 110 broad, well watered, and the soil so remarkably luxuriant, that it is justly deemed one of the most fruitful places in Europe. It contains the following places:

Merida, which was built originally by Cæsar Augustus, and is situated on the Anas, over which it has a bridge, is small, but well fortified, and still retains some fragments of its ancient splendor.

Badajoz is the largest city in the province, and well fortified. Here are a fine old Roman bridge of stone, some handsome streets, churches, monasteries, and two modern castles, with the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella.

Plazencia, a beautiful well built city, and bishop's see, on the banks of the little river Exerte, takes its name from the delightfulness of its situation, in the midst

midst of that most delicious spot called La Vera de Plazencia, or the Orchard of Plazencia, which is diversified with beautiful seats, villages, gardens, and groves of the finest citron, lemon, orange, and fig-trees. Here the emperor Charles V. having resigned all his dominions, retired into the famous monastery of St. Justus, where, after living two years a recluse, he ended his days.

The city is well built, handsome, defended by strong walls, and has a castle.

Alcantara is a strong town, situated on the Tagus, over which it hath a magnificent bridge, built in the days of the emperor Trajan, and belonging to the knights who take their name from it.

Truxillo is defended by a strong citadel, and celebrated for being the native place of Francis Pizarro, the famous conqueror of Peru.

OLD-CASTILE, formerly a kingdom, was so called, because it was recovered from the Moors sooner than New-Castile, which bounds it on the south, as Austria and Biscay do to the north, Leon to the west, and Navarre and Arragon to the east. It is 120 miles long, about 100 broad in its greatest extent, has some mountains, but, in general, is very fertile. It is well watered, and contains,

Burgos, the capital of the province, which has some handsome squares, public buildings, and palaces. The cathedral here is one of the noblest and richest in Spain. There are many elegant fountains to supply the city with water, the inhabitants of which are said to be more industrious, and to carry on a greater number of trades and manufactures, than is common in other great cities of Spain. The walls are ancient, but strong. Among the hospitals is one for pilgrims. On the north side, on an almost inaccessible rock, stands the citadel. The city, which was built in the ninth or tenth century, on the ruins of Auca, claims the precedence of all others in the cortes or parliament of Castile.

Valadolid is a large, populous, walled city, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Pisuerga. Here are a great number of convents, hospitals, squares, colleges, and churches, with an university, the next in dignity to that of Salamanca, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Toledo. Here are also a fine royal palace, an academy, a court of inquisition, a high court of justice, several manufactories, and a considerable trade.

Monasterio de las Rodillas is famous for its admirable Castilian cheese.

Avila is a considerable city, having an university, and being the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of St. Jago. It is particularly famous for having given birth to St. Theresa.

Calahorra, or Calaguris, on the Ebro, is the see of a bishop. This place is famous in history for the siege it formerly sustained against one of Pompey's generals, till the brave citizens were forced to eat each other; whence the proverbial expression, Famines Calagurina, or the Famine of Calaguris.

Segovia is a very ancient, large, opulent, populous, and handsome city, on the river Atiyada. Its wealth arises not only from the great number of noble families who make it their chief residence, but much more from its large commerce and manufactures, especially those of cloth and paper. A great deal of wool is also exported from hence. Here is the principal mint of Spain, a royal palace, with an university and a bishopric. The Roman aqueduct here is a most amazing fabric. It was built by the emperor Trajan, and consists of two rows of lofty arches, carried from one mountain to another, and conveys water all over the city. Notwithstanding it has stood so many centuries, it still retains its strength and beauty: so great were the art and skill of the Romans in building, beyond what the following ages could boast of. The royal palace is mounted with cannon, and has a garrison.

No. 80.

NEW-CASTILE, which was formerly a kingdom, has Old-Castile on the north, from which it is parted by ridges of mountains; Estramadura on the west; Andalusia on the south; and Valencia and Arragon on the east. It is 200 miles long, and, in the widest place, 190 broad, well watered, fertile, and has a good air. The inhabitants speak the purest Spanish; and the province contains the following places:

Madrid, the capital of the whole monarchy of Spain, and the residence of the court, stands in the center of a large plain, surrounded with mountains, and in the very heart of Spain, on the banks of the little river Manzanares, which is always very low and shallow, except when it is swelled by the melting of the snow on the mountains. The streets here are wide, strait, and handsome, and adorned with several fine fountains; the houses lofty, but built of brick, with lattice windows, excepting those of the rich, who have glass in their windows; only during the summer heats they use gauze, or some such thin stuff, instead of it, to let in the fresh air. There are two stately bridges here over the Manzanares, several beautiful squares, many magnificent churches, convents, palaces and hospitals. Among the last is one for all nations and distempers, with a large revenue. Around the plaza-mayor, or grand square, are piazzas, with houses all uniform, and a continued line of balconies, for viewing the bull-fights, and other public shews exhibited in it. The royal palace, which stands on the west side of the town, on an eminence, is spacious and magnificent, consisting of three courts, and commanding a fine prospect. The compass of the whole town is computed at about nine miles, and the number of its inhabitants at about 150,000. It is well supplied with provisions of all kinds, at reasonable rates; and the court, with the resort and residence of the quality, and the high colleges and offices that are kept here, occasion a brisk trade and circulation of money. There are three royal academies here; one for the improvement of the Spanish language, another for history, and another for medicine.

We have been favoured with the following remark by a correspondent who made the tour of Spain within these two years.

Madrid is built upon a sandy soil. The dust flies in such clouds, that, unless some friendly showers fall, travellers, on their arrival, are almost smothered with dust, and can hardly see to distinguish their horses. Through a long spacious street, parrots and monkeys are to be seen at almost every window. The ringing of bells, the immense variety of steeples and spires, houses seven or eight stories high, and the beautiful gate called Alcala, give an air of dignity and consequence to the entrance into Madrid.

The environs of the capital are very pleasant, and contain several royal seats, among which are the following.

Ever since the kings of Spain have deserted Buen-Retiro, the houses have been falling to decay, the springs dried up, the fountains choked with rubbish, and nothing grows in the gardens. The grottos, clumps, and arbours, are all destroyed. One statue is remaining, which is that of Philip II. admirably executed; though it serves only to perpetuate the memory of a detestable tyrant.

The palace of Florida is enlivened by the paintings of some eminent masters. The edifice is rather heavy and confined. The gardens are laid out in the form of an amphitheatre, and encircled by the springs of the river Manzanares, and the hills, that rise in clusters over the grounds, round Madrid. Florida is remarkable for its cascades, formed by the springs and melted snows that flow from mountains. The air here is cold and piercing. Fruits do not ripen; roses are without odour; the trees are stunted; pinks and carnations scarcely blow, or come to any colour, even so late as the close of August. The lands round this palace are uncultivated, yet they are in full heart, and, to become fertile,

fertile, want only the ploughshare, guided by the hand of industry.

Though the king is fond of hunting, he seldom lies at Pardo. These apartments, that were recesses of gallantry to former princes, are now converted into a chapel.

The park and gardens of the Escorial are of immense extent. The pantheon is a subterraneous chapel, where the kings, queens, and royal offspring of Spain, are interred. By the light of a lamp, that burns continually, and blackens every thing, may be seen the tombs and basso-relievos. No person of ordinary rank is allowed to moulder in this vault: it is the sepulchre of royalty. This celebrated place cost Philip II. upwards of two millions and an half alone.

The village, whence the Escorial takes its name, is called *Escorial*, a word derived from *Escoria*, signifying "Dross of Metal," because formerly iron mines were wrought at this place. In the church are several admirable paintings. The water of the Escorial is esteemed excellent. It has neither taste or smell, is soft and limpid, quickly hot and cold again. The meat and vegetables boiled in it are soon softened; and the linen washed in it acquires a better colour.

In the Casa de Campo is an equestrian statue of Philip IV. much admired. A glorious tree is preserved here. Never was one more beautiful, or that formed a richer or more extensive shade. It is ascended by a staircase, and much resorted to by the youth of both sexes on holidays.

The palace of Sarfuela might be rendered an enchanting spot; but the park, gardens, and buildings are suffered to run to decay. The cause assigned is, the place is supposed to be haunted.

La Grange, otherwise called St. Idelphonsus, cost Philip IV. immense sums in building and beautifying; but is now fallen to decay. Excellent knives and razors may be had here. Fine looking-glasses are made also in this place. The manufacture was established by an Irishman, who invented a machine to polish 48 plates together. He was imprisoned some years, instead of being rewarded for his ingenuity.

The climate of Madrid is one of the finest in the world. In almost every month of the year the people may eat strawberries, sit under verdant shades, and gather roses. Sometimes, indeed, there are sharp north winds, that chill the air, strip the trees of their foliage, scatter the flowers, and blow down the fruits: but, in return, these winds break and disperse the clouds, clear up the horizon, brighten the day, and redouble the splendor of the sun. Nothing surpasses the beauty of the night at Madrid. The sweetest flowers diffuse their fragrance. The whole atmosphere is perfumed. In all the squares, under every balcony, are singing, and playing on the guitar or flute.

The beauties of prospect, and delicious fruits, constitute the whole merit of Aranjuez. Here is a fine statue of Venus. The attitude, animated looks, and beautiful form, bear the strongest resemblance to life.

Toledo, on the Tagus, 36 miles south of Madrid, is an ancient, large, well fortified city. The alcazor, or royal palace, built by Charles V. is situated on a steep hill near 500 feet above the Tagus, and commands a very fine prospect over the city and all round the country. A manufactory of sword-blades is carried on here on the king's account only, in which all the sword, hanger, and dagger blades for the army are made. Toledo is situated in a serene air. The churches, convents, and hospitals are numerous. The bridges are three; and here are a court of inquisition, and an university. Toledo is one of the richest bishoprics in Spain.

Alcala de Henares is a town on the river Henares, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, and containing an university, in the church of which cardinal Ximenes lies interred. Here the first Polyglot Bible was begun, completed, and printed under the patronage and direction, as well as at the charge, of the prelate above-mentioned.

Guadalaxara, a town on the Henares, has a manufacture of cloth.

Talavera la Reyna, a handsome town on the Tagus, used to be a part of the dowry of the queens of Spain, whence it acquired the epithet of La Reyna. There is a manufacture of earthen-ware at this place.

VALENTIA, which was anciently considered as a kingdom, has, to the south and east, the Mediterranean Sea; Arragon and Catalonia to the north; and Murcia and New Castile to the west. It is 200 miles long, 80 broad, well watered, has a temperate serene air, a soil remarkably fruitful, and contains the following places:

Valentia, 180 miles south east from Madrid, is situated on, and has five bridges over, the river Guadalquivir. It is a large, populous, trading city, and has a port within two miles of it. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains a tribunal or inquisition, a sovereign court of judicature, an university, and a wool-len manufactory. Almost every house has a deep well; and here is a grand common sewer, by which the filth of every house is carried off under ground.

Segorve, or Segorbe, an ancient and pleasantly situated city on the banks of the Morviedro, gives the title of duke, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Valentia.

Alicant, a famous city and sea-port on the Mediterranean, has a commodious harbour, from whence a great quantity of delicious fruits, with excellent red and white wine, soap, and anise, is exported. It has also, for its defence, strong walls, bastions, and a castle.

Denia has a convenient harbour, with a castle and watch-tower. It is also well fortified.

La Mata contains a considerable salt-work.

Morviedro is a small town, situated on the same spot where the ancient Saguntum stood. The remains of a Roman amphitheatre are still to be seen here.

ANDALUSIA comprizes the three ancient districts of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen. It is bounded by Estremadura and New Castile on the north; by the Mediterranean Sea, and Straits of Gibraltar, on the south; by Portugal on the west; and by Granada and Murcia on the east. It is 240 miles long, 130 broad, well watered, populous, opulent, and fertile; but the heat in summer is excessive. That part called the kingdom of Seville contains the following places:

Seville, the capital, situated on the river Guadalquivir, 200 miles south-west from Madrid, was anciently the capital of Boetia; and from Julius Cæsar, who beautified and enlarged it, was called Julia Romula; but subsequent to this, it was the residence of several Gothic and Moorish kings. There is a bridge of boats here over the river Guadalquivir, which is navigable for large vessels 40 miles from its mouth. The compass of the city walls is eight miles, and the number of its inhabitants is computed at about 120,000. It contains a great number of convents, churches, squares, hospitals, a mint, an exchange, a custom-house, an university, and a cathedral, the largest and finest in Spain. The archbishop has a very large income. Here are many secular and ecclesiastical courts, particularly a court of inquisition. This city carries on a great trade, and has various manufactories. Along the river are a great many commodious quays; near which is also a stately tower, called the Golden Tower, which entirely commands the river, city, and suburbs. The court, for the regulation of every thing relating to the West-India trade and company is held here. The adjacent country is very fruitful and pleasant, and particularly noted for fine oranges. The greatest inconvenience to which the city is exposed is the overflowing of the river, which sometimes makes dreadful havock. There is a Moorish aqueduct in the neighbourhood worth seeing.

Cadiz, one of the most ancient and celebrated cities in Spain, stands on an island, which is separated from the continent by a narrow canal or arm of the sea, over which there is a bridge, well fortified, on the Atlantic Ocean, being about 300 miles to the south-west of Madrid,

Madrid, 80 from Seville to the south-west, and 58 from Gibraltar. The island is about 16 or 17 miles long, and about 6 in breadth, producing little grain, but some good wine and pasture. The city is fortified after the modern manner, and its spacious harbour and bay are defended by several forts. The number of inhabitants is computed at 40,000. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Seville. Many of the houses are stately; and a few of the streets broad, strait, and well paved. Provisions and house-rent are rather dear. A great deal of salt is made in, and fish caught about, the island. This city is the center of the Spanish American commerce; all the goods from Holland, England, Italy, France, and Spain, being shipped off from hence in Spanish bottoms, and under the name of Spanish factors. What are called the Pillars of Hercules are only two inconsiderable round towers. Here are a Spanish theatre, which is but mean; a French theatre, that is rather elegant; and a decent opera-house. When the dramatic diversions conclude, which is usually about half past eleven, it is customary to walk in the Alameda, or Mall, till midnight. The royal observatory is well supplied with philosophical and mathematical instruments. Cadiz is difficult to approach, on account of rocks and sands. In its vicinity is a small island, now called St. Pedro, but anciently Herculeum, from the famous temple of Hercules which it contained.

The celebrated town and fortress of Gibraltar was taken from the Spaniards by a combined fleet of English and Dutch ships, under Sir George Rooke, in 1704; and, after many fruitless attempts to recover it, confirmed to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Repeated attempts have been made to take it from England, but without success. The last war established its fame, when it sustained a long siege against the united forces of Spain and France, by land and sea, and was gallantly defended by its garrison, under the command of general Elliot, to the great loss and disgrace of the assailants.

It is a commodious port, and naturally formed for commanding the passage of the straits; or, in other words, the entrance into the Mediterranean and Levant Seas. But the road is neither safe against an enemy or storms. Gibraltar Bay is about 20 leagues in circumference. The straits are 24 miles long and 15 broad, through which a current runs from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean. The town was never large or beautiful, and, in the last siege, was nearly destroyed by the enemies bombs; but, on account of its fortifications, is esteemed the key of Spain, and therefore always furnished with a garrison, well provided for its defence. The harbour is formed by a mole, which is planted with guns. Gibraltar can only be approached by a very narrow passage, between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. As they are thus cooped up they have no provisions, but what are brought from England and Barbary. Formerly this place was under military government; but, on account of divers abuses, has since been erected into a body corporate, and the civil power is now lodged in the magistrates.

Those who have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock will find a plain from whence they may have a prospect of the sea on each side the strait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez and Morocco; besides Seville and Granada in Spain.

Alcantara, between Seville and St. Lucar, has a fine Roman bridge over the morasses, which is a great antique curiosity.

San Lucar de Barameda is a handsome town and harbour at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 45 miles below Seville. It has been upon the decline since the Spanish West-India fleets were allowed to set out from and return to Cadiz. Its principal trade is in salt.

Port St. Mary's, at the mouth of the river Guadelete,

is walled round, has a small castle, a good harbour, and makes and exports great quantities of salt.

Palos is a little town, with a tolerable harbour, at the mouth of the Trino, from whence Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492, set out on the discovery of America.

Xeres de la Frontera is a large town on the little river Guadaleta; near which was fought, in the year 714, the famous battle between the Goths and Moors, that occasioned the loss of Spain to the former.

The second district, anciently called the kingdom of Cordova, contains only the following place of note:

Cordova, anciently an opulent Roman colony, situated on the river Guadalquivir, is celebrated for being the birth-place of the poet Lucan, the two famed Senecas, Averioes, and the learned physician Hesiuss. The city has a considerable trade, particularly in silk, wool, and gilt leather. The stone walls are strong and lofty, the suburbs extensive, and the environs fruitful and pleasant.

Cordova is the greatest market for horses in all Spain.

In the district of Jaen, the only places worth mentioning are

Jaen, the capital, supposed to be the Giennium, or Gienna, of the Romans, and stands in a rich soil, and wholesome air. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Toledo; and contains many convents, churches, and hospitals, some of which are very fine, and is defended by a castle. St. Veronica is the great object of devotion here.

Ubeda, the Ubea, or Vetala, of the Romans, has a castle and walls, stands in a fruitful country, and enjoys some particular privileges.

Baeza, anciently Vatis, Beathia, and Beatia, a considerable city, three miles from the river Guadalquivir, is noted for dying the finest scarlet, making the richest taffetas, and has an university, founded in 1533.

MURCIA, which was anciently a kingdom, has New Castile on the north, Andalusia on the west, Valentia on the north-east, Granada on the south-west, and the Mediterranean on the south. It is 100 miles long, 90 broad where widest, well watered, tolerably fertile, and contains the following places:

Murcia, from which the province takes its name, is situated in a spacious and delightful plain, on the river Segura. This city is large and populous, having many convents, churches, squares, and gates, with a good wall, a court of inquisition, a stately palace, and a castle. The adjacent country abounds in mulberry-trees, olives, sugar-canes, and fine fruits. The city hath often suffered by the inundations of the Segura.

Carthagen, a noted sea-port on the Mediterranean, was built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, and called Carthago-Nova, or New-Carthage. The air here is temperate in summer, and remarkably mild in winter. Under the Romans and Carthaginians this was one of the most flourishing cities in all Spain; for from hence they shipped off those vast quantities of gold and silver which they dug in the Pyrenees, and other mountains. Both city and harbour are well fortified. The bay on which it stands abounds in fish, especially mackarel; and the neighbouring country affords diamonds, rubies, amethysts, garnets, agates, and mines of allum. The city is pretty large, and its harbour one of the best in Spain. The bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Toledo.

Almacaron, a little sea-port at the mouth of the river Guadalatin, is celebrated for the mines of allum in its neighbourhood.

GRANADA, which is sometimes called Upper Andalusia, is bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean; on the west and north by Lower Andalusia; and on the north-east by Murcia. Its extent, from west to east, is 210 miles; but its greatest breadth exceeds not 80. The air here is temperate and healthy; and

and though there are many mountains in the province, and some of them very high, yet they are almost every where covered with vines and fruit-trees, together with laurel, myrtle, sweet-basil, thyme, lavender, marjoram, and other aromatic herbs, which give an exquisite taste to the flesh of their sheep and cattle. The vallies are extremely beautiful, and the whole is well watered. This was the last of the Spanish kingdoms possessed by the Moors, not being reduced till the year 1492. The principal places are the following:

Granada, the capital, stands in the midst of a fruitful country, has a fine air, and is capacious and populous, being one of the largest cities in Spain. It is of a circular form; and the snowy tops of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which are seen at the distance of three leagues, greatly diversify and add beauty to the verdure of the circumjacent scene. Granada is divided into four quarters, and has twelve gates. It is an archbishopric, an university, and a royal chancery. It contains 24 parish churches, 29 convents, 11 hospitals, and four colleges. The marbles, which are dug out of the quarries in this province, are the most beautiful in Spain. There is one street in Granada consisting entirely of shops, wherein marble, snuff, tobacco-boxes, flabs, globes, stones for ear-rings, bracelets, necklaces, and other toys, are exposed to sale. The royal palace of the Alhambra is one of the most magnificent edifices which the Moors erected in Spain. It is situated on a hill, which is ascended by a road, bordered with edges of double or imperial myrtles, and rows of elms. In Granada are likewise a theatre, a circular amphitheatre for bull fights, a court of inquisition, and a royal tribunal. The silk manufactory is considerable, and the arsenal the best furnished of any in Spain. Without the city is a large plain, called La Vega de Granada, which is full of hamlets, villages, &c.

Malaga is an ancient, large, well fortified, and populous city, with a fine harbour, on the Mediterranean, encompassed with a double wall, and defended by two castles. The exportation of wines, raisins, almonds, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits, from hence, besides wool and oil, produces immense duties to the king.

Almeria, a small city on the Mediterranean, with a safe and commodious harbour, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Granada.

Antiquera is a handsome town, with a castle, 70 miles south-west from Granada. Near it is a famed salt-pit, which supplies the whole territory with that commodity.

SECTION III.

Population, Persons, Dress, Houses, Manner of Living, Dances, Theatrical Exhibitions, Bull-fights, Language, Learning, Religion, &c. of the Spaniards.

SPAIN, at present, is but thinly inhabited. This is owing partly to the great drains of people sent to America, and partly to the indolence of the natives, who are at little or no pains to raise food for their families. Another cause assigned is the vast number of ecclesiastics of both sexes, who lead a life of celibacy.

The Spaniards are generally tall and well made, more particularly the Castilians. They have usually black hair, and very swarthy complexions; but their countenances are animated and expressive. The beauty of the Spanish ladies reigns mostly in their novels and romances: for though it must be acknowledged that Spain produces as fine women as any country in the world, yet beauty is far from forming their general character. In their persons they are commonly small and slender; but they employ much art in supplying the defects of nature.

The habits of the Spanish gentry of both sexes are entirely in the French fashion. When women have occasion to walk the streets in Spain, they are covered with a black silk veil, and then are stiled *Topados*, that is,

shut up. The short cloak, formerly worn by the Spaniards, is now disused; as are ruffs, spectacles, long swords, mustachios, &c. The only mark of their former gravity consists in the deep brown colour of the habits of the people in general. The Spaniards, before the accession of the house of Bourbon to their throne, affected that antiquated dress in hatred or contempt of the French; and the government will probably find some difficulty in abolishing it, as the spirit of singularity is far from being extinguished. An old Castilian thinks himself the most important being in nature, and the same pride is commonly communicated to his descendants. This is the true reason why so many of them are fond of removing to America, where they can retain all their native importance, without the danger of seeing a superior. Ridiculous as this pride may appear, it inspires the possessors with generous sentiments; it being seldom found that a Spanish nobleman, gentleman, or even trader, is guilty of a mean action.

The houses of the Spanish nobility are immensely large, and the apartments extremely spacious. The stair-case and hall, especially the latter, are the finest part of the house. The *salle*, or parlour, is furnished with images, looking-glasses, framed chairs, and others very low. The rest of the house is indifferently furnished. The number of servants kept by the grandees is immoderate, some of them having two or three hundred domestics.

The Spaniards are remarkably temperate in their manner of living. Their breakfast is usually chocolate, tea being very seldom drank. Their dinner is usually a *pochero*; or beef, mutton, veal, pork and greens, all boiled together. They live much upon garlic, sallad, radishes, &c. and are also fond of mushrooms, honey, snails, and fried eggs. The men drink but little wine; and the women mostly use water.

From time immemorial the Siesta, or afternoon's nap, has been customary in Spain. From one to about three in the afternoon, all the streets of Madrid are as solitary as a desert. The tradesmen shut their shops, the mechanics quit their work, and every body lies down to sleep.

Dancing is a favourite diversion with the Spaniards. The grand dance is the Fandango, of which there are two kinds, though they are danced to the same tune. The one is the decent dance; the other is gallant and full of animating expressions.

The Fandango is described by an eminent writer as a kind of very lively dance, which the Spaniards have learned from the Indians: but the foundation for this assertion is much doubted.

The theatrical representations of Spain are very trivial. Except some pieces of Lopez, with a few tragedies of Racine, they have nothing but farces exhibited. The play usually lasts three hours, in the course of which many ludicrous pranks are exhibited; and scenes introduced repugnant to common sense, as well as common decency. The actresses are, in general, handsome; but, as well as the actors, distort their countenances, and shew most horrid aspects, especially when they laugh or weep. There are seats in the pit, where people converse as they do in the streets. Priests, friars, and nuns, go to plays; and sometimes may be seen in the same box, cockades, cowles, a veil, nuns ruffs, plumes of feathers, round hats, those worn under the arm, and others dressed with flowers. There is no preservation of manners, no characteristic dress whatever. The players often appear on the stage as they do at home. The actresses are very fine. Men, in common, play the womens parts; and the company is often obliged to wait an hour before the curtain is drawn up, because the heroine, duenna, queen, or chambermaid, has not yet done shaving.

The Spanish tragedies are barbarous, and the catastrophe generally shocking; actors and actresses all die, and die before the spectators. The pit and boxes are

inexorable,

inexorable, and nothing can be heard for their hissing. The guards in vain threaten and storm: sometimes they are tired with bawling, and join in their hisses. Neither youth or beauty can disarm party.

How people can find any charms or magnificence in those horrid combats called bull-fights must be the wonder and astonishment of all civilized nations. They are peculiar to this country, and make a capital figure in painting the genius and manners of the Spaniards. On these occasions young cavaliers have an opportunity of shewing their courage and activity before their mistresses; and the valour of the cavalier is proclaimed, honoured, and rewarded, according to the number and fierceness of the bulls he has killed in these encounters.

The bull-fighters raise horror, and the bulls excite pity. A man must be as unfeeling as a stone not to be softened into tears at the sight of a number of barbarians, killing, without any emotion or concern, a poor animal, gagged and muffled in such a manner as to deprive him of the means of defending himself, or even seeing his murderers.

The atrocity of this contest is further aggravated by the transports and acclamations of an immense body of people; by the clapping of, perhaps, twenty thousand pair of hands, and the beating of as many pair of heels, at the very moment when the bull, mortally wounded, nearly suffocated with rage, is tottering, falling, bellowing out his last groans; stretching, struggling, and making efforts to rise; sinking again, frothing at the mouth with anguish, bleeding and gasping upon the ground, where savage bull-slayers are contending for the honour of giving him the last pang.

To heighten the scene of barbarity, the tender sex, who tremble at the fall of a leaf, fix their eyes on a poor animal in torture, bleeding, panting, and expiring at their feet; seem to count his wounds, his groans, and drops of blood, and to regret, when he dies, that his struggles and sufferings are over.

All the bulls used at these shows are brought from the mountains and woods of Andalusia.

Such are the fights so much talked of; fights that several popes and sovereigns have so often attempted, in vain, to abolish; but the populace, on every occasion, assembled tumultuously, threatening destruction; and, in order to appease them, it has often been found necessary to sacrifice a great number of bulls. This barbarous diversion is, by most writers, supposed to be of Moorish original, and to have been adopted by the Spaniards when upon good terms with that nation, partly through complaisance, and partly through rivalry.

The ground work of the Spanish language, like that of the Italian, is Latin. The Spanish, indeed, might be called a bastard Latin, were it not for the terminations and exotic words introduced into it by the Moors and Goths. It is, at present, a majestic and expressive language; and what is remarkable, foreigners, who understand it the least, prize it the most. Of all the Spanish dialects that of Castille is the most figurative and emphatic.

Though many of the Spaniards are men of genius, and they have a number of universities and academies amongst them, they are so restricted in their disquisitions, that little progress can be expected from them in the several branches of literature. They have cultivated history with the greatest success. There is an academy for this branch established at Madrid, and employed in investigating the annals of Spain.

The most distinguished dramatic poet of this nation was Lopez de Vega, who was cotemporary with our Shakespeare. The most celebrated writers of humour, in prose, are Cervantes, author of that admirable piece of satire, called the History of the Renowned Don Quixote de la Mancha; and Guevara, who produced the famous work called *El Diablo Caxuelo*, which Le Sage modernized into a romance, known, in English, by the title of "The Devil upon two Sticks." The

visions of Quevedo, and some other of his humorous and satirical pieces, having been translated into the English language, have rendered that author well known in this country. Spain has likewise produced many travellers and voyagers equally amusing and instructing. It appears, upon the whole, that if the Spaniards could disengage themselves from their abstracted turn of thinking, and their tyrannical form of government, they would make a capital figure in the literary world.

The Spaniards embrace and practise the Romish religion in all its forms and ceremonies. In this they have been so steady, that their king is distinguished by the epithet of Most Catholic. The horrors of that religion are, however, at present, greatly lessened in this country, by moderating the penalties of the inquisition, and disqualifying the ecclesiastics, and their officers, from carrying into execution any sentence without the royal authority. It appears, upon the whole, that the fiery zeal, which formerly distinguished the Spaniards from the rest of the Roman Catholic world, is much abated; and that the power of the clergy has, of late years, been much reduced. A royal edict has also been issued, to prevent the admission of noviciates into the different convents, without special permission, which has a great tendency to reduce the monastic orders. The riches of the Spanish churches and convents are objects of admiration to all travellers, as well as natives: but it is a just remark, that there is a sameness in them all, excepting that they differ in the degrees of treasure and jewels they contain.

SECTION IV.

Commerce, Manufactures, (particularly Wool,) Coin, Government, Modes of Punishment, Ranks and Orders, Revenues, &c.

THOUGH Spain is well situated for trade and navigation, the natives, through their natural indolence, neglect this advantage, and leave it to the other maritime nations. Gold and silver are the chief branches both of their exports and imports. They import them from America, and export them to other countries of Europe. Cadiz is the chief emporium of this commerce.

The manufactures of Spain are chiefly silk, wool, copper, and hardware. Of all the wool used in manufactures that of this country is certainly the best. It is finer, more silky, and unites better in fulling than any other wool in Europe. But all the wool of Spain is not equally fine. Several sorts are distinguished, which differ from each other as to quality, number of piles, and the names of those to whom it belongs. The first piles are those of Segovia. It is computed that there are sold annually about 95000 arobs of this wool. An arob weighs 20 pounds. These piles are designed for the finest woollen stuffs, &c. and are used in manufacturing the best cloths. The next sort are called Cavaliers. There are various other sorts of piles of middling quality in Spain.

The kingdoms and provinces in which the finest sorts of wool are to be found, are Arragon, the kingdom of Valencia, Upper and Lower Andalusia, Castile, and Navarre. An old prejudice prevails that it is the climate which occasions the fineness and whiteness so much admired in Spanish wool; whereas the manner in which the Spaniards rear their flocks is the real cause of the perfection of their wool. Other nations have successfully cultivated all arts and sciences, except the shepherd's art; the Spaniards, on the contrary, have neglected all but this; and we still find in Spain some traces of that pastoral life, which, in the early ages of the world, procured honour and happiness to those who devoted themselves to it.

Many efforts have been made by the Spanish government to prevent the other European nations from reaping the chief advantage of the American commerce;

merce; but these can never be successful, till a spirit of industry is awakened among the natives, so as to enable them to supply their American possessions with their own commodities of merchandize.

Accounts, in Spain, are kept in reals and maravillas de plata, or silver, which are imaginary coins; 34 maravillas making a real, equal to five-pence half-penny English. The gold coins are pistoles, or doubloons, value 17s. double, quadruple, half and quarter pistoles. The silver coins are reals de plata, or silver, worth somewhat above six-pence of our money; piasters, or pieces of eight, worth about 4s. 6d. half and quarter pieces of eight, but these are rare. They have also small brass money, called quartos and octavos, like our halfpence and farthings. The Spanish escudos, or crowns, and ducats, are imaginary coins, and both of the value of about 6s. of our money. There are also imaginary piasters and pistoles.

In Spain a most despotic government prevails; and the distress, so visible in most parts of the country, is, in a great measure, the result of that government, in the administration of which no proper attention is paid to the interests and welfare of the people. The monarchy is hereditary, and females are capable of succession. The kings of Spain are inaugurated without being crowned, by the delivery of a sword. Their signature never mentions their name, but "I the King." The heir apparent is called prince of Asturias; and the other children, of both sexes, by way of distinction, *infantas*, that is, children.

For the administration of the government, and of justice, here are several councils and tribunals; as the junta, or cabinet-council, the privy-council, the council of Castile, the council of the inquisition, the council of the Indies, the seven courts of royal audiences, &c. Since the beginning of the 17th century, and the reign of Philip III. the cortes, or parliaments of this kingdom, have been discontinued.

Besides those above-mentioned, are many subordinate tribunals for the police, the finances, and other branches of business.

Every quarter of Madrid is subjected to the inspection of a commissary; a justice, who decides, without appeal, all the quarrels and disputes among the common people. Quarrels are unfrequent here. A Spaniard is, in general, not only sober, but peaceful even in inebriation. When he drinks to excess, he goes to sleep. The police has its spies; but these spies are always from the dregs of the people, as they are every where else. The safety of the highways is entrusted to miquelets, a sort of runners, whose business it is to seize robbers, carry them to prison, escort them to the gallows, and conduct the executioner back to his house. In Spain all executioners wear a particular uniform.

A great number of villains are suffered to live in Spain, that would be put to death elsewhere. If they are young, they are sent to work at Oran, a city of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, or Porto Rico, one of the Antilles, in North America. If old, they are left to rot in prison.

If the atrocity of the crime should oblige the judges to pass sentence of death, the offender is hanged. Criminals sometimes have their brains knocked out; and this punishment, which shocks the imagination, and makes the hair stand on end, is the least painful kind of death. The executioner, armed with a club and a knife, strikes the criminal on the temple, lays him dead, bleeds, tramples upon him, quarters him, and hangs the different parts on hooks, and throws them into a fire prepared for the purpose. At the sight of this butchering work, which lasts a few seconds, all the spectators turn pale, and shudder with horror; the children shriek, the women swoon with terror, though the sufferings of the malefactor have been long over.

Procurers are stripped, anointed with honey, whipped, branded, and feathered; and in this condition led

by the executioner through different parts of the city.

Excepting the prison for the nobility, all the rest in Madrid are charnel-houses. No distinction is made between guilt and misfortune. The incorrigible villain, the novice in knavery, and the debtor, are frequently stretched upon the same wad of straw.

The carcan, or pillory, the brand, and the galleys, are the punishments for trivial crimes. Officers of all sorts, even king's officers, are sent to the galleys. Whilst they are employed in rowing or sailing, their time of slavery is going on. When they are discharged they resume their rank. Every thing depends on the terms of compact.

The Spanish courts of justice, so lenient with respect to some particular crimes, shew no mercy to those who rob a church. The king, indeed, through regard for the party, sometimes changes the punishment of death into perpetual imprisonment.

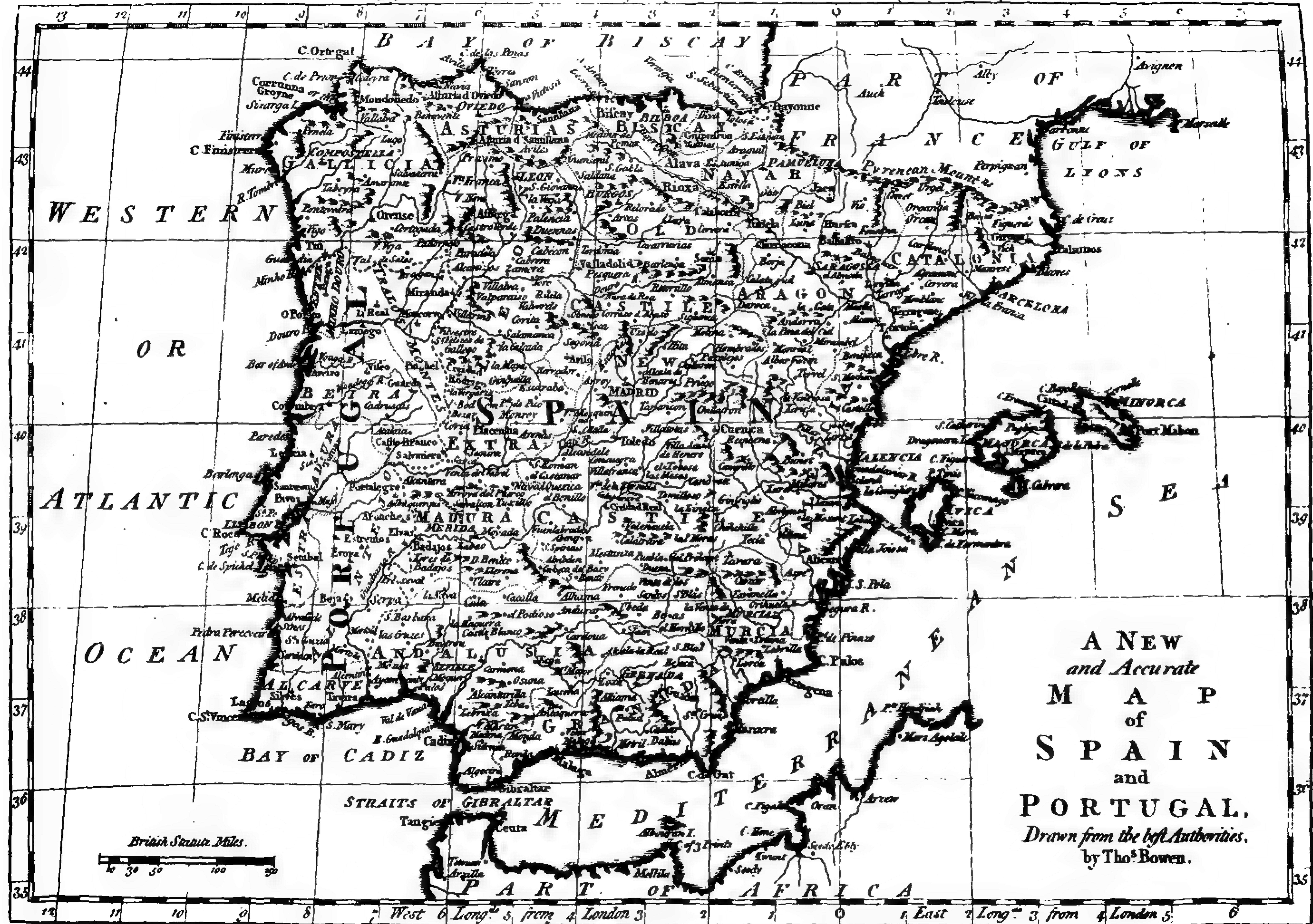
The general name for those Spanish nobility and gentry who are unmixed with the Moorish blood, is *Hidalgo*. They are divided into princes, dukes, marquises, counts, viscounts, and other inferior titles. Such as are created *grandees* may stand covered before the king, and are treated with princely distinctions. A *grandee* cannot be apprehended without the king's order; and cardinals, archbishops, ambassadors, knights of the golden fleece, and certain other great dignities, both in church and state, have the privileges, as well as the *grandees*, to appear covered before the king.

Of the orders of knighthood in Spain, that of the Golden Fleece is the principal, which was instituted in 1430, by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and is common now to the kings of Spain and the house of Austria. The order of St. Jago de Compostella was instituted in the year 1175, by Ferdinand II. king of Leon. The order of Calatrava was founded by Sancho III. of Castile. The order of Alcantara owes its institution to Ferdinand II. king of Leon. The three last orders have large commanderies, or estates, annexed to them. The masters of them were once so powerful, that they disputed the king's authority over them; whereupon the king procured those masterships to be conferred on himself by the pope, that they might no longer assume an independency of the state. Besides these are the orders of Santiago, the order of Montesa, and the order of Charles III. which latter was instituted September 19, 1771, in honour of the birth of his majesty's grandson. None but persons of noble descent can belong to this order.

The revenues arising to the king, from Old Spain, are computed at 5,000,000*l*. His American income, it is true, is immense; but it is generally in a manner embezzled or anticipated before it arrives in Old Spain. The finances of his present Catholic Majesty are on a better footing, both for himself and people, than those of any of his predecessors. The taxes from whence the internal revenues arise are so various and arbitrary that they cannot be ascertained. They fall upon all kinds of goods, houses, lands, timber, and provisions. The clerical and military orders are likewise taxed.

The land forces of the king of Spain, in time of peace, generally amount to between 70 and 80,000. In time of war they are proportioned to the exigencies of the state. The king has great dependance on his Walloon or foreign guards. He has taken care to raise a powerful marine, and render his fleet very considerable. The coast of Spain is well secured and watched; so that the whole kingdom may be soon alarmed in case of an invasion.

We shall treat of the islands belonging to Spain in our general description of European islands. As the history of Spain is intimately connected with that of Portugal, we shall introduce them together, at the close of our account of the latter in the following chapter.



C H A P. XV.

P O R T U G A L.

SECTION I.

Boundaries, Situation, Extent, Climate, Soil; Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral Productions; Rivers, Mountains, &c.

THIS kingdom, which is the most western in Europe, is bounded by Spain on the north and east, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west. It is situated between 37 and 42 degrees of north latitude, and 7 and 10 degrees of west longitude; being about 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the proximity of the sea. Lisbon hath been much resorted to by valetudinarians, and consumptive persons, on account of its air. The soil is very fruitful in wine, oil, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, raisins, almonds, chestnuts, and other fine fruits; but there is a want of corn, owing, in a great measure, to the neglect of agriculture. There is plenty of excellent honey here, and also of sea and river fish, and sea-salt. The horses in Portugal are brisk, lively animals, as they are in Spain, but of a slight make; but mules, being surer-footed, are more used for carriage and draught. By reason of the scarcity of pasture, there are not many herds of cattle or flocks of sheep; and what they have are small and lean, though the flesh is tolerably good. Their best meat is that of hogs and kids. The country in many parts is mountainous; and the mountains contain all kinds of ores, particularly of silver, copper, tin, and iron, with a variety of gems, beautifully variegated marble, mill-stones, and many curious fossils of the lapidious kind. The principal rivers are the Minho, in Latin Minius; the Lima, anciently the famed Lethe; the Cavado; the Douro; the Guadiana, anciently Anas; and the Tago, or Tagus, which is the largest river in the kingdom, carrying some gold in its sands, and falling into the sea a little below Lisbon. There are several mineral springs in the kingdom, both hot and cold, which are much frequented. The mountains of Sierras de Estrella are always covered with snow.

SECTION II.

Grand Divisions of Portugal, with a particular Description of each Division.

THE province of ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO derives its name from its situation, which is between the rivers Douro and Minho; having Galicia on the north, Beira on the south, the Ocean on the west, and a ridge of mountains on the east. It is 70 miles long, 50 broad where widest, remarkable for its fertility, and contains the following places:

Braga, between the rivers Cavaco and Deste, is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal, and spiritual and temporal lord of the city and neighbouring country. Here are a stately ancient cathedral and archiepiscopal palace, many convents, several parish churches, an hospital, a large college, and a house of mercy, which is a charitable foundation for the relief of persons of good families fallen to decay, and for marrying of young maidens, and putting boys to employments.

Porto, or Oporto, on the river Douro, has a commodious harbour, much frequented by the English; but the bar at the entrance into it is somewhat dange-

rous. Next to Lisbon, it is a city of the greatest opulence, beauty, and trade, in the kingdom. At the mouth of the river is a castle to guard it, called St. John's. Here are several hospitals and parish churches, besides the cathedral, many convents, a mint, several courts of justice, and the see of a bishop. Here is an English factory, concerned in the wine trade, which is very considerable, insomuch that all red wines, that come from Spain or Portugal, are called port wines. The church Dos Clerigos, which is situated on the highest part of the city, serves as a land mark to sailors.

Guimaraes, a small but ancient town, is encompassed with a good wall, contains several convents, hospitals, and courts of justice. It has manufactures of linen and fine thread, and is defended by an old castle.

Caminha is a fortified town at the mouth of the Minho; Valenca is a strong town on the same river; Villa de Conde is a sea-port at the mouth of the Ave, with a strong castle; and Barcellos, on the Cavado, is fortified with a wall and towers.

Villa Nova de Carveira, on the Minho, is well fortified; and Point de Lima is an handsome town.

Viana de Foz de Lima is pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Lima. It contains several courts of justice, churches, convents, and a considerable magazine; is large, well built, strong, and has a good harbour, with a considerable trade.

The Province of TRA-LOS-MONTES has Galicia north, Beira south, Leon east, and some mountains west. It is 120 miles long, 80 broad, abounds in game and fruits, produces but little corn, is watered by the Douro, and contains

Braganza, a city near the river Fervença, at the extremity of the province, and near the borders of Leon and Galicia, contains several convents, a good castle, has a variety of silk manufactories, and is well fortified. The ancestors of the present royal family were dukes of Braganza, before they were advanced to the throne, in the person of John, the eighth duke. This town is supposed to have been the ancient Cælia Briga, Brigantia, or Brigantium.

Chaves, a strong town on the river Tamega, was built by the emperor Flavius Vespasian, and called Aquæ Flavie. There is still a Roman bridge of stone over the Tamega, with other marks of ancient grandeur.

Villa-Real stands between the river Corgo and Ribira. It is the best and largest town of the province, and belongs to the infanta. That called the Old Town is surrounded by a wall.

Miranda de Douro, a fortified town on the frontiers of Spain, so called from its pleasant situation on the north side of the Douro, is the see of a bishop, and belongs to the king.

BEIRA has Spanish Estramadura east, Portuguese Estramadura south, the Ocean west, and Entre-Douro-e-Minho, and Tra-los-Montes north. It is about 140 miles each way, well watered, and naturally fertile. The most considerable places are

Coimbra, on the Munda, over which it hath a stately bridge. It was anciently a Roman colony. Here are now many convents, colleges, and churches, besides the cathedral, several courts of justice, an university, and the see of a bishop, who is count of Arganil.

Lamego, a city near the Douro, is surrounded with mountains, contains several convents, courts of justice, and is the see of a bishop.

Viseu is a city on a small river, which falls into the Mondego. Here are several convents, churches, and

courts of justice. The bishop of this place is suffragan to the archbishop of Braga.

Castello Branco is a town with a castle, containing a stately palace of the bishop of Guarda; Almeida is a fortified town, near the river Coa; Penamacor is a strong town on the Spanish frontiers; and Averio has a good harbour, and a great salt trade.

The Province of ALENTEJO is 120 miles long, nearly the same broad, has a very fertile soil, and contains

Evora, a city in which are several churches, hospitals, courts of justice, convents, a cathedral, and university. It is the see of an archbishop, defended by a fort and other works, and is famed for the institution of the order of Avis, answering to that of Calatrava in Spain.

Portalegre is a fortified city, about 10 miles from the Spanish frontier. Here are several courts of justice, fountains, convents, and churches, besides the cathedral, a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth, and the see of a bishop.

Elvas, a city with a castle, and other fortifications, is the see of a bishop. The neighbouring country is pleasant, and fruitful in wine and oil.

Beja is a dukedom, and contains several churches, courts of justice, and convents.

Villa-Viçosa, i. e. the Delightful Town, so called from its beauty, and that of the adjacent country, contains several convents, a stately royal palace, embellished with a fine park, and a strong castle.

Avis belongs to an order which takes its name from it; Campo-Mayor is well fortified; Olivença has a strong castle; and Moura is a fortified town, near the Guadiana.

Estremaz contains several churches and convents, and is strongly fortified.

The Province of ALGARVE is bounded to the south and west by the Ocean; to the east by the Guadiana, which parts it from Andalusia; and to the north by the mountains, called Serra de Algarve, or Caldeirao, and Serra de Monachique, which divide it from Alentejo; its greatest length being about 100 miles, but its breadth only about 28. Its name is of Moorish extraction. Though mountainous, it is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and all sorts of fruits. The principal places are the following:

Lagos is a town with a harbour, on a large bay, about 10 miles south from Lisbon. Here are several convents and courts of justice, with two forts.

Tavira, a city situated on a bay, at the mouth of the river Sequa, has a castle for its defence, several convents, and a harbour guarded by two forts.

Faro, a city situated on a bay, and well fortified, with a harbour and castle, contains several convents, and is the see of a bishop.

Villa Nova de Portimao stands on a river, in the district of Lagos, where it has a spacious harbour, defended by two forts.

The Province of ESTRAMADURA is bounded on the west by the sea, on the north and east by Beira, and on the south by Alentejo. It is 120 miles long, 60 broad, well watered, and fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, millet, pulse, and fruits of all sorts, especially citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, dates, and almonds.

Lisbon, standing near the mouth of the river Tagus, first became considerable in the reign of king Emanuel. From that time it has been the capital of the kingdom, the residence of its monarchs, the seat of the chief tribunals and offices, of the metropolitan, a noble university, and the receptacle of the richest merchandize of the East and West-Indies. Its air is excellent, being refreshed by the delightful sea-breezes, and those of the Tagus. Like old Rome it stands on seven hills. Great part of it was ruined by an earthquake, on November 1, 1755. It still contains magnificent palaces,

churches, and public buildings. Its situation (rising from the Tagus in the form of a crescent) renders its appearance at once delightful and superb; and it is deservedly accounted the greatest port in Europe, next to London and Amsterdam. The harbour is spacious and secure; and the city itself is guarded from any sudden attack towards the sea by forts; though they would make but a poor defence against ships of war. All that part of the city that was demolished by the earthquake is planned out in a regular form. Some squares, and many streets, are built. The houses are lofty, elegant, and uniform, and make a beautiful appearance. Lisbon is supplied with almost all the water which is used by the inhabitants by means of an aqueduct in the valley of Alcantara.

Lisbon was divided, about the year 1716, into two parts, under the names of the Oriental part, and Occidental part. This division was made on occasion of the creation of the patriarch, whose diocese consists of the Occidental part, and the archbishop has retained the Oriental. Since this partition the inhabitants are obliged, under pain of nullity, to express, in all arrests, the part of the town in which they have passed exact. Merchants also distinguish it in their bills of exchange and letters.

We shall conclude our description of Lisbon with the following remarks on the dreadful earthquake before alluded to. "As far as I can judge (says the writer) after having walked the whole morning, and the whole afternoon, about these ruins, so much of Lisbon has been destroyed, as would make a town more than twice as great as Turin. In such a space nothing is to be seen but vast heaps of rubbish, out of which arise, in numberless places, the miserable remains of shattered walls, and broken pillars. Along a street, which is full four miles in length, scarcely a building stood the shock; and I see, by the materials in the rubbish, that many of the houses along that street must have been large and stately, and intermixed with noble churches, and other public edifices: nay, by the quantities of marble scattered on every side, it plainly appears that one-fourth, at least, of that street was entirely built of marble. The rage of the earthquake seems to have turned chiefly against that long street, as almost every edifice, on either side, is, in a manner, levelled with the ground; whereas, in other parts of the town, many houses, churches, and other buildings, are left standing; though all so shattered, as not to be repaired without great expence: nor is there, throughout the whole town, a single building of any kind, but what wears visible marks of the horrible concussion."

Leira is a populous city, at the conflux of the Lis and Lana; Setuval is a strong, well fortified town, 20 miles south of Lisbon; Santerem, on the Tagus, is a place of good trade; and Sintra, situated by the cape that bears the same name, is supposed to have the most salubrious air of any place in Portugal.

SECTION III.

Character, Persons, Dress, Honorary Titles, Religion, Manufactures, &c.

THE Portuguese are inferior to the Spaniards, both in person and genius; and though formerly some of them have shewn themselves brave and warlike, upon certain occasions, yet their natural characteristics are craft, treachery, malice, haughtiness, cruelty, avarice, and a disposition totally vindictive. They have usually dark hair, black sparkling eyes, and olive complexions. The dress of the men, among the common people, is a large cloak and slouched hat. Beneath the cloak they usually carry a dagger, though the use of that treacherous weapon is prohibited. The women dress their heads in a net-work silk purse, in lieu of a cap, with a tassel behind, and a ribbon tied with a bow knot, over the forehead. They likewise wear large sleeves, heavy pendants in their ears, and enormous

enormous nosegays. But it is to be observed, that the nobility and gentry, of both sexes, incline to an imitation of the French fashions.

The king's titles are "King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side and the other side the sea of Africa; lord of Guinea, and of the navigation, conquests, and commerce, in Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, &c." The king's eldest son is styled prince of Brazil. In the year 1749 pope Benedict XIV. dignified the king with the title of his Most Faithful Majesty.

The established religion of Portugal is Popery in the strictest sense. The Portuguese have a patriarch; but formerly he depended on the pope entirely, unless when a quarrel subsisted between the courts of Rome and Lisbon. The power of his holiness in Portugal is now so much curtailed, that it is difficult to describe the religious state of that country. The power of the inquisition is taken out of the hands of the ecclesiastics, and appropriated to state commerce. The patriarch of Lisbon is generally a cardinal, and a person of the highest birth.

Coarse silks, woollen cloths, and linen, are the principal manufactures of Portugal; but the commerce, particularly with England, in wine, fruit, and salt, is very considerable.

As to the constitution of Portugal it is an absolute hereditary monarchy. Both here and in Spain there were anciently cortes, states, or parliaments; but they have long since entirely lost their share in the legislature. For the administration of the civil government there is a council of state, and several secretaries; for military affairs a council of war; for the finances a treasury-court; and for the distribution of justice several high tribunals, with others subordinate to them, in the several districts into which the kingdom is divided. The cities have their particular magistracy. The proceedings of the courts are regulated by the Roman law, the royal edicts, the canon law, and the pope's mandates.

The revenues of the crown, since the discovery of the Brazil mines, are very considerable; but the real amount can only be guessed at. Besides the royal demesnes, the hereditary estates of the house of Braganza, the monopoly of Brazil snuff, the coinage, the fifth of the gold brought from Brazil, the farm of the Brazil diamonds, the masterships of the orders of knighthood, and other sources, yield very large sums.

SECTION IV.

HISTORY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

IT is generally supposed that Spain was first peopled from Gaul, to which it is contiguous; or from Africa, from which it is only separated by the narrow Strait of Gibraltar. The Phœnicians sent colonies thither, and built Cadiz and Malaga. Afterwards, upon the rise of Rome and Carthage, the possession of this kingdom became an object of contention between those powerful republics; but at length the Roman arms prevailed, and Spain remained in their possession until the fall of that empire, when it became a prey to the Goths. These, in their turn, were invaded by the Saracens, who, about the 7th century, had possessed themselves of the finest kingdoms of Asia and Africa; and not content with the immense regions that formerly composed great part of the Assyrian, Greek, and Roman empires, they crossed the Mediterranean, ravaged Spain, and established themselves in the southerly provinces of that kingdom.

The first Spanish prince, mentioned in the history of this country, was Don Pelago, who distinguished himself against these infidels (afterwards known by the name of Moors) and, about the year 720, took upon himself the title of king of Austria. His successes animated other Christian princes to take arms likewise; and the two kingdoms of Spain and Portu-

gal, for many ages, were perpetually embroiled in bloody wars. In the mean time every adventurer was entitled to the conquests he made upon the Moors, till Spain was at last divided into twelve kingdoms; and, about the year 1095, Henry of Burgundy was declared, by the king of Leon, count of Portugal; but his son Alphonso threw off his dependence on Leon, and declared himself king. A series of brave princes gave the Moors repeated overthrows in Spain till about the year 1475, when all the Spanish kingdoms, Portugal excepted, were united by the marriage of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, and Isabella, the heirs, and afterwards queen, of Castile, who took Granada, and expelled the Moors and Jews out of Spain. This expulsion greatly depopulated the country of artists, labourers, and manufacturers; and the discovery of America (which happened a few years after) not only added to that calamity, but rendered the remaining Spaniards most deplorably indolent. To complete their misfortunes Ferdinand and Isabella introduced the Popish inquisition, with all its horrors, into their dominions, as a safeguard against the return of the Moors and Jews.

Ferdinand was succeeded by his grandson Charles V. of the house of Austria, afterwards emperor of Germany. The extensive possessions of the house of Austria, in Europe, Africa, and, above all, America, from whence he drew immense treasures, began to alarm the jealousy of neighbouring princes, but could not satisfy the ambition of Charles. He was almost constantly engaged in foreign wars, or with his Protestant subjects in Germany, whom he in vain attempted to bring back to the Catholic church. At length, after a long and turbulent reign, he resolved to withdraw himself entirely from any concern in worldly affairs, in order that he might spend the remainder of his days in retirement and solitude. In consequence of this resolution he resigned Spain and the Netherlands to his son Philip II. but could not prevail on the princes of Germany to elect him emperor, which honor they conferred on Ferdinand, Charles's brother, dividing the dangerous power of the house of Austria with two branches. Spain, with all its possessions in Africa and the New World, also the Netherlands, and some Italian states, remained with the elder branch; whilst the empire, Hungary, and Bohemia, fell to the lot of the younger.

Philip II. inherited all his father's vices, but possessed few of his good qualities. He was austere, haughty, immoderately ambitious, and through his whole life a cruel bigot in the cause of Popery. He married Mary, queen of England, an unfeeling bigot like himself; and after her death, he paid his addresses to her sister Elizabeth, but without success. His resentment, on this account, produced very disadvantageous wars with that princess, which occasioned the revolt and loss of the United Provinces. But in Portugal he was more successful. That kingdom, after being governed by a race of wise and brave princes, fell to Sebastian about the year 1557. Sebastian lost his life, and a fine army, in a headstrong, unjust, and ill-concerted expedition against the Moors in Africa; and soon after Philip united Portugal to his own dominions, though the Branganza family of Portugal pretended to a prior right. By this acquisition Spain became possessed of the Portuguese settlements in India, some of which she still retains.

The descendants of Philip proved to be very weak princes; but Philip, and his father, had so totally ruined the ancient liberties of Spain, that they reigned almost unmolested in their own dominions. Their viceroys, however, were at once so tyrannical and insolent over the Portuguese, that, in the year 1640, the nobility of that nation, by a well-conducted conspiracy, expelled their tyrants, and placed the duke of Braganza on the throne, by the title of John IV. ever since which Portugal has been a distinct kingdom from Spain.

The kings of Spain, of the Austrian line, failing in the person of Charles II. who left no issue, Philip, duke of Anjou, second son to the dauphin of France, and grandson to Lewis XIV. mounted the throne, by virtue of his predecessor's will, in the name of Philip V. anno 1701. After a long and bloody struggle with the German branch of the house of Austria, supported by England, he was confirmed in his dignity at the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713; and thus Lewis XIV. through a masterly train of politics, accomplished his favourite project of transferring the kingdom of Spain, with all its rich possessions in America and the East-Indies, from the house of Austria to that of his own family of Bourbon; an event which has proved very prejudicial to the commerce of Great Britain, especially in the Spanish American settlements.

Philip, after a long and turbulent reign, died in 1746, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VI. who died in 1759 without issue. Ferdinand was succeeded by his brother Charles III. the present reigning monarch of Spain.

The Portuguese could not have supported themselves under their revolt from Spain, had not the latter power been engaged in wars with England and Holland; and, upon the restoration of Charles II. king of England, that prince, having married a princess of Portugal, prevailed with the crown of Spain, in 1668, to give up all pretensions to that kingdom. Alphonso, son to John IV. was then king of Portugal. He had the misfortune to disagree with his wife and his brother Peter, and they uniting their interests, not only forced Alphonso to resign his crown, but obtained a dispensation from the pope for their marriage, which was actually consummated. They had a daughter; but Peter, by a second marriage, had

sons, the eldest of whom was John, his successor, and father to his late Portuguese majesty. John, like his father, joined the grand confederacy formed by king William; but neither of them were of much service in humbling the power of France. On the contrary, they had almost ruined the allies, by occasioning the loss of the great battle of Almanza, in 1707.

John died in 1750, and was succeeded by his son Joseph, who, in 1760, was attacked by assassins, and narrowly escaped with his life. From this conspiracy is dated the expulsion of the jesuits (who were supposed to have been at the bottom of it) from all parts of the Portuguese dominions. Joseph having no son, his eldest daughter was married, by dispensation from the pope, to Don Pedro, her own uncle, to prevent the crown falling into a foreign family; and the next year, 1761, she was brought to bed of a son, called the prince of Beira.

When the war broke out between England and Spain, in 1762, the Spaniards, and their allies the French, pretended to force Joseph into their alliance, and to garrison his sea-towns against the English with their troops. The king of Portugal rejected this proposal, and declared war against the Spaniards, who, without resistance, entered Portugal with a considerable army, while a whole body of French threatened another quarter. But, by the assistance of the English, an effectual stop was put to the invasion; and a general peace was concluded, at Fontenoy, in the year 1763.

Joseph died on the 23d of February, 1777, and was succeeded by his daughter, Mary Frances Isabella, princess of Brazil. She was born in 1734, and married her uncle Don Pedro in 1760; and these two are now the joint sovereigns of the Portuguese dominions.

C H A P. XVI.

SWITZERLAND, OR SWISSERLAND.

SECTION I.

Boundaries, Extent, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Lakes, Vegetable and Animal Productions, &c.

THIS country (the Helvetia of the ancients) is bounded on the North by Swabia, in Germany; on the south by several territories in Italy; on the east by Tyrol and Austria; and on the west by Burgundy, and other parts of France.

Here it is to be observed, that modern geographers give the name of Switzerland to all the countries situated between France, Germany, and Italy, and inhabited not only by the Swiss, properly so called, or the Thirteen Cantons, but other states, allies, or subjects, of the Grand Helvetic Body.

Switzerland being a mountainous country, lying upon the Alps, the frosts are consequently bitter in the winter, the hills being covered with snow sometimes all the year long. In summer the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons. On one side of the mountains the inhabitants are often reaping, while they are sowing on another. The vallies, however, are warm, fruitful, and well cultivated. The country is subject to rains and tempests, for which reason public granaries are every where erected to supply the failure of their crops.

The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Ruz, the Tesin, and the Rhone.

The vegetable productions of Switzerland, in the enclosures and open fields, are vines, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buck-wheat, beans, millet, lentil, hemp,

flax, potatoes, turnips, kidney beans, poppies, cloves, &c. The animal are cattle, fish, and fowl. The Bocketin and the Chamois are animals of amazing activity. The blood of them is of so hot a nature, that some of the mountaineers, who are much subject to plurisies, take a few drops of it, mixed with water, as a remedy for that disorder. The flesh of the Chamois is esteemed very delicious. Here are also mineral productions.

SECTION II.

Divisions of Switzerland. Particular Description of the Cantons and their Dependencies.

THE Thirteen Cantons of Switzerland are the following, viz. Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwald, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, and Appenzel. Of these in their respective order.

Zurich is 60 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. It abounds in corn, wine, and excellent pastures, and is very populous.

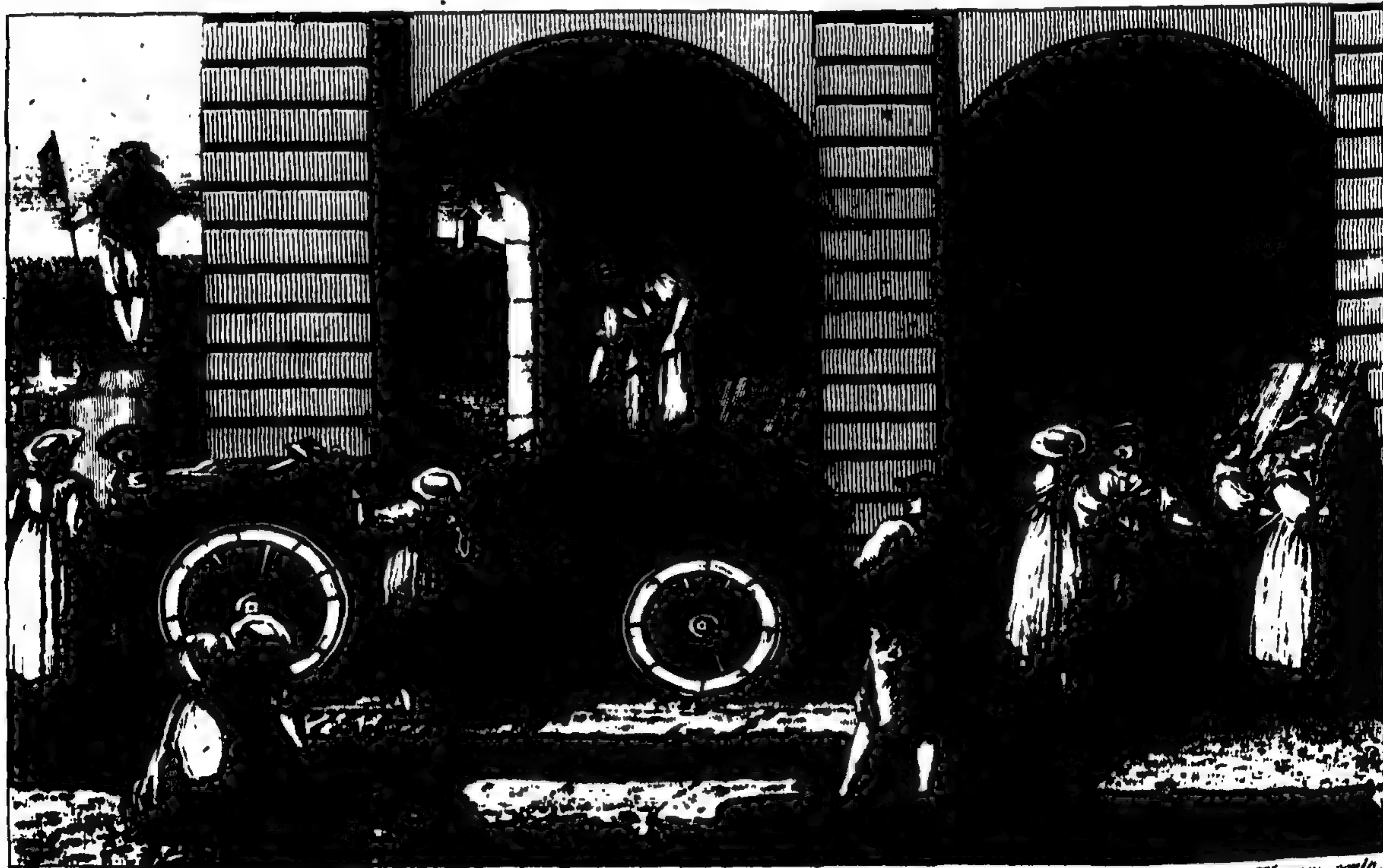
Zurich, the capital of the Cantons, is one of the most considerable cities in Switzerland, for its antiquity, credit, and rank. It is pleasantly situated at the extremity of a fine lake, where the river Limmat divides it into two parts, and has two bridges over it.

The Lake of Zurich is about ten leagues in length; but no part exceeds a league in breadth: its figure is nearly of a bow. On the west side of the lake is mount Albis, which is pretty high; and on the east a chain

Engraved for BANKES'S. New System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.



*A CULPRIT exposed to Public resentment in the PILLORY,
at Switzerland.*



*Punishment of PROSTITUTES in Switzerland, by dragging
them in a Cart.*

chain of mountains, which are lower and better cultivated.

In Zurich are many persons of learning and merit. The inhabitants, in general, possess piety and virtue, without pride and ostentation. This was the first city of Switzerland that embraced the reformation. It was begun by Zuinglius in 1517, and established in 1524.

BERNE, though it holds the second rank, may be deemed, in power and extent, the first Canton of Switzerland, as it comprehends about a third of the country, and its population is a fourth of the whole. It is 60 leagues in length. The reformation was introduced here in 1528.

The city of Berne, which gives name to the whole canton, and is the capital, is almost surrounded by the river Aar. The houses are mostly built of white freestone, and, in the principal streets, have piazzas, or arches, under them, for the convenience of walking dry in wet weather. Here are a college, public library, museum, granary, guildhall, arsenal, several hospitals, a handsome stone bridge, and a platform with a fine prospect.

The city of Berne is sovereign of the whole canton, and the sovereignty rests entirely in the great council, composed of 200 counsellors, and 99 assessors. The sonale, or little council, composed of 27 members, have the executive power.

In Berne, as, indeed, throughout Switzerland, they are rigidly severe in the execution of the penal laws, not only in capital crimes, but lesser offences. For petty larceny matters the culprit is generally sentenced to the pillory. The pillory here differs from ours, being constructed in the form of a long cage, so that the offender can neither sit or kneel, but is under the necessity of continuing the whole time of the punishment in an exact posture.

Female prostitutes, when become notorious, are apprehended, and sentenced to cleanse the public streets. Four, and sometimes six, are harnessed or linked to the scavengers cart, which, on pain of the lash, they are compelled to drag step by step through the streets; while others sweep, gather up the soil, and shoot it into the cart. An officer, something like one of our parish beadies, superintends the execution of this punishment; and if any relations or friends of the delinquents presume to afford them assistance, or even grumble at their sentence, they are immediately put in their places, to undergo the same disgrace of drudgery.

Halzli is a village, giving name to a territory or valley of considerable extent, in which are fine woods of beech and pine, excellent roots, wild fowl of most kinds, chamois, and other mountain animals, together with mines, particularly of lead and iron, and fine crystals. This village forms the eastern extremity of the canton of Berne.

The Pais de Vaud, which submitted to the canton of Berne in 1536, and at the same time embraced the reformation, is a fine country, abounding with vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures.

Lausanne, the capital of the Pais de Vaud, and the second city of the whole canton, stands one mile and a half from the lake of Geneva. It gives name to a bailiwick, the bailiff of which resides in the castle, which was formerly the bishop's palace, and has some jurisdiction in the town. In the college here Theodore Beza translated the Psalms into French verse.

LUCERNE, the most powerful of the Catholic cantons, is about 40 miles long, and 32 broad. The mountainous parts abound with sheep and cattle, and the level districts are fruitful in corn. The government is aristocratical; and the chief revenue arises from the estates of the extinct nobility.

Lucerne, from which the canton has its name, standing on a branch of the lake of Lucerne, where the Ruz issues from it, is a considerable thoroughfare to

Italy, by mount St. Gothard, and contains an arsenal, a magnificent college and town-house, several convents, with a cathedral or collegiate church.

The town forms a fine object at one extremity. Mount Pilat, and the Ruzi, are noble mountains.

The lake of Lucerne exhibits greater variety, and more picturesque scenery, than any other of the Swiss lakes.

Uri, which is 60 miles long, and 20 broad, abounds with mountains, the chief of which, called St. Gothard, is the highest in Switzerland. Over it is carried a fine road, in one continued ascent of eight hours, to the very summit. This road deserves particular notice, being, in most parts, six feet wide, and every where well paved during its whole ascent. The Ruz runs by its side, over which are several handsome bridges. This road, in summer, is perfectly safe, not only for horses, but even for carriages; though, in winter, the fall of masses of snow have proved fatal to many travellers. It lies between very high mountains, the lower parts of which are covered with thick woods, but above are quite bare. Several parts exhibit the most beautiful cataracts, either from the Ruz, or other smaller streams; while many of them, by reason of the rocks which obstruct their passage, are thrown into a mist, which, by the refracting rays of the sun, form a variety of rainbows; and at the same time both charm and cool the traveller. But as he advances he is terrified at the view of frightful rocks hanging over the road, and so worn out underneath, that they appear as if they were just going to fall and crush him to atoms. On the other hand, when he finds himself shut in, on all sides, by such stupendous mountains, of vastly different aspects, some quite bare, and others tufted with trees, and abounding with various sorts of medicinal herbs, he has reason to admire the wonderful works of the Creator, and to extol the industry and ingenuity of the inhabitants, who, at an immense hazard, toil, and expence, keep these roads open. For this purpose they join rocks together by arched bridges, cut away through several rocks; and, when the road seems ready to sink, support it by stout walls and buttresses, with great posts, which they drive deep into the earth, and stones, which they fasten to one another by iron hooks.

At about two hours distance above the village of Gestinen lies the largest bridge over the Ruz. It is of stone, and of a surprising height, with only one arch, which is an exact semicircle, the piers of which rest upon two rocks of vast height; and here the noise of the rapid torrent adds to the terrors of the scene. It is 50 feet over, and its height above the water about 70. It can scarcely be imagined how it was possible to erect a bridge there; and the inhabitants, thinking it beyond the power of man to accomplish it, therefore call it *Teuffelsbruck*, or *The Devil's Bridge*. In one part of this mountain, near the highway, is a Capuchin convent, in which two fathers constantly attend, and for a small consideration, accommodate travellers with whatever is wanted. Many thousand head of cattle graze on this, and the other mountains here, in summer; and great quantities of cheese are made on them. The vales between these mountains are exceeding hot in summer, and yield the most luxuriant crops of grass. Most beautiful crystals also are often found among them.

The inhabitants are a hardy, vigorous, and brave people. They have no wine, little corn, and few or no manufactures; but plenty of wood, fish, black cattle, butter, and cheese, with which they purchase what necessities they want. They are reckoned about 20,000 in number, of which those of better fashion live by the flocks and herds they keep in their grounds; and the meaner sort by attending these herds, or hawking and peddling German and Italian wares. The government is democratical, and divided into ten districts. The scenery of that part which is called the lake of Uri is particularly

particularly sublime. It is narrow, and edged, on both sides, with the most wild and romantic rocks, with woods of beech and pine down to the very water's edge.

But this fine lake is particularly interesting for having been the theatre whereon the independency of Switzerland was originally planned. Here is the chapel of William Tell, on a rock, jutting out into the lake, under a hanging wood; and the village of Brunnen, where the treaty of 1315 was signed between Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden.

The only remarkable places in this canton are the two following:

Altorf, i. e. the Old Village, a well built town, being the seat of government, and the place where most of the gentry reside, contains an arsenal, a granary, a handsome town house, with a house for cutting and polishing crystal, three churches, and two convents.

Urserenthal, or Urseren Valley, is about nine miles in length, one in breadth, and yields good pasturage. The inhabitants are a free people, and rather allies than subjects of the canton of Uri. In ecclesiastical matters they are subject to the bishop of Coire.

SCHWITZ is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The land, for the most part, is pasture ground, yielding little corn, and no wine; but they have plenty of fish from their lakes and rivers, with black cattle, game, butter, and cheese. With respect to its government and religion, they are much the same as those of Uri; and its inhabitants too, like those of that canton, are hardy, bold, and vigorous.

Schwitz, which gives name to it, is its capital, and the seat of regency, is situated 10 miles from Lucerne, in a pleasant valley, and contains, besides a parish church, three convents, a town house, a mint, an hospital, an arsenal, and several handsome private houses.

At Einsidlen, a small town near the river Meuse, 10 miles north-east from Schwitz, is a rich benedictine abbey, the abbot of which has the title of prince, and is lord of the town and its territory, under the sovereignty, or rather the protection, of the canton. The abbey is a large edifice, containing magnificent apartments for the abbot, with a library, and convenient rooms for the recluses, and the entertainment of strangers. The church of Our Lady is embellished with masterly paintings, rich gildings, and most delicate stucco-work. In the district belonging to the abbey is also a nunnery, which, as well as the abbey, contains a treasure of great value.

UNTERWALD is divided by a forest into two parts, distinguished by the names of Ober and Unterwald, i. e. above and below the forest; but the canton bears only the name of the latter. It reaches about 18 miles from north to south, and 15 from east to west. Here are fine fruits, pastures, woods, and cattle, with lakes, mineral springs, and quarries of marble. The two parts make two communities, which have each their respective chief, diet, council, seal, banner, and officers; but as they both constitute only one canton, they have also a common-council. Both are of the Popish religion. Though each sends a representative to the general diet of the cantons, yet they have but one voice. The capital of the vale above the forest is Sarnen, on the river Aar, and of that below, Stanz.

Zug is a small canton, reaching above 12 miles either way; but very populous and fruitful, yielding wines, wheat, chestnuts, and other fruits; and its mountains produce excellent pasture. The government is democratical. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two lakes in it abounding with fish; and the woods produce great plenty of game. The only place in the canton worth mentioning is

Zug, which is delightfully situated on a beautiful

lake, in a fertile valley. The lake is three leagues long, and one broad.

GLARIS is surrounded on all sides, except towards the north, with lofty mountains, one of which, called Todiberg, is almost impassable. The principal valley extends from north to south above 20 miles, and is subject to earthquakes. The other vales yield good pasturage, but little corn or pulse. Vast numbers of horses, black cattle, goats, and sheep, graze both on the mountains and in the vallies; and great quantities of butter and cheese are made in each. The mountains yield wood, slate, crystal, mineral waters, and baths; and the rivers and lakes abound with fish. The government is democratical, and the senate is composed of 62 persons, over which the landaman and principal preside, who are never of the same religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papists, and partly Protestants; but they live very peaceably together. Here, as in other democratical cantons, besides the diets, is a council of regency, with several courts of justice, for civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical affairs. The respective towns in this canton are so trifling as not to merit any particular description.

BASIL, which is 20 miles in length, and about 18 in breadth, contains 27 parishes, and 7 bailiwicks; and its inhabitants are Protestants. The lower parts of it are fruitful in pasture, corn and wine; but the mountains are barren. There are many medicinal springs and baths in it, and the air is wholesome and temperate. Both men and women, for the most part, wear the French dress; but the language commonly spoken is High Dutch; though the French also is much used. Its government is aristocratical. The only places worthy of notice in this canton is

Basil, Basle, or Bale, its capital, the largest city in Switzerland. Its environs are beautiful, consisting of a fine level track of fields and meadows. The city is divided into two parts by the Rhine, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is fortified with walls, moats, towers, and bastions, and contains several churches, besides the cathedral, which is an elegant Gothic structure; a commandery of the order of St. John, and another of the Teutonic order; a public granary, an arsenal, a stately town house, an university, a gymnasium, a stately palace belonging to the margrave of Baden-Durlach, besides a chamber of curiosities, several hospitals, &c. In the arsenal is shewn the armour in which Charles the Bold lost his life, with the furniture of his horse, and the kettle-drums and trumpets of his army. On the staircase of the council-house is a picture of the Last Judgement. Over-against the French church, on a long covered wall, is painted the dance of Death. St. Peter's Square, planted with elm and lime-trees, forms a pleasant walk; but a spot regularly planted with trees, close by the river, and near the minister, makes a finer, as commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect. The celebrated Erasmus died here in 1536, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the great church. Some of the merchants here are opulent; but the sumptuary laws are strict, and a simplicity of manners still prevails at Basil. A strange custom prevails here, that the town clocks are always an hour too fast; so that when it is really noon it is one o'clock at Basil, and so on. Several reasons are assigned for this singularity, which the magistrate cannot yet persuade the common people to alter. Trade flourishes here, especially in silk, ribbons, and wines; and the police is under excellent regulations. The two Buxtorffs, father and son, and the famous painter Holbein, were natives of this place.

FRIBURG, which is near 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, is partly mountainous, and partly champaign; and, besides some wine, yields plenty of pasturage, grain, fruit, cattle, and cheese. It is divided into three inner bailiwicks, and 16 outer, besides the territory of the city. The inhabitants are Papists. One

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View of the City of ZUG, Capital of the Canton of the same name.

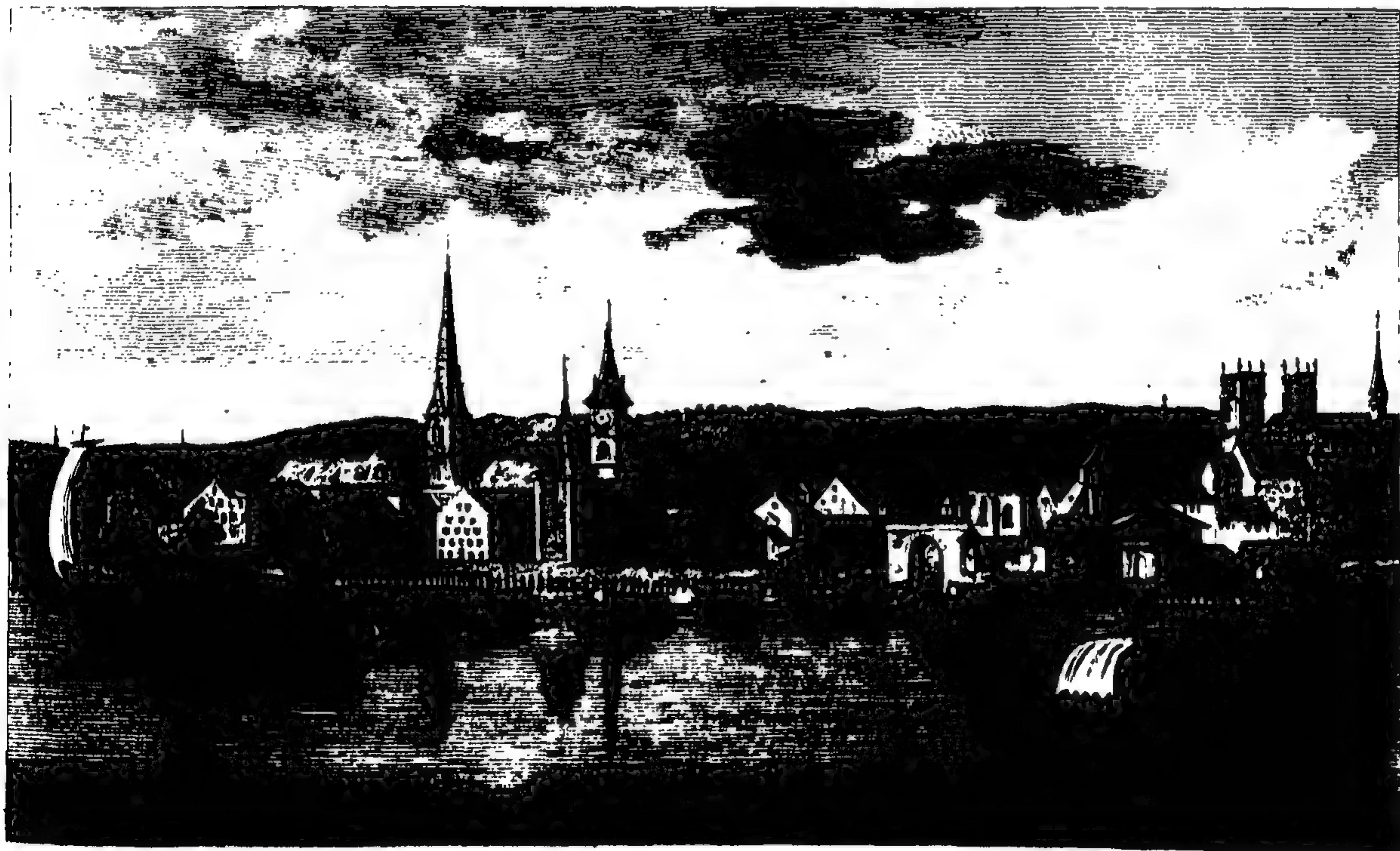


View of the Town of GLARIS, Capital of the Canton of the same name.

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*View of BALE principal City of Bale, one of the Cantons of
SWITZERLAND.*



*View of ZURICH principal City of Zurich, one of the Cantons of
SWITZERLAND.*

One part of them speak a corrupt French, the other a bastard German. The only place of note in it is

Friburg, which gives name to it, and stands among rocks, in a valley, on the river Soane, six leagues south-west from Berne. Here are several churches, convents, and hospitals, with a handsome college, a mint, a granary, an arsenal, a commandery of St. John, and a council-house, which stands on a rock, and commands a great prospect. The government is much the same as that of Berne, except that here it is confined to 70 families of patricians, exclusive of all others. The town is tolerably well fortified. At the distance of a league from Friburg, in a wilderness of woods and rocks, is a remarkable hermitage, called la Madelaine, consisting of a church and steeple, with an oratory, a hall, refectory, kitchen, several chambers, stairs, a cellar, well, and other conveniencies, all hewn out of a rock. This great work was performed by an hermit, named John de Pre, having had no sort of assistance from any person but his servant, in the course of twenty five years.

SOLOTHURN, or SOLEURE, is about 12 miles long, and 10 broad, and is situated on the river Aar. It is tolerably fertile, yielding corn, wine, fine woods, fruits, and pastures. The religion professed in it is the Roman Catholic, except in one bailiwick; and the government is aristocratical. The principal place in it is

Solothurn, or Soleure, which gives name to it, and is situated in a pleasant, fertile country. Here is a collegiate church, a large college, a well furnished arsenal, and two convents. The government is much the same as that of Berne and Friburg, and the language chiefly spoken is French. In 1777 an alliance was concluded here between the king of France, and the Thirteen Cantons and their allies, for fifty years.

SCHAFFHAUSEN is the most southern of all the Swiss Cantons, and lies entirely on the German side of the Rhine. It is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad; and is, in general, fertile, yielding corn, fruit, pasture, plenty of fish, mineral springs, and good red wine. The inhabitants are Protestants, and the government aristocratical. The only town in it worth notice is

Schaffhausen, which, is pleasantly situated in a plain on the Rhine, and is very handsome, the streets being broad, and the houses magnificent. Here are several handsome churches, an arsenal, an academy, a noble cabinet of rarities, and a good fortress. The city carries on a considerable trade by the Rhine, over which it has a bridge built entirely of timber, by a common carpenter, and esteemed a very curious work. As its name, in German, signifies a sheepfold, so it has a sheep for its coat of arms, as also upon its coin. In the suburbs of the city is a spring of water in a cellar, so plentiful, that it supplies above 100 pipes; and in the neighbourhood is a fine free-stone quarry.

In order to view the famous cascade of the Rhine, you must either go to Lauffen, which is a league from Schaffhausen, or to Neuhausen, which is only half a league, and where the fall is seen to better advantage; but at the latter you must cross the river, to which some persons have an objection. Hence you have first a back view of the cascade; and when you have walked down the hill, it plays upon you in all forms as you go to the ferry, from a profile to a front view. As you cross the river, you enjoy it in full front all the way, and distinguish the three sheets of water, rolling down in all their majesty. You see also that towards the opposite side part of it is dashed back, and broken into spray. The whole is white with foam, except here and there some green tints, especially when the sun shines upon it. Having crossed the river, you mount the hill to a little platform, built on purpose to bring you close to the cascade; and there you see it foaming with the greatest fury, whilst you are safe even from the spray, unless the wind happens to set towards you. If the view of this object be truly picturesque from the

other side, from hence it is grand and majestic. By ascending a little higher to the castle of Lauffen, you have a fourth view, wherein you look down upon the falling river, and also trace its progress. In order to see the rainbow formed by the spray, you must be on the spot before nine o'clock in the morning. Accounts vary much as to the height of the cataract; but this is chiefly owing to the different season at which travellers have viewed it. After all it is not the height of the fall, but the immensity of the body of water, broken in a most picturesque manner by the rocks, that constitutes the beauty of the cascade of *Lauffen*.

APPENZEL, the last of the Thirteen Cantons, is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad. It yields good pasturage, and consequently is not destitute of cattle; milk, butter, or cheese. Considerable quantities also of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, and wine, are produced in it; besides a great deal of fruit, wood and turf, with mineral waters, and warm baths. There are many mountains in the canton, the highest of which is that called the Hohefantis, or the Hohe-Metzmer, which commands a prospect of a prodigious extent. There are also several lakes and rivers. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by their manufactures of linen, crape, fustian, and thread, or by bleaching, and the sale of their cattle, butter, cheese, horses, wool, and coal. Appenzel is the capital of this canton, and divided into twelve communities; six, called the interior, are Roman Catholics; the other six, called the exterior, are Protestants.

We shall now proceed to the several bailiwicks that belong, in common, to certain cantons. And first

The Bailiwick of THURGAU, which takes its name from the river Thur, that traverses it, is very large and populous, and though somewhat mountainous, in general tolerably fertile. About one third of its inhabitants are Papists, and the rest Protestants. The chief places in it are

Frauenfeld, the capital, which stands on the river Murk. Here the Diet of the Swiss is held. In 1771 the greater part of this town was burnt, but it has been almost wholly rebuilt.

Disenhofen, a considerable town on the Rhine, over which it has a bridge, enjoys great privileges. The magistracy is composed partly of Papists, and partly of Protestants.

The Bailiwick of the RHEINTHAL is about 20 miles long, and 5 where broadest, and is fruitful both in corn and wine, especially the latter. There is a crystal pit in it, in which a vast deal of yellow, brown, and white transparent crystal is found. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. The sovereignty of it belongs to nine cantons, viz. Berne, Zurich, Lucerne, Schweitz, Glaris, Uri, Unterwald, Zug, and Appenzel, who alternately appoint a bailiff every two years: but the abbot of St. Gall has not only a share of the jurisdiction, but a great revenue from it.

The Bailiwick of SARGAUS is about 24 miles in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth. Its mountains feed great numbers of cattle, and its vallies produce corn and fruit. The inhabitants are partly Papists and partly Protestants. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Sargaus; but neither of them contain any thing remarkable, except

Pfegers, a rich Benedictine abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. About a mile and a half from the convent is a famous hot bath belonging to the abbey, the water of which is good for many distempers, being impregnated with spirit of sulphur, nitre, vitriol, and various metals.

The Bailiwick of GASTER is chiefly mountainous, notwithstanding which it is far from being unfruitful. The inhabitants are Papists. This district has a diet held every two years, and a council, with two courts of justice, one for civil and another for criminal causes, in all which the bailiff presides. The only place worth mentioning here is

Schanis, in which there is an abbey for ladies. The abbess is a princess of the empire, and obliged to lead a single life; though her nuns may marry.

The Bailiwick of **UTZNACH** was purchased by the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, by whom a bailiff is appointed alternately every two years: but when it is the turn of the latter, he is nominated by the Papists alone, the inhabitants being mostly of that persuasion.

The Bailiwick of **GAMBS** is subject to the same cantons as the former, and enjoys much the same privileges.

The Town of **RAPPERSCHWEIL**, with its District, lies 13 miles south-west of Zurich, on the lake. It is a good town, and well fortified. The wooden bridge, which extends from hence to a point of land in the lake, is near two miles in length, yet it is remarkable that it is entirely open, there not being any rails on either side. The inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics, enjoy their ancient privileges, under the sovereignty of Zurich and Berne.

The County and Bailiwick of **BADEN** is about seven leagues in length, and three in breadth; is watered by three navigable rivers; and is subject to Berne, Zurich, and Glaris, who send a bailiff in turn. The religion is mixed, but the Catholic predominates.

Baden, the *Aqua Helvetica* of the Romans, is situated on the river Limmatt, in a narrow plain, between two hills. Its baths were famous under Augustus, or very soon after; and abundance of antiquities have been found here.

The hot baths are at a little distance from the town, below it, and on the banks of the Limmatt. The great baths are on the left bank. There are sixty of them, large and commodious, in the hotels and lodging-houses: and in the middle of the town are public open baths for the use of the poor. They are all supplied by seven springs.

The **FREE AMTS**, or **PROVINCES**, are divided into Upper and Lower, in both of which the soil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The only place in them worth mentioning is Muri, an opulent and celebrated Benedictine abbey, on the river Bunz, the abbot of which is a prince of the empire, and immediately under the pope.

Under the joint sovereignty of Zurich, Berne and Glaris, are the towns of Bremgarten and Mellingou; the former of which carries on a good trade, especially in the manufacture of paper; but the latter is inconsiderable.

Of the common bailiwicks in Switzerland, the remaining four, viz. Schwarzenburg, Morat, Grandson, and Eschalons, are under the joint sovereignty of Berne and Friburg. The inhabitants of the three first are Protestants; but those of the last are partly Protestants and partly Papists.

The **ITALIAN BAILIWICKS** lie in Italy at the foot of the Alps. They are seven in number, namely, Bellenz, Riviera or Polesse, Valle di Bregno, Luis, Lugganes, Meyathal or Val Maggia, and Mendin. They are all mountainous, but tolerably fertile. The inhabitants are all Papists, and speak the Italian language.

Under the protection of Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, are Engelberg Abbey, and the Borough of Gersau.

OF THE ALLIES OF THE CANTONS.

THE Swiss allies are those who are united to the cantons by a solemn league, in consequence of which they have a vote in their assemblies. They are as follow:

The Abbey of **St. GALL**, whose abbot is sovereign of that called the Patrimony of St. Gall, is situated between Zurich and the lake of Constance. The abbey, which is of the Benedictine order, is very spacious, and contains a palace, a conventual church, and a library. The number of monks is 60, by and from among whom the abbot is chosen, who is immediately subject to the pope, and a prince of the empire. As an ally

of the cantons, his deputies have a seat and voice in the general diets and meetings of the confederacy. He has the disposal of all benefices in his territories, and the nomination of all judges and officers.

The Town of **St. GALL** is situated in the Upper Thurgau, near the river Steinach. It is very large and populous, and its inhabitants are mostly Protestants, which occasions disputes between them and the abbot about religion. Here are several churches, a gymnasium, a town-house, an alms-house, and an arsenal. The town was formerly subject to the abbot; but it is now a republic, and sends deputies to the general diet. The government is aristocratical. The inhabitants of St. Gall are uncommonly industrious, and have an extensive commerce in the manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. The arts and sciences are cultivated, and literature is in great esteem. Their library is ample, and well arranged.

The Bishopric of **BASLE** is situated on the lake to which it gives name. At the famous pass of the rock, called Pierre Pertuis, the road is carried through a solid rock near 50 feet thick. The height of the arch is 26, and its breadth 25. The rock itself, and spots adjacent, afford a very romantic prospect.

The Country of the **GRISSENS** is divided into three parts, called Leagues, and distinguished by the several denominations of the Grisson or Grey League, the League of the House of God, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions. The length of the whole is about 70 miles, and the breadth 60. It is, in general, a mountainous country, but produces most of the necessaries of life. The inhabitants are partly Papists, and partly Protestants. Each of the Leagues is subdivided into several lesser communities, which are so many democracies, every male above 16 having a share in the government of the community, and a vote in the election of magistrates. Deputies from the several communities constitute the general diet of the Grisson Leagues, which meets annually, and alternately, at the capital of each League; but they can conclude nothing without the consent of their constituents.

The Grisson, or Grey League, is divided into eight districts, which contain several small villages; but neither of them merit particular notice.

The League of the House of God is the most considerable of the three, and contains some very high mountains. The chief of it has the title of President, and is elected annually. It is divided into two great communities, and those again into smaller, called Jurisdictions. The principal place of note in it is

Coire, or Chur, the capital not only of the League, but of the whole republic. It is large and populous, and its neighbourhood beautifully diversified with hills, plains, vineyards, corn-fields, and orchards. Here are several churches, an arsenal, a college, a grammar-school, a granary, and a town-house, in which is held, once in three years, the general diet, and also the extraordinary diets, and the congresses.

The League of the Ten Jurisdictions is the smallest of the three, and divided into seven communities, out of which the chief is annually chosen by turns. The country consists, for the most part, of rugged mountains, yielding neither corn or fruit, except on the banks of the Rhine, and a few other places; but abounding in horses, cattle, fish, milk, butter, and cheese, of all which there is a considerable exportation. The language spoken in general is the German.

The countries or territories subject to the Grisson Leagues lie at the foot of the Alps, near the entrance of Italy, and consists of the Valteline, and the counties of Bormio and Chiavenna, all of which are very fertile, but do not contain any thing remarkable. The language is a corrupt Italian, and the religion Popery.

The Barony of **HALDENSTEIN** is under the protection of the Grisson Leagues, and takes its name from the village of Haldenstein, which has a palace in it, and a small castle. The inhabitants of this barony are Protestants.

The country called the VALAIS, in alliance or confederacy with the Swiss cantons, is one large vale, bounded by very high mountains. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, and various sorts of fruits.

In the Upper Valais are the famous hot baths called the baths of Leuck.

In the district of Rarogne, belonging also to the Upper Valais, are the ruins of the castle of Châillon, or Chillon, built upon a rock, with a very narrow road between the castle and the mountain. It has galleries, battlements, &c. and was very strong before the invention of artillery; but it is entirely commanded by the mountain.

Rarogne, from whence the district derives its name, with the ruins of the castle, of the same name, together with the adjacent spot, exhibit, among other antiquities, a melancholy proof of the impairing effects of time, while they present a view at once dreary and romantic.

In the Lower Valais is the famous mountain of St. Bernard, which has on its top a convent, where the friars maintain all travellers for three days gratis, whether Papists or Protestants.

The inhabitants are of short stature, tawny complexions, and vacant countenances. It is uncommon to find either a man or woman without large swellings in the throat. The people exhibited to the public of this metropolis some time ago, called "Monstrous Craws," were no doubt natives of this country; though credulity caught the bait held forth by impostors to allure. Those who speak German resemble the Swiss: the rest are like the Savoyards. They are, in general, Roman Catholics.

The Town of MUHLHAUSEN is large, well built, populous, and adorned with several churches, and other good structures. The inhabitants are Protestants. Though this town is in alliance with the Protestant cantons, yet it sends no deputy to the general diet.

The Republic of GENEVA is on the confines of Savoy, France, and Switzerland, in 46 degrees 12 minutes north latitude. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Rhone, just where it emerges from the lake. The streets are, in general, wide, clean, and well paved. The houses are mostly built of freestone, with lime stone basements. The Maison de Ville, or town house, is a large plain, ancient building, with great rooms for the councils to assemble in, and for public entertainments. In one of them there is a weekly concert by subscription during the winter season. There are five churches here, besides French, Italian, and German chapels. The academy has about 600 scholars, and 11 professors. Small medals are annually distributed to those who have distinguished themselves in each class. The public library has near 40,000 volumes of printed books, besides a good collection of manuscripts. The citizens have the liberty both of resorting here, and borrowing books. The arsenal is in good order, and furnished with arms for 12,000 men. The hospital is a large handsome building. The public fountains are supplied by an hydraulic engine. The fortifications are in the modern stile on the side of Savoy, but are commanded by some of the neighbouring ground. On the side of France, they are old fashioned. They are calculated rather to prevent a surprise, than to sustain a regular siege. They have three gates towards France, Savoy, and Switzerland. All access by the lake is barred by a double jetty and chain. The garrison consists of 720 men, Swiss or Germans.

The Sovereign power resides in the general assembly of citizens and burghesses, who have attained the age of 25 years. The executive power, and administration of justice, are entrusted, 1. to the council of 25, called the senate, or little council. 2. The council of 60. 3. The council of 200, comprehending the other two, and consisting now of 250 members. The su-

preme magistrates are four syndics, elected annually by the general assembly. Other officers are, 1. The lieutenant, chosen also annually. 2. The treasurer, elected for three years. 3. The procurator-general, also for three years. Inferior departments of government and police are managed by committees, called Chambers.

The ecclesiastical constitution is purely Presbyterian, and the most tolerating of all the reformed states.

The revenues of government are about 500,000 French livres, or little more than 20,000 pounds sterling.

The law of the state is the Roman law, with some modifications. They have no titles of nobility or hereditary dignities.

Their arts and manufactures are watch-making, jewellery, printed cottons and linens, printed books, dressed leather, and some other smaller articles.

Since the late troubles a theatre has been built within the city. The only public diversions besides this are two concerts. Private balls are not unfrequent; and plays are sometimes performed by gentlemen and ladies. The chief amusement is cards, at which the women constantly play in their societies, tea-drinkings, and assemblies. Most of the men meet daily in their circles or clubs. The 12th of December is a kind of state holiday, kept in memory of the duke of Savoy's attempt upon the city; and called the day of the *Escalade*. In fine weather there is a great resort to the Treille, and other public walks.

The territory of Geneva contains about seven square leagues, and is divided into nine parishes. The country round the city is so varied, that every village and campagne presents fresh beauties, arising from the different points of view in which the lake, mountains, and the country present themselves.

The lake of Geneva is chiefly a dependant of the canton of Berne. The form of it is that of a crescent, with the horns blunted. The length, from Geneva to Villeneuve, is eighteen French leagues and three quarters. The greatest breadth is three leagues and a quarter. It is very shallow near Geneva, but, off Meillerie, is found to be 950 French feet in depth. This lake owes the chief part of its waters to the Rhone, which enters it near Villeneuve, and goes out of it again at Geneva. There are, however, no less than thirty-one rivers or torrents, and nine brooks, besides the Rhone, that furnish their respective little quotas. The great melting of ice and snow in the mountains occasions the lake to be five or six feet higher in summer than in winter; at which season it never freezes. Its extent, the clearness of its waters, and the variety and beauty of the country on its banks, make it deservedly esteemed one of the finest lakes in Europe.

Strangers are no where provided with a greater variety of coin than at Geneva, the money of almost every country in Europe being current here. They have also different ways of reckoning, by livres, and livres current. The different coins are as follow:

The pistole of gold, worth ten livres of Geneva, is rarely seen. The ecu of silver. Pieces of 21 sols, and 10½ sols, both silver. The livre is nominal, and worth two florins. The florin is worth 10 sols of France, or 12 of Geneva. Pieces of 6 and 3 sols, 1½ sol, 1 sol, and ½ sol. This last is worth 6 deniers of France, or 2 gros of this country. These are all copper washed. The Louis d'or is worth 14 livres, 10 sols of Geneva. The French ecu is worth 3 livres 12½ sols of Geneva. Three livres current of Geneva are worth from 52½ to 56 pence English, according to the course of exchange.

The dress of the men at Geneva is chiefly broad cloth, without lace or trimmings, except frogs. That of the women is silk in winter, and printed cottons, which they call *Indiennes*, in summer.

The situation of Geneva being extremely healthy and delightful, and society of all sorts good, it cannot but be

be a desirable place of residence for a stranger. The French language is well spoken here; and there is also the most perfect liberty, both civil and religious.

At Ferney, in the vicinity of Geneva, is the tomb of the celebrated Voltaire.

SECTION III.

Character of the Swiss. Wholesome Laws and Prohibitions. Mechanical Genius. Admirable Effects of the Helvetic Union.

THE inhabitants of Switzerland are universally acknowledged to be a brave, hardy, and industrious people; remarkable for their fidelity and zealous attachment to the liberties of their country. Like the Romans of old they are equally inured to arms and to agriculture. They are, in general, an enlightened people, a taste for literature being universally prevalent among them; and a genuine and unartful good breeding is conspicuous in their gentry.

Sumptuary laws are in force in most parts of Switzerland; and no dancing is allowed but upon particular occasions. Silk, lace, and several other articles of luxury, are totally prohibited in some of the cantons; and even the head dresses of the ladies are regarded. All games of hazard are also strictly prohibited; and as their diversions are chiefly of the active and warlike kind, and their time is not wasted in games of chance, many of them employ part of their leisure in reading, to the great improvement of their understanding.

The youth are diligently trained in all the martial exercises.

The mechanical genius of the Swiss is wonderful; and their progress in all the numerous branches of watch-making almost incredible. The first watch seen in these parts was brought from London in 1679, which excited one of the inhabitants to make one. He accomplished his purpose unassisted. A late intelligent traveller observes, that it is a great singularity to see the mechanical arts flourishing amidst rocks; and such an amazing exportation of watches from spots which not many years since was one continued forest.

Amongst the chief of the literati of this country we mention Calvin, who instituted laws for the city of Geneva, which are held in esteem by the most learned of that country: Rousseau, who gave a force to the French language, which it was thought incapable of receiving; together with M. Bonnet; and Mess. de Saussure and De Luc.

We observe lastly, that there is no part of Europe which contains, within the same extent of regions, so many independent commonwealths, and such a variety of different governments, as are collected together in this remarkable country; and yet with such wisdom was the Helvetic Union composed, and so little have the Swiss of late years been actuated by the spirit of conquest, that since the establishment of their general confederacy, they have scarcely had occasion to employ their arms against a foreign enemy, and have had no hostile commotions that were not soon happily terminated.

C H A P. XVII.

I T A L Y.

SECTION I.

Situation, Extent, Boundaries, Mountains, Rivers, Climate, Soil, Productions, &c.

THIS country, celebrated for having been once the seat of the Roman empire, of the muses, of arms, and of arts, but now considerable so far only as the vestiges of its former greatness can be traced, is situated between 37° and 46° degrees of north lat. and between 7° and 10° degrees of east long. Its length is about 600 miles, and its utmost breadth about 400. Its boundaries are France, Switzerland, and Germany, on the north; the Adriatic on the east; and the Mediterranean on the south and west. Its figure is generally compared to that of a boot.

The chief mountains of Italy are the Appenines and the Alps: the former run the whole length of the country, from north-west to south-east; the latter extend from the river Var, near Nice, to the Adriatic. The principal rivers are the Po, Adiga, Arno, Adda, &c. Besides these, and some other rivers, a great number of lakes are spread throughout the whole country.

The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the several countries contained in it. In those on the north of the Appenines it is more temperate, but in those on the south generally very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is unhealthful, which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In summer the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almost intolerable, if it was not somewhat alleviated by the sea-breezes. The soil of Italy, in general, is very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers. It produces a variety of

wines, and the best oil in Europe, excellent silk in abundance, corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberds, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. The tender plants are covered in winter on the north-side of the Apennines, but on the south-side they have no need of it. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffalos, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and ever-greens, as thyme, lavender, laurel, and bays, wild olive-trees, tamarinds, juniper, oaks, pines, &c.

SECTION II.

Divisions of the Continental Parts of Italy. Particular Description of the several Ports.

WE shall arrange our description of the continental parts of this country under the following heads, viz. The Ecclesiastical States, or Pope's Dominions; the kingdom of Naples; Piedmont; Montferrat, or Montferrat; Milan; Parma and Piacenza; Modena, Mantua, Venice, Genoa, and Tuscany.

The ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, which is situated in the middle of Italy, is 240 miles long, but its breadth greatly varies. The soil, in general, is excellent, but badly cultivated, the people being remarkably idle, and grossly superstitious. The reformation gave a great blow



ACCURATE MAP
of
ITALY.
from the latest
IMPROVEMENTS.
and Regulated by
Astronomical Observations.

M E D I T E R R A N E A N

S E A

P A R T O F A F R I C

M O R E A

Italian & British Statute Miles.
20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240

Longitude & E from London 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

blow to the spiritual power of the pope. He, however, still possesses his temporal dominions.

The Campania of Rome is under the pope's immediate government; but the other provinces are governed by legates and vice-legates. The pope holds a consistory of cardinals on ecclesiastical affairs; but the cardinals do not meddle with his civil government. The pope's chief minister is the cardinal-patron, who amasses an immense estate, if the reign be of any long duration. The cardinal who is chosen pope must be an Italian, and at least 55 years of age.

The spiritual power of the pope, though far short of what it formerly was, is still considerable. The pope's revenue, as a temporal prince, is estimated at 1,000,000*l.* arising principally from the monopoly of corn and duties on wine; but, independent of this, he receives considerable sums for indulgencies, dispensations, canonizations, &c. He has a considerable body of regular troops, tolerably well clothed and paid.

The territory of Bologna, which was once a republic, and afterwards annexed to the papal dominions, contains only one place worthy of mention, viz.

Bologna, a large, rich, and populous city, surrounded only by a wall, without bastions, ditch or citadel. They have very little good architecture or sculpture in Bologna; but, next to Rome, it boasts the most capital paintings in the world.

The number of churches is upwards of two hundred, some of them well built, and richly decorated, but few without good pictures.

Bologna has been famous for cultivating the sciences ever since the restoration of learning. It contains an ample library.

The academy of sciences and belles lettres, consisting of twenty-four members, meet here every Thursday; and from these the professors of chemistry, military architecture, physics, natural history, geography, and astronomy, are taken, who give public lectures in the Institute.

The botanic garden is a dependance upon the Institute.

With such encouragements and opportunities, it is no wonder that Bologna has always men of learning.

It furnishes also musicians and singers for many of the Italian theatres.

The principal palaces of the nobility are the Aldrovandi, Bovi, Magnani, Ranuzzi, Sampieri, Tanari, and Zambeccari. In all these are fine collections of pictures.

The Asinelli tower, built in 1109, is 327 English feet and a quarter in height. The Garisenda tower, which was built the year following, is only 153 feet in height.

The Bolognese put themselves voluntarily under the protection of the pope in the year 1506, on condition of being governed by their senate; of nominating an auditor of the Rota; and having an ambassador at Rome. A cardinal legate constantly resides here, and has for his guards a company of Swiss halberdiers, and another of light horse.

Citizens wear a cloak when they walk abroad. Women wear a kind of close gown buttoned, with sleeves down to their wrists; when they go out they cover themselves with the zendado.

The manufactures are damasks, sattins, taffaties, velvets, crapes, gauzes, and paper. They export hemp, flax, wax, and honey. Their macaroni, tobacco, and snuff, are highly esteemed; and their breed of lap-dogs has been long and generally known. The markets are plentifully supplied with provisions, good in their kind: hog-meat is particularly excellent; and their hams and sausages are generally in repute. They also excel in soap, perfumes, and artificial flowers. They have abundance of walnuts; and their quinces, grapes, melons, and truffles, are remarkably fine.

The principal place in the duchy of Ferrara (which duchy was annexed to the ecclesiastical state in 1597) is

Ferrara, once a magnificent city, but now greatly fallen to decay.

Romagna, which was given to the see of Rome by Pepin, king of France, is a fertile province. The chief places are

Rovena, now a decayed city, but formerly the most celebrated of all the Roman sea-ports. In the large market-place are two lofty pillars of granite, on which are the statues of St. Victor and St. Apollinaris; and also a brass statue of pope Alexander VII. sitting, the usual attitude of the pope in all statues and public monuments. The cathedral is a stately old fabric.

Rimini, the ancient Ariminum, on the Adriatic, is now greatly declined, though some remains of its ancient splendor are still to be seen. Behind the Capuchins convent are some remains of an amphitheatre; and over the Marecchia is a stately bridge of marble, built or repaired by Augustus and Tiberius. In the middle of the area, before the council-house, is an elegant fountain. The splendid library of count Galabonga is well worth a traveller's notice.

The duchy of Urbino is one of the least fertile in Italy, and does not contain any remarkable place but Urbino, celebrated for having given birth to Polydore Virgil, the historian, and Raphael, the painter.

The marquisate of Ancona, on the Adriatic, has a fertile soil, and contains

Ancona, a beautiful and convenient harbour; and being a free port, and the only considerable one which the pope has in the Adriatic, there is a flourishing trade here. The chief exportation is of grain, wool, and silk. Ancona appears well from the sea, but is a most wretched town within, full of trade and stench. In the chief street there is room but for one carriage to pass. The mole is a very fine work, adorned with an antique triumphal arch, of white marble, of good proportions, and well preserved, erected in honour of Trajan. There is also a modern arch, in honour of pope Benedict XIV. by Vanvielli.

Loretto, a small city, 15 miles from Ancona, is the see of a bishop. The circumstance which renders this city the most particularly famous, is the Santa Casa, the Holy House or Chapel of Our Lady. The walls of the Holy House (as may be easily seen on the inside) are of brick, with some flat bits of stone intermixed. Towards the east end there is a separation made by a grate-work of silver: this they call the sanctuary; and here stands the image of the Virgin in silver, in a nich made, as they pretend, of cedar of Lebanon, and carved by St. Luke. She has a triple crown on her head, and holds the image of Our Saviour covered with diamonds. In her left hand she carries a golden globe; and two fingers of her right are held up, as in the act of blessing. The sanctuary is crowded with sixty-two great lamps, of gold and silver. One of the golden ones, which was presented by the republic of Venice, weighs thirty-seven pounds. There are also angels attending; one of massive gold, and two of silver; and the walls are covered with plates of silver. All who enter the chapel armed are excommunicated. Poor wretches are continually crawling round it on their knees. If the treasure within the holy walls be surprising, the poverty without is no less so. Such shoals of beggars, and so excessively importunate!

The country is delightful and well cultivated, washed by two rivers, and distributed into hills and vallies, bounded by mountains.

The territory of Perugia contains the lake near which Hannibal defeated the Romans under the consul Flaminius; and the town of Perugia is only noted for having been once taken by the Goths after a seven years siege.

The territory of Orvieto contains a town of the same name, which is supplied with water from a well cut into a rock 250 cubits deep.

The duchy of Spoleto is tolerably fertile, and contains

Spoleto, anciently one of the most celebrated municipal towns in Italy, and even now the capital of the duchy. It has a celebrated aqueduct, by which water is conveyed from mount St. Francis over a valley to the city and castle.

Terni is a well built and well inhabited town, and the see of a bishop. The ruins of an ancient theatre are still visible: and not far from hence is the famous cascade formed by the fall of the river Velino, which rushes down a precipice an hundred yards high.

The principal place in the Patrimony of St. Peter is Viterbo, the capital, a pretty town, situated in a plain, at the foot of the mountain. Several square lofty towers produce an agreeable effect at a distance. It is well built; the houses are in a good taste. There are some pretty fountains, and some fronts of churches, in a good stile of architecture. The streets are paved wholly with lava, in pieces from four to eight feet in length. Over a river, called Nera, in this part of Italy, are to be seen the remains of the bridge of Augustus. According to the account of Mr. Addison, it is one of the stateliest ruins in Italy; for though it has no cement, it looks as firm as one entire stone. One of the arches remains unbroken.

The Campagna de Roma, anciently Latium, has many lakes, and a rich cultivated soil, and contains the following places:

Rome, the capital and seat of the Roman empire, and now the head of the Roman Catholic religion.

Nothing can be more magnificent than the entrance into Rome by the Porta del Popolo. The road is fine, the approach beautiful, and the gate handsome. The traveller immediately enters a large area, from the farther side of which he sees the three principal streets of the city diverging, and flanked by the fronts of two handsome churches. In the middle is a noble Egyptian obelisk, and a fountain.

Rome is about thirteen miles in circuit, measuring round the wall, which is single, and without any ditch, defended only by some towers and bastions. The ancient wall of Aurelian yet in great part remains. The city, therefore, is still of the same extent, though the present population is only about 160,000.

The seven hills are the Aventine, Capitoline, Celian, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, and Viminal; and, besides these, there are Monte Celio and Citorio, the Janiculum and Vatican, the Pincian, and the Monte Testaccio.

The inhabitants of modern Rome have, in a manner, left the seven hills to villas, convents, gardens, and vineyards, in order to inhabit the lower parts; and the Campus Martius is become one of the most populous quarters of the city. These hills are much less considerable than they were anciently, since the vallies have been filled up with enormous quantities of rubbish.

It would be difficult to convey any idea of the smaller and less regular streets. In general, however, we cannot avoid observing the strange mixture of interesting and magnificent with common and beggarly objects: palaces, churches, fountains, and the finest remains of antiquity, with rags, poverty, and filth.

There are many Piazze, or Places, as the French call them. The principal ornaments of these Piazze, or open areas of Rome, are the fountains. That in the Piazza Navona is the most magnificent in the whole world. It is a vast rock, pierced through and through, so as to be divided into four parts, which unite at the top, where the obelisk is placed. Towards the bottom of each part of the rock is seated a colossal figure, representing the principal rivers with their attributes.

The abundance of fountains in Rome gives an air of coolness, life, and motion, to the whole city: but it is a great mistake to conclude from thence, as many have done, that it is plentifully supplied with good water; for the reverse is really the case.

The river Tiber divides the city, properly so called, from the Transtevere, or quarter wherein is the church

of St. Peter, and the palace of the Vatican. This river is about 315 feet wide, at the bridge of St. Angelo, and is navigable for great barques. The water is yellow and turbid.

There are now three bridges at Rome, viz. that of St. Angelo, anciently Pons Aelius, leading to the castle; Ponte Cestio, or of St. Bartolomeo, anciently Pons Fabricius; and Ponte Sisto, anciently Pons Janiculensis. Rome formerly had six bridges.

Of the antiquities of Rome the amphitheatre claims the first rank. There are considerable remains of that which was begun by Vespasian, and finished by Domitian, called the Coliseum. Twelve thousand Jewish captives were employed by Vespasian in this building, which is said to have been capable of containing upwards of 60,000 spectators. It has been stripped of all its magnificent pillars and ornaments at various times, and by various enemies. There are the arches of Constantine, Titus, and Septimus Severus. In the Campo Vaccino are the venerable remains of several stately buildings.

The baths of Titus, Caracalla, and Dioclesian, retain some vestiges of their ancient grandeur. These edifices were not merely designed for bathing, but for academies, and the gymnastic exercises; and also contained libraries and cabinets of curiosities.

There were several spacious circuses at Rome. The two noble columns of Trajan and Antoninus are well known; as are the Roman, and several other Forums in the city. The Mausoleum of Augustus, and that of Adrian, claim the notice of travellers; as do nine Egyptian obelisks set up, and three on the ground.

Of the temples, and, indeed, of all the buildings which ancient Rome has left us, the pantheon is certainly the most noble and perfect. The portico has eight pillars in front, and three pillars, with one pilaster, on the sides, all of granite, with Corinthian capitals and basements; but none of them exactly of the same size. The inscription is on the frieze. The outside of the whole building was encrusted with marble. The portico and body of the edifice were probably built at different times. The dome is very plain, but in its glory was probably covered with plates of silver. The inside is handsomely fitted up. Opposite to the door is the great altar; and on each side of that four other altars.

It is at present converted into a modern church, which, from its circular figure, is commonly called Rotunda. Here are also the ruins of several temples, theatres, and palaces. The catacombs, or repositories for dead bodies, in the neighbourhood of Rome, are curious.

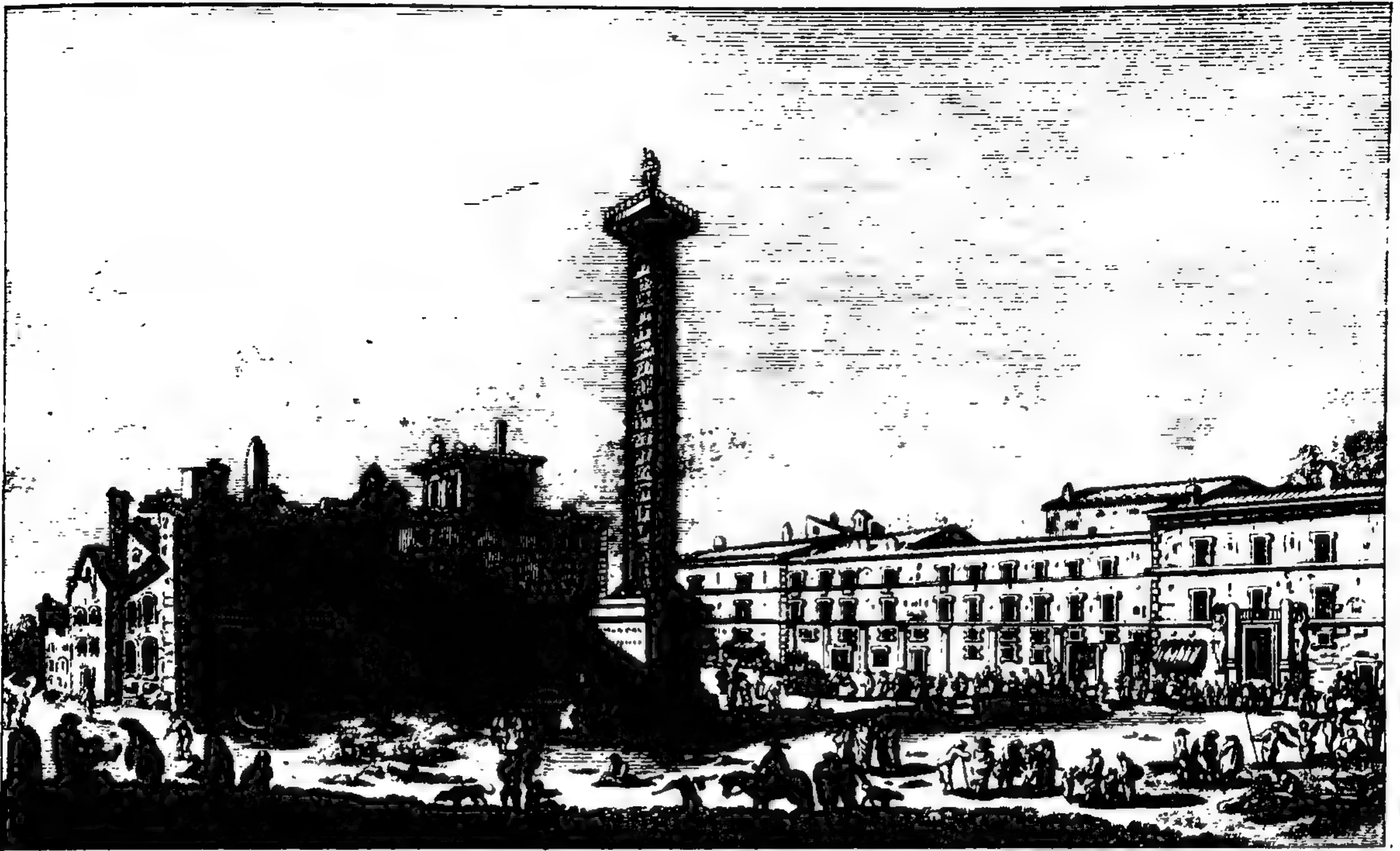
With regard to the modern curiosities of Rome, they are as various and singular as the remains of antiquity. It contains 300 churches, filled with all that is rare in architecture, painting, and sculpture. The church of St. Peter, at Rome, is the most astonishing, bold, and regular fabric that, perhaps, ever existed; and when examined by the rules of art, the best judges aver it may be termed faultless.

The Vatican is a vast palace, but very irregular, having been built at many different times. It is adorned with the most masterly productions of the pencil; contains a library, composed of the choicest books and manuscripts, together with a cabinet replete with all that can gratify the virtuoso. The pope's summer palace is on Monte Cavallo, on the Quirinal Hill. The garden is almost a mile round. There are some statues in it, a grotto, and a casino, called the coffee-house. There are several other palaces, magnificently built, and superbly ornamented.

For the promotion of literature, there are three colleges, and many public libraries, in Rome.

Rome is not a place of amusement for the gay and dissipated; no public spectacles being allowed, except during the time of the carnival, which lasts from the seventh of January to Ash-wednesday. Then, indeed, they are attended with an ardour unknown in capitals where the inhabitants are under no such restraint. Seven or eight theatres are open; the principal

Engraved for **BANKES'S** *New System of* **GEOGRAPHY** *Published by Royal Authority.*



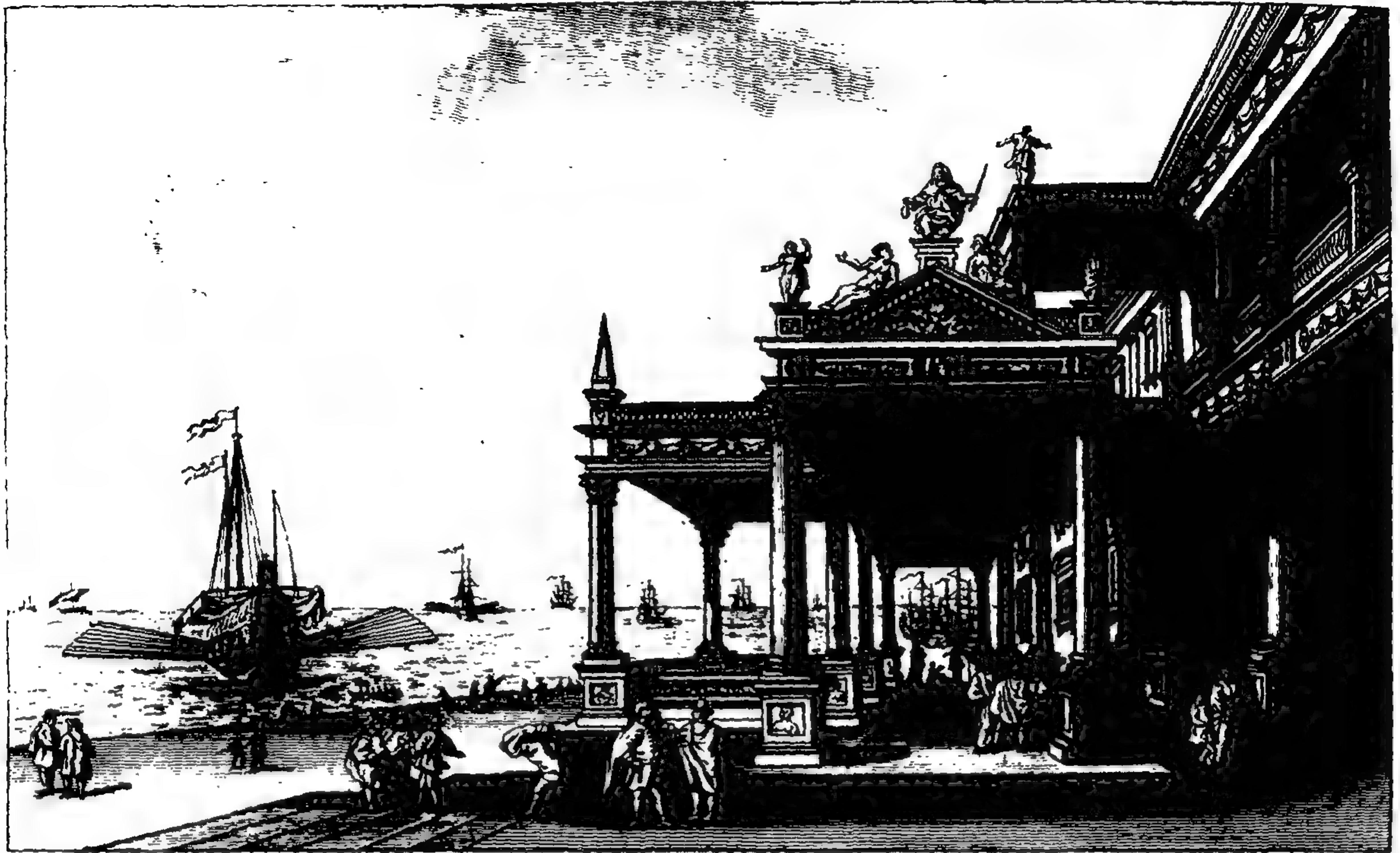
The Pillar of Antonine at Rome.



Trajan's Pillar at Rome.

W. G. Thompson sculp.

Engraved for BANKES's New System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.



The Palace of Mont. Alto at Naples.)



The Palace of the Vice-Roy at Naples.)

Handwritten note: the engraving is not a copy.

cipal of which are the *Argentina*, *Aliberti*, *Tordinone*, and *Capranica*. The two first are appropriated to serious operas, the third to plays, and the last to burlettas. No women are permitted to appear upon the stage, but castrati play the female parts. During the carnival there are also feftoons or balls, masquerades, and horse races.

But though public diversions are not usually allowed, except in carnival time, yet the frequency and pomp of religious functions, in some degree, make a stronger amends.

The common people are in a ferment during all the time of the lottery, which is drawn eight times a year. Such is the rage for it, that the quantity of bread baked in the city is at these seasons considerably less than usual. In short, it is the lottery which consumes what the caterpillar had left.

Rome has some manufactures of silk, but the material is bad, and, when wrought, it is neither lightly nor serviceable. The only articles of exportation are vitriol, musical strings, beads, artificial flowers, perfumed powders, pomatums, essences, gloves, combs, fans, and such trifles. Medals, statuettes, busts, paintings, and statues of marbles, make an article of commerce.

Provisions are plentiful and good. Their *vitella mongana* is particularly excellent, as is also their swine's flesh. The worst meat is mutton. They have napretti, or kid, and the venison of wild deer, or capreole, but very lean. Porcupine is also sometimes sold in the markets. Poultry and wild fowl are fine and plentiful. They eat all sorts of small birds, down to the wren; and several birds which we never touch, as hawks, jays, magpies, and woodpeckers. They have a good variety of fish, both of the fresh water, and of the sea.

The air of Rome is reckoned good for asthmatic people in winter. The climate is mild, the frosts slight, and the snow generally melting as it falls. There are sometimes thick, stinking fogs, but they are not very frequent, and generally disperse before noon. In summer some parts of the city are supposed to be unwholesome; nor will the most indigent person sleep on a ground floor during this season. The country about Rome is mostly flat, and burnt, being covered with volcanic ashes, and the hills are calcareous.

Tivoli is about 18 miles from Rome. The situation is high, but the town itself is a wretched place, made more disagreeable by a number of forges. The cathedral is built upon the ruins of a temple of Hercules. The ancient name of the place was Tibur. The principal beauty of Tivoli arises from the river Anio, now called the Teverone, which, falling headlong about 50 feet down the rock, forms a noble cascade, and several lesser ones, called le Cascadelle. The latter are extremely picturesque; as is also a deep ravine in the hill, called la Grotta di Nettuno, into which the great cascade falls. To enrich the view here are some fine remains of ancient buildings, as the villa of Mæcenas, and particularly the little round temple of the Sibyl, as it is commonly called, but rather of Vesta, one of the most elegant remains of Grecian architecture.

The naturalist will here take pleasure in observing the continual formation of new Tiburtine stone from the deposit of water descending from the calcareous Apennines.

The little republic of St. Marino consists only of a mountain, which yields good wine; but the inhabitants have no other than rain or snow water. In the whole territory are only three castles, three convents, and five churches. The largest of the churches is dedicated to the saint, and contains his ashes and his statue.

The Kingdom of NAPLES is the largest state of Italy. It was called formerly Sicily on this side the Pharo of Messina, whence the king, who likewise possesses Sicily, is called king of the Two Sicilies. The air is hot, and the soil fertile; but the number of insects, reptiles, &c. and the frequent earthquakes, render the country, in general, unpleasant.

One of the insects almost peculiar to the kingdom of Naples is the *tarantula*, or a kind of spider, with which it abounds. The persons bit by this insect are called by the Italians *tarantolati*. Few of such unhappy persons can bear the sight of black or blue; but seem delighted with red and green objects. They are also seized with an aversion to eating fruit or vegetables. A melancholy silence, and a fixed eye, are the first symptoms by which the bite of the tarantula discovers itself; and the music is immediately called in to rouse the patient to a violent motion, and by that means to promote perspiration and a copious sweat. The instruments chiefly used are the guitar, hautboy, trumpet, violin, and Sicilian kettle drum. The country people, who are more or less skilled in all these instruments, enforce the operation of their music by grimaces and odd gesticulations. The *tarantolati*, on their side, vigorously exert themselves, regulating their motions according to the music, till the venom is quite expelled. This exercise and cure sometimes takes up five or six days; not that they are kept continually dancing all that time; but, when nature seems to be exhausted, the music is suspended, and the patient put to bed, well covered, and a sudorific cordial administered. It is remarkable, that the patient, on recovery, remembers nothing of what passed during the prevalence of the disorder; and that if the cure be not perfectly effected, and the poison entirely expelled, the same symptoms return the succeeding year, especially during the summer heats; and some have laboured under this terrible disorder, at intervals, for ten, twenty, or thirty years.

The king of Naples, or of the Two Sicilies, is an hereditary monarch. The high colleges are the council of state, the privy-council, the treasury, the Sicily council, the council of war, &c. The title of the king's eldest son is prince of Calabria.

The city of Naples is one of the most agreeable places in the world to reside in. The climate is mild, the situation admirable, the city gay and populous, and the environs beautiful and interesting. It is about nine English miles in circuit. The principal street (Strada Toledo) is about 1170 yards long, wide, straight, and well built. In the heart of the city the streets are narrow, and, because the houses are high, they are gloomy and close. The pavement of all is a dark lava. The squares are generally small and irregular. The fountains are in the same bad taste.

To repel an enemy by sea, there is, to the west, Castel del Uovo. Towards the east are some batteries, the bastions of the arsenal, and Castel Nuovo. A block-house and batteries defend the mouth of the harbour.

The dock-yard and magazines are spacious. The harbour is rather too confined. It is entirely the work of art.

Architecture is by no means in a good taste at Naples. Of 300 churches and upwards, there is not one, with a front or portico, which has any merit: many of them, indeed, present nothing but a bare wall.

The civil architecture of Naples is in no better a stile than the ecclesiastical. Their buildings are heavy, and crowded with gigantic prominences.

The king's palace has a handsome front, decorated with three orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, a magnificent staircase, and apartments suitable to the inhabitants. The pictures in it are but few.

The palaces of the nobility are large, with long suites of apartments, and a great gallery for the reception of company.

I Studii Publici are the buildings of the university, made from designs of Fontana. The front is adorned with antique statues, found at Cuma. Professors read lectures here in theology, medicine, politics, law, mathematics, physic, history, the humanities, and languages.

The principal libraries are the king's; that of the Sreggio, or St. Angelo à Nido; S. Philippo Neri; the prince

prince of Tarsia; the convents of Monte Oliveto, S. Giovanni di Carbonara, &c.

There are near forty hospitals and conservatories at Naples, and yet no where more beggars and idle people in the streets. There is an annual procession at Naples, made with the double view of exhibiting signs of penitence in the prostitutes, and of collecting money for their support, or, as some are of opinion, for the emolument of the priest who attends upon the occasion; but candour should lead us to suppose that a part only of the charitable donations are appropriated to the use of the priest.

The great theatre of St. Carlo, adjoining to the royal palace, is vast, noble, and elegant.

Besides the great theatre, there is Teatro de Fiorentini, and Teatro nuovo, less, and, notwithstanding its name, older than the last.

There are three conservatories in this city, for the education of boys in the profession of music.

The carnival begins on S. Charles's day, and continues till Lent.

The common people of Naples are very devout, or rather superstitious.

Naples, with respect to its municipal police, is divided into six seggii, or wards, five of which are governed by a committee of nobles. The last belongs exclusively to the plebeians, who are distributed into 29 ottine, or quarters, under the direction of an eletto, or mayor, with his assistants.

This city has neither watchmen or lamps; but of late years darkness has been dispelled in many streets, by the piety of a Dominican, who has persuaded the people to subscribe oil for lamps, to burn before images. He fixes them up in the most convenient places, and thus turns their devotion to public account.

Provisions are plentiful and cheap: poultry, game, and fish, are abundant; fruits and garden-stuff are to be had all winter in so favourable a climate. The nobility are fond of splendor and show. About an hundred of them have the title of prince; a still greater number bear that of duke.

In the midst of idleness fewer riots or outrages happen than might be expected. This is owing partly to the national character of the Italians, and partly to the common people here being universally sober. Their great luxury is iced water; and nothing would be so likely to raise a mutiny in Naples as a scarcity of ice. It all comes from the mountains about eighteen miles off, where pits or reservoirs are made to preserve it; and it is sent to the city only as it is wanted.

The environs of Naples are highly interesting to the classical scholar, the naturalist, and the antiquary.

In order to survey Mount Vesuvius you go either to Portici or Resina, a little more than four miles from the extremity of Naples; and there you may hire mules and guides. When you have rode as far as you can, you will proceed on foot, the guides assisting you in the ascent, by fastening a girdle round you, and pulling you along; unless you prefer trusting to your own strength, aided by a good staff, which you will find much better. The top of the mountain is covered with loose ashes and cinders; it is therefore very fatiguing to ascend it, for you sink up to the knees, and go two steps backwards for every three that you set. The way to get forwards is not to be in a hurry, but to go on gently, and often to take breath. After all, you will find it great labour, without much instruction or amusement; for, in general, you will not be able to discern much of the crater. However, favourable circumstances may, perhaps, allow you a peep into the fiery gulph; or, at least, if the weather should be fine, the view of the surrounding country may pay you for your trouble. To a naturalist, a survey and scrutiny of the several streams of lava that have flowed from this volcano will be much more to the purpose. Some of these streams are six or seven miles in length, and have lost themselves in the sea; whilst others, arrested

in their course, have accumulated in the vallies. There are shops, both at Portici and Naples, where specimens of all the varieties of lava, and of the other substances, which are thrown out in the eruptions, both rough and polished, may be seen and purchased. It will take an hour and a half to go from Portici to the foot of the cone; a little more than an hour to ascend it; and about half that time to come down again.

Vesuvius is computed to measure 24 miles round at its base, and to be 3694 feet perpendicular height above the level of the sea.

In the road leading from the suburbs of Chaia to the grotto del Monte di Pausilipo, are the remains of a tomb or mausoleum; supposed to be that of Virgil, but without any foundation. It was originally in the form of a pyramid, but now resembles a large oven. "It is certain (says Mr. Addison) that Virgil was buried at Naples, but almost as certain that his tomb stood on the other side of the town."

The cave of Pausilipo is a broad, strait, subterraneous road, hewn through a mountain. At coming out the road leads to the lake Agano, which is circular, and a mile in circumference. In the midst are the sudatories of St. Germano, or stone apartments, where the hot streams which arise produce a profuse perspiration. Hence they are much frequented in various disorders. In a rock near the banks of the lake is the Dog's Grotto, so called because a dog is always made use of to shew strangers the astonishing effects of the vapour in this cavity; for if a dog's nose be held in the vapour, which floats within a foot of the surface of the grotto, the animal loses all signs of life; but, on being taken out of the grotto, or thrown into the lake, he revives.

Puzzoli, or Puteoli, glories in being the place where the first Christian community in Italy was formed; for St. Paul, in his journey to Rome, we are told, found brethren in it. The earth of Puteoli has this peculiar property, that it hardens in the water, and, after lying in it some time, looks more like stone than earth. In the neighbourhood is what the ancients called the Elysian Fields, from the sweetness of the climate, the verdure, and fertility of the soil, &c.

Baiae, the celebrated winter retreat of the Old Romans, stood on a bay about two miles and a half west-north-west from Puzzuoli, but not the least vestige of it is now to be seen.

Salerno, the capital of the Principato Citra, or Principality on this side the Appennines, is well fortified, has a pretty good harbour and castle, but little trade. Here, however, is the see of an archbishop, with an university, and several annual fairs, which are much resorted to, and very profitable to it.

Otranto, anciently called Hydruntum, is a well fortified city, and the see of an archbishop, on an island at the mouth of the Adriatic, which is joined by a bridge to another island, and that by a bridge to the continent.

PIEDMONT, part of the ancient Lombardy, is a very fruitful country; and the Piedmontese silk is deemed the best in Italy. From the mountain Rochemelon, which takes a whole day to ascend, is a most extensive and romantic prospect. Annually, on the fifth of August, vast crowds go up to hear mass said before a statue of the Virgin Mary on the summit. The inhabitants, and even the horses and dogs, are subject to the same kind of wens in the throat as the people about the Alps.

Turin, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of the king of Sardinia, stands at the conflux of the Po and Dora. It is small, but strong, and very populous. Within the city are 48 churches and convents, and some very fine streets, particularly Rue Neuve, and Rue de Po. Here are likewise many fine squares, several magnificent palaces, besides that of the king, a superb opera house, an arsenal, a royal printing house, an university, which is a quadrangle, and one of the finest buildings in

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The burning Valley called VULCAN'S CAVE near Naples.



*View of MOUNT VESUVIUS in the Kingdom of
NAPLES.*

in the city. The king's palace is elegant. The apartments contain a great collection of pictures, amongst which some are excellent. From a canal cut from the river Dora, water is conveyed by an aqueduct into the city, and afterwards distributed at pleasure through every street. Here are a fine citadel, an university, library, and many charitable foundations. In the neighbourhood of Turin are many beautiful villas, convents, and other buildings.

Susa, on the Dora, contains the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus Cæsar. About a quarter of a league from it stands Fort Brunette, hewn out of a rock, with all its outworks.

Nice is a small sea-port on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Paulon. It has an indifferent harbour, is a free port, and the see of a bishop.

MONTERRAT, or MONTFERRAT, a duchy situated west of Milan, is 62 miles long, 48 broad, and very fertile. It contains a few fortified towns, not remarkable. The principal of them, Casal, on the Po, 42 miles east of Turin, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Milan. Alessandria has a strong citadel, and a garrison consisting of five regiments of infantry, and a detachment of cavalry. There is an opera here during the two fairs, in April and October; but the place is neither large or remarkable. The principal building is the town-house in the great square, by the cathedral, a gothic edifice, which contains nothing to amuse a stranger.

Savoy is a duchy; the heir apparent to the crown of Sardinia always having the title of duke of Savoy, and prince of Piedmont. It is situated between France, Piedmont, and the lake of Geneva, being near 90 miles long, and upwards of 70 broad. It lies among the Alps, and consequently is mountainous and sterile. The roads over the Alps are disagreeable and dangerous, especially as huge masses of snow, called by the Italians avalanches, and the fragments of rocks, frequently roll down into them from the impending precipices. The way of travelling is either in sledges, chairs, or on the backs of mules. In some places the path on the brink of the precipices is so narrow, that there is but just room for a single person to pass. It begins to snow on these mountains commonly about the beginning of October. In the months of July, August, and September, many of them yield very fine grass, with a great variety of flowers and herbs; and others box-wood, walnuts, chestnuts, and pines. The height and different combinations of these mountains, their towering summits rising above one another, and covered with snow, the many cataracts or falls of water, the noise and rapidity of the river Arc, the froth and green tincture of its water, the echoes, and the numerous streams tumbling from cliff to cliff, form altogether a very romantic scene. The surface of the glaciers, or ice vallies, appears like a sea, or lake; and the air here, even in July and August, is exceeding cold.

The inhabitants of Savoy (the better people excepted) speak a corrupt French. In their dispositions, however, they resemble the Germans more than the French. Great numbers of the mountaineers, of both sexes, are deformed, and particularly disfigured with wens in the throat, which is the only inconvenience they suffer from this strange disorder, as the wens are not in the least painful.

Chambery, though the capital of Savoy, affords nothing worth seeing. The situation, indeed, is fine, in a wide, delightful valley, where there is the greatest variety of objects that a fine country and mountains can produce: but it is a poor dirty town; the houses dark, the streets narrow, and the convents and other public buildings miserable. The remainder of the ducal palace is a castle: over the gate-way are the governor's lodgings, commanding the town and adjacent country.

MILAN, one of the finest provinces of Italy, is situated to the north of the Appennine Mountains, being near 100 miles long, and about 100 broad. It is fertile and well watered, containing, independent of several rivers, some lakes, particularly lake Lago-Maggiore, which contains the Baromean Islands, viz. Itolo Bella, and Itolo Madre, the beauty of which almost exceeds imagination. Art and nature seem to have vied with each other in embellishing them. In each of them is a palace, with beautiful gardens, belonging to the Baromean family. The water of the lake is clear, of a greenish colour, and abounds with fish. The hills, with which it is surrounded, present a most charming landscape, being planted with vines and chestnut-trees, interspersed with summer-houses. This province belongs to the emperor.

Milan, the capital, is a large walled city, with a rampart and citadel. It is governed by a president and council. Here are many churches, palaces, convents, hospitals, &c. The cathedral is a vast pile, all of marble. The dome, by Brunellescho, is in the middle of the cross; and immediately under it is an opening, surrounded with rails, to give light to the subterraneous chapel, where reposes the body of S. Carlo Baromeo, in a case of crystal, set in silver gilt. In the Ambrosian college, founded by Frederick Baromeo, 16 professors teach gratis. In the same college is also an academy of painting, with a museum, and a library, containing a vast number of printed books and manuscripts; among the last of which is a translation of Josephus's History of the Jews, done by Rufinus about 1200 years ago, and written on the bark of a tree. The seminary for sciences, the college of the nobles, the Helvetian college, and the mathematical academy, are noble foundations, and stately buildings. Of the hospitals the most remarkable are the Lazaretto, and that called the Great Hospital. In a void space in one of the streets of Milan, where stood the house of a barber, who had conspired with the commissary of health to poison his fellow-citizens, is erected a pillar, called Colonna Infame, with an inscription, to perpetuate the memory of the execrable design. The environs of this city are very pleasant, being adorned with beautiful seats, gardens, orchards, &c.

Pavia, on the Tessin, over which it hath a stone bridge of six arches, is an old, spacious, but thinly inhabited city. Nor far from the city is a magnificent Carthusian monastery, called Certosa, founded by John Galeazzo Visconti, who died in the year 1494, and has an elegant monument of white marble erected to his memory in the church. The park, in which the convent stands, is of great extent. There is an university at Pavia, consisting of seven colleges.

Cremona, on the Po, is the see of a bishop, and strongly fortified. It has a bridge of boats over the river, an university, a superb cathedral, many other churches, convents, chapels, &c.

PARMA and PIACENZA are united Duchies. Parma is about four miles in circuit, and contains 37,000 inhabitants. There is no church, palace, or convent, that is worth seeing, and no appearance of a court. The cathedral is a curious, heavy, dark, gothic building. The famous painting, by Corregio, in the dome, is much damaged. The ducal palace is now in great part pulled down. The theatre is all of wood, and, in general, finely imagined.

Piacenza is about 200 yards from the Po, a town of great note and antiquity, but of late much decayed and depopulated. It has no architecture, long ugly streets, and paltry squares. Most of the churches are embellished with paintings of the Bologna school, the Caracci and their disciples. The Palazzo Publico, or town-hall, on the piazza, is a curious building. In the same square are the equestrian statues in bronze, of Alessandro I. and his son Ranuccio Farnese, either by Giovanni Bologna, or his pupil Moca. The ducal palace is by Vignola: it is of brick, and only a third of it finished. The theatre adjoins to it.

The duchies of Parma and Piacenza have ever undergone the same revolutions, and are now in the Spanish family, by their marrying the heiress of Farnese. Their extent is 56 English miles from east to west, and 44 from north to south. The soil is fertile; the pastures and cattle fine; salt-works and minerals abound; as also mines of copper and iron in the Appennines.

These duchies are noted for the number and quality of their cheeses, called Parmesan, and much esteemed for their excellent flavour.

MODENA, which is situated east of Parma, abounds with all the necessaries of life, many minerals, petrefactions, &c. It is well watered, and the duke is a vassal of the German empire.

Modena, the capital, is large, populous, and fortified, but not handsome. It is the see of a bishop, and has a large unweildy cathedral. This city hath given birth to several celebrated persons, particularly Tasso, the poet; Correggio, the great painter; Sigonius, the civilian and historian; da Vignola, the architect; and Montecuculi, the Imperial general. The ducal palace is a noble edifice, in which, among the other fine pictures, the birth of Christ, by Correggio, called *la Notte Felice*, is much celebrated. The only manufacture for which this city is noted is that of masks, of which great numbers are exported.

Mirandola is the see of a bishop, and the capital of the principality to which it gives name, and which, for a long time, belonged to the noble family of Pico. Of this family and city was the famed Picus de Mirandola, whose works are well-known among the learned; and being printed in a large and small character, give name to the types which printers call double and single pica.

The little principalities of Massa and Carrara were, for a considerable time, under the Genoese jurisdiction. Afterwards they belonged to the house of Malaspina, then to that of Cibo, the daughter and heiress of which was married to the hereditary prince of Modena, who thereby became lord of these countries, which are contiguous to one another, and very fruitful. They both have their names from their capitals, and lie on the Tuscan Sea. Massa, situated on the river Frigido, about three miles from the sea, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Pisa, and has a ducal palace. Carrara is a small, neat town, on the little river Lavenza, four miles from Massa, and as many from the sea, at the foot of some high mountains, which yield a fine sort of marble, that brings in a considerable income to the duke.

MANTUA is about 60 miles long, but not above seven broad. It is well watered, fertile, and belongs to the house of Austria.

Mantua, the capital, is very ancient, having been founded prior to Rome. It is surrounded by a morass, formed by the overflowing of the Mincio, and can be approached only by long bridges or causeways. It is about four miles in circumference. Some of the streets are wide and straight, with a few good houses, but they are generally unequal, and mostly indifferent.

There are 18 parish churches at Mantua, and 14 convents. The cathedral is spacious, and has five aisles. Giulio Romano was the architect, and also painted the tribuna, with a part of the ceiling. In the upper sacristy is a right piece of the temptation of S. Antony, by Paolo Veronese.

A little way from Mantua is Pietola, formerly Andes, the village where Virgil was born, and near it is a grotto, to which that great poet is said to have often retired for study.

VENICE rose from a very small beginning to great consequence. That cluster of little islands, where the city of Venice now stands, was originally inhabited only by fishermen: but, when Italy was invaded first by

Alaric, the Goth, and afterwards by Attali, the Hun, great numbers of the people fled thither for shelter with all their wealth. From that time a city gradually rose, grew powerful from its situation, and opulent from commerce. A republic was formed; trade furnished the people with riches, riches gave birth to ambition, ambition urged them to conquest, and conquest procured them additional territories.

The government of Venice, after many revolutions, was at last settled in an aristocratical form, and the supreme authority vested in the nobles. These have the title of Excellency, and wear, as a mark of distinction, black furred gowns, reaching to their heels, with long caps and perriwigs. At the head of the government is the doge, whose office was once hereditary, and power absolute; but the former is now elective, and the latter very much circumscribed. Though the power of the doge is small, his state and retinue are splendid. His title is that of Serenity, and his office for life. He is said to be a king with regard to his robes, a senator in the council-house, a prisoner in the city, and a private man out of it. Though he may be deposed, he cannot resign his dignity. The inquisition is under great restrictions here. The principal Venetian order of knighthood is that of St. Mark, the badge of which is a large gold medal pendant from the breast. The order of Constantine knights wear a cross hanging from a gold chain.

The Venetians can equip a formidable fleet. The army consists of between 20,000 and 30,000 men, principally Swiss and Dalmatians; and the commander in chief, styled Capitano, is always a foreigner of distinction. The ordinary revenues of the state amount annually to about 1,200,000l. sterling, and arise chiefly from the customs, and duties on salt.

Venice, the capital, is one of the finest cities in the world; and certainly the most singular, with respect to its situation; being built on piles, in the midst of shallows, called the Lagunes. The great canal, which divides the city into two almost equal parts, in the form of an S, is generally about an hundred paces over. The famous bridge of the Rialto is nearly in the middle: it is of one arch, 89 feet wide; and a double row of shops is built upon it. They reckon 400 canals forming communications all over the city; and bridges many more in number. The main city is surrounded with a multitude of islands, many of them occupied by convents.

The buildings, pictures, public entertainments, riches, and government of Venice, are all interesting objects to a stranger. The singular approach to this fine city must be always striking, both from its novelty and beauty. A considerable time is required to see all that is curious in Venice: almost all the churches and schools, and many of the palaces, have something to attract notice. Every body knows the rank which the Venetian schools of architecture and painting hold with persons of taste.

The churches are remarkable for pictures and good architecture.

The palace of S. Mark, or the ducal palace, is very spacious. Besides the apartments of the doge, there are also halls and chambers for the senate, and all the different councils and tribunals. The treasury of S. Mark is very rich in jewels and relics. To have leave to see it, you must apply to one of the procurators of S. Mark. The palaces of the nobility at Venice are in an elegant style of architecture: the fronts are enriched with columns to each story; the orders consequently are small, but then each story is supported in a distinct and natural manner. One of the singularities of this singular city is its conservatories, and musical schools or academies, for instructing young women in music: of these there are four.

The Piazza di S. Marco is the only open area in Venice large enough for a considerable number of people to assemble in, and walk about at their ease. This being the only place of public resort, there is a great